





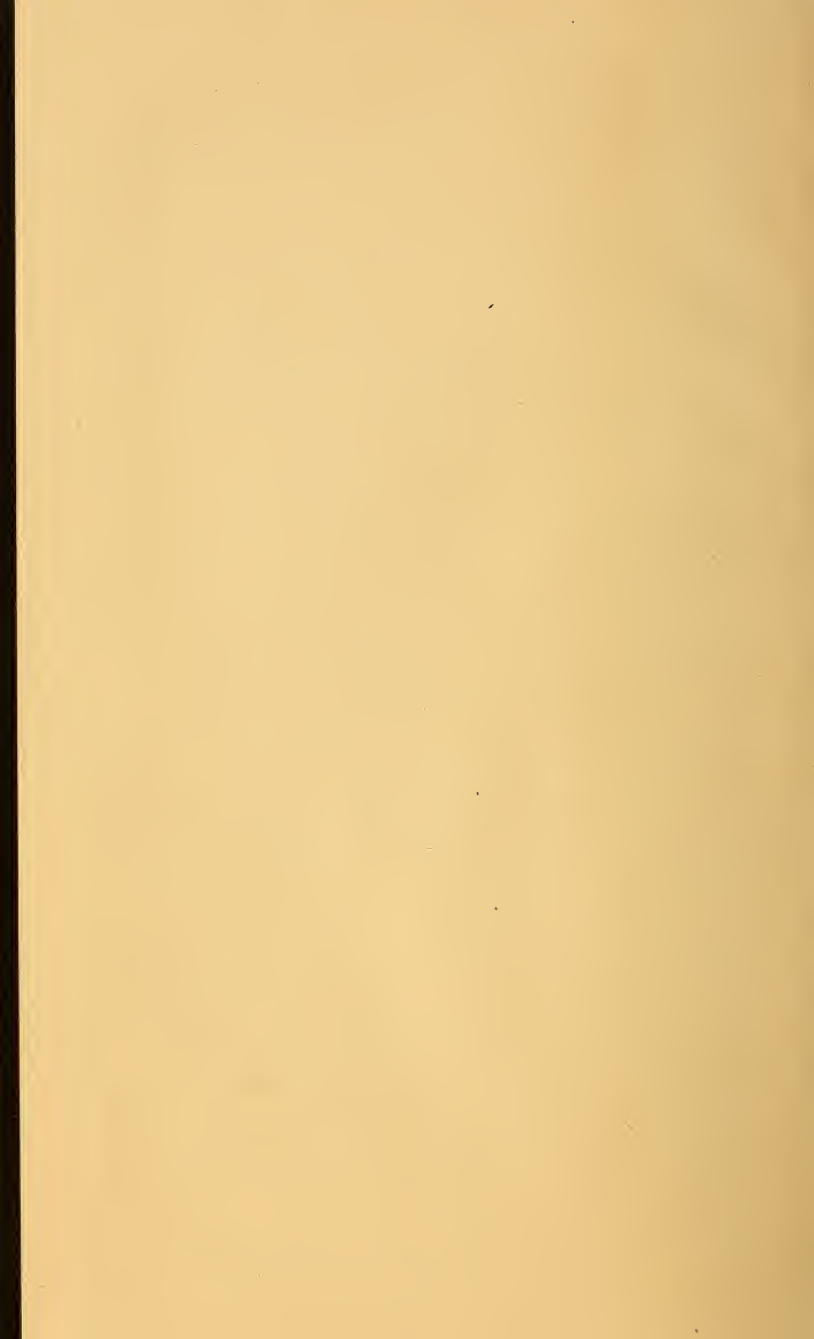
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# VIRI ROMÆ;

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ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S LATIN GRAMMAR.

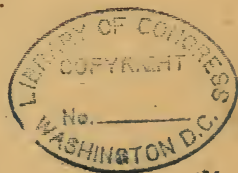
WITH NOTES,

AND A

COPIOUS DICTIONARY.

BY

PROF. E. A. ANDREWS.



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY CROCKER AND BREWSTER,

47 Washington Street

1842.

PA2095  
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1842

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## P R E F A C E .

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THIS edition of the VIRI ROMÆ of Lhomond is intended as the second part of a series of Latin works adapted to the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard. It has been prepared, in conformity with the views of several judicious teachers, for the purpose of rendering the transition from the Latin Reader to the easier classic authors less abrupt and difficult. In pursuance of this design, the text has been carefully revised, and Notes, containing numerous references to the Grammar, together with a copious Dictionary, have been added. The Dictionary is entirely a new work, and has been prepared at an expense of much time and labor.

The third part of the series will consist of the Commentaries of Cæsar, prepared in the same manner as the editor's recent edition of Sallust, and intended as an introduction to that work.

E. A. A.

NEW HAVEN, *June 1, 1842.*



# LIVES OF ILLUSTRIOUS ROMANS,

FROM ROMULUS TO AUGUSTUS.

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## BOOK I.

---

### COMMENCEMENT OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

1. PROCA, rex Albanorum, duos filios, Numitorem et Amulium, habuit. Numitori, qui natu major erat, regnum reliquit: sed Amulius, pulso fratre, regnavit, et, ut eum sobole privaret, Rheam Silviam, ejus filiam, Vestæ sacerdotem fecit; quæ tamen Romulum et Remum uno partu edidit. Quo cognito, Amulius ipsam in vincula conjecit, parvulos alveo impositos abjecit in Tiberim, qui tunc forte super ripas erat effusus; sed, relabente flumine, eos aqua in sicco reliquit. Vastæ tum in iis locis solitudines erant. Lupa, ut famâ traditum est, ad vagitum accurrit, infantes linguâ lambit, ubera eorum ori admovit, matremque se gessit.

2. Quum lupa sæpius ad parvulos, veluti ad catulos, reverteretur, Faustulus, pastor regius, rem animadvertit: eos tulit in casam, et Accæ Larentiæ conjugii dedit educandos. Qui adulti inter pastores primò ludicris certaminibus vires auxere, deinde venando saltus peragraræ cœperunt, tum latrones a rapinâ pecorum arcere. Quare iis insidiati sunt latrones, a quibus Remus captus est; Romulus autem vi se defendit. Tunc Faustulus, necessitate compulsus, indicavit

Romulo, quis esset ejus avus, quæ mater. Romulus statim, armatis pastoribus, Albam properavit.

3. Interea Remum latrones ad Amulium regem perduxerunt, eum accusantes, quasi Numitoris greges infestare solitus esset; Remus itaque a rege Numitori ad supplicium traditus est: at Numitor, considerato adolescentis vultu, haud procul erat, quin nepotem agnosceret. Nam Remus oris lineamentis erat matri simillimus, ætasque tempori expositionis congruebat. Dum ea res animum Numitoris anxium teneret, repentè Romulus supervenit, fratrem liberavit, et, Amulio interfecto, avum Numitorem in regnum restituit.

4. Deinde Romulus et Remus urbem in iisdem  
 A. U. C. 1. locis, ubi expositi educatique fuerant, condiderunt:  
 A. C. 752. sed orta est inter eos contentio, uter nomen novæ urbi daret, eamque regeret; adhibuere auspicia. Remus prior sex vultures, Romulus postea, sed duodecim, vidit. Sic Romulus, augurio victor, Romam vocavit; et, ut eam prius legibus quàm mœnibus muniret, edixit ne quis vallum transiliret. Quod Remus irridens transilivit; eum iratus Romulus interfecit, his increpans verbis: "Sic deinceps malo afficietur, quicumque transiliet mœnia mea." Ita solus positus est imperio Romulus.

#### ROMULUS, FIRST KING OF ROME.

5. Romulus imaginem urbis magis quàm urbem fecerat: deerant incolæ. Erat in proximo lucus: hunc asylum fecit. Eò statim multitudo latronum pastorumque confugit. Quum verò ipse et populus uxores non haberent, legatos ad vicinas gentes misit, qui societatem connubiumque peterent. Nusquam benignè legatio audita est: ludibrium etiam additum: "Quidni feminis quòque asylum aperuistis? Id enim compar foret connubium." Romulus, ægritudinem animi dissimulans, ludos parat: indici deinde finitimis spectaculum jubet. Multi convenere studio etiam videndæ novæ urbis, maximè Sabini cum liberis et conjugibus. Ubi spectaculi



tempus venit, eoque deditæ mentes cum oculis erant, tum, dato signo, virgines raptæ sunt: et hæc fuit statim causa bellorum.

6. Sabini ob virgines raptas bellum adversus Romanos sumpserunt, et, quum Romæ appropinquarent, Tarpeiam virginem nacti sunt, quæ aquæ causâ sacrorum hauriendæ descenderat. Hujus pater Romanæ præerat arci. Titus Tatius, Sabinorum dux, Tarpeiæ optionem muneris dedit, si exercitum suum in Capitolium perduxisset. Illa petiit quod Sabini in sinistris manibus gerebant, videlicet annulos et armillas. Quibus dolosè promissis, Tarpeia Sabinos in arcem perduxit, ubi Tatius eam scutis obrui præcepit: nam et scuta in lævis habuerant. Sic impia proditio celeri pœnâ vindicata est.

7. Romulus adversus Tatium processit, et in eo loco, ubi nunc Romanum forum est, pugnam conseruit. Primo impetu, vir inter Romanos insighis, nomine Hostilius, fortissimè dimicans cecidit; cujus interitu consternati Romani fugere cœperunt. Jam Sabini clamitabant: "Vicimus perfidos hospites, imbelles hostes. Nunc sciunt longè aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris." Tunc Romulus, arma ad cælum tollens, Jovi ædem vovit, et exercitus seu forte seu divinitus restitit. Prælium itaque redintegratur; sed raptæ mulieres, crinibus passis, ausæ sunt se inter tela volantia inferre; et hinc patres, inde viros deprecatae, pacem conciliârunt.

8. Romulus cum Tatio fœdus percussit, et Sabinos in urbem recepit. Centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret; qui ob senilem ætatem *Senatus* vocati sunt. Tres Equitum centurias constituit; plebem in triginta curias distribuit. His ita ordinatis, quum ad Capræ paludem exercitum lustraret, subitò coorta est tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, et Romulus e conspectu ablatum est: eum ad deos abiisse vulgò creditum est; cui rei fidem fecit Proculus vir nobilis. Ortâ enim inter patres et plebem seditione, is in concionem processit, et jurejurando affirmavit

‘Romulum a se visum augustiore formâ, quàm fuisset, eundemque præcipere, ut seditionibus abstinerent, et virtutem colerent.’ Ita Romulus pro deo cultus, et Quirinus est appellatus.

NUMA POMPILIUS, SECOND KING OF ROME.

9. Successit Romulo Numa Pompilius, vir inclytâ justitiâ et religione. Is Curibus, oppido Sabinorum, accitus est. Quum Romam venisset, ut populum ferum religione molliret, sacra plurima instituit. Aram Vestæ consecravit, et ignem in arâ perpetuò alendum virginibus dedit. Flaminem, Jovis sacerdotem, creavit, eumque insigni veste et curuli sellâ ornavit. Duodecim Salios, Martis sacerdotes, legit, qui ancilia, quædam imperii pignora e cælo, ut putabant, delapsa, ferre per urbem, canentes et rite saltantes, solebant. Annum in duodecim menses ad cursum lunæ descripsit; nefastos fastosque dies fecit; portas Jano gemino ædificavit, ut esset index pacis et belli: nam apertus in armis esse civitatem, clausus verò pacatos circâ omnes populos, significabat.

10. Leges quodque plurimas et utiles tulit Numa. Ut verò majorem institutis suis auctoritatem conciliaret, simulavit sibi cum deâ Ægeriâ esse colloquia nocturna, ejusque monitu se omnia, quæ ageret, facere. Lucus erat, quem medium fons perenni rigabat aquâ: eò sæpe Numa sine arbitris se inferebat, velut ad congressum deæ: ita omnium animos religione imbuat, ut fides et jusjurandum, non minùs quàm legum et pœnarum metus, cives continerent. Bellum quidem nullum gessit, sed non minùs civitati profuit, quàm Romulus. Morbo extinctus, in Janiculo monte sepultus est. Ita duo deinceps reges, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt. Romulus septem et triginta regnavit annos; Numa tres et quadraginta.

## TULLUS HOSTILIUS, THIRD KING OF ROME.

11. Mortuo Numâ, Tullus Hostilius rex creatus est. Hic non solum proximo regi dissimilis, sed etiam Romulo ferocior fuit. Eo regnante, bellum inter Albanos et Romanos exortum est. Ducibus Hostilio et Fuffetio placuit, paucorum manibus fata utriusque populi committi. Erant apud Romanos trigemini Horatii, trigemini quodque apud Albanos Curiatii. Cum iis agunt reges, ut pro sua quisque patriâ dimicent ferro. Fœdus ictum est eâ lege, ut unde victoria, ibi quodque imperium esset. Itaque trigemini arma capiunt, et in medium inter duas acies procedunt. Consederant utrinque duo exercitus. Datur signum, infestisque armis terni juvenes, magnorum exercituum animos gerentes, concurrunt.

12. Ut primo concursu increpuere arma, horror ingens spectantes perstrinxit. Consertis deinde manibus, statim duo Romani alius super alium expirantes ceciderunt: tres Albani vulnerati. Ad casum Romanorum conclamavit gaudio exercitus Albanus. Romanos jam spes tota deserebat. Unum Horatium tres Curiatii circumsteterant: is quamvis integer, quia tribus impar erat, fugam simulavit, ut singulos per intervalla secuturos separatim aggrederetur. Jam aliquantum spatii ex eo loco, ubi pugnatum est, aufugerat, quum respiciens videt unum Curiatium hæud procul ab se abesse. In eum magno impetu redit, et, dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, ut opem ferant fratri, jam Horatius eum occiderat. Alterum deinde, priusquam tertius posset consequi, interfecit.

13. Jam singuli supererant, sed nec spe nec viribus pares. Alterius erat intactum ferro corpus, et geminatâ victoriâ ferox animus. Alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahebat corpus. Nec illud prælium fuit. Romanus exsultans malè sustinentem arma conficit, jacentemque spoliât. Romani ovæ tes ac gratulantes Horatium accipiunt, et domum de-

ducunt. Princeps ibat Horatius, trium fratrum spolia præ se gerens. Cui obvia fuit soror, quæ desponsa fuerat uni ex Curiatiis, visoque super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, flere et crines solvere cœpit. Movit feroci juveni animum comploratio sororis in tanto gaudio publico: stricto itaque gladio transfigit puellam, simul eam verbis increpans: "Abi hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum, oblita fratrum, oblita patriæ. Sic eat quæcumque Romana lugebit hostem."

14. Atrox id visum est facinus patribus plebique, quare raptus est in jus Horatius, et apud iudices condemnatus. Jam accesserat lictor, injiciebatque laqueum. Tum Horatius ad populum provocavit. Interea pater Horatii senex proclamabat filiam suam jure cæsam fuisse; et juvenem amplexus, spoliaque Curiatorum ostentans, orabat populum, ne se orbem liberis faceret. Non tulit populus patris lacrymas, juvenemque absolvit, magis admiratione virtutis, quàm jure causæ. Ut tamen cædes manifesta expiaretur, pater, quibusdam sacrificiis peractis, transmisit per viam tigillum, et filium, capite adoperto, velut sub jugum misit: quod tigillum *sororium* appellatum est.

15. Non diù pax Albana mansit: nam Fuffetius, dux Albanorum, quum invidiosum se apud cives videret, quòd bellum uno paucorum certamine finisset, ut rem corrigeret, Veientes adversùs Romanos concitavit. Ipse a Tullo in auxilium arcessitus, aciem in collem subduxit, ut fortunam belli experiretur ac sequeretur. Quâ re, Tullus, intellectâ, dixit clarâ voce suo illud jussu Fuffetium facere, ut hostes a tergo circumvenirentur. Quo audito, hostes territi victique sunt. Posterâ die Fuffetius, quum ad gratulandum Tullo venisset, jussu illius quadrigis religatus est, et in diversa distractus. Deinde Tullus Albam propter ducis perfidiam diruit, et Albanos Romam transire jussit.

16. Roma interim crevit Albæ ruinis; duplicatus est civium numerus; mons Cœlius urbi additus; et, quò frequentius habitaretur, eam sedem Tullus regiæ cepit, ibique deinde

habitavit. Auctarum virium fiduciâ elatus bellum Sabinis indixit; pestilentia insecuta est: nulla tamen ab armis quies dabatur. Credebat enim rex bellicosus salubriora militiæ quàm domi esse juvenum corpora; sed ipse quòque diuturno morbo est implicitus: tunc fracti simul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces, nullique rei deinceps nisi sacris operam dedit. Memorant Tullum fulmine ictum cum domo conflagrâsse. Tullus magnâ gloriâ belli regnavit annos duos et triginta.

#### ANCUS MARCIUS, FOURTH KING OF ROME.

17. Tullo mortuo, Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit. Numæ Pompilii nepos Ancus A. U. 114.  
 Marcius erat, æquitate et religione avo similis. A. C. 638.  
 Tunc Latini, cum quibus, Tullo regnante, ictum fœdus erat, sustulerunt animos, et incursionem in agrum Romanum fecerunt. Ancus, priusquam eis bellum indiceret, legatum misit, qui res repeteret; eumque morem posteri retinuerunt. Id autem hoc modo fiebat. Legatus, ubi ad fines eorum venit, a quibus res repetuntur, capite velato, ait: “Audi, Jupiter; audite, fines hujus populi. Ego sum publicus nuntius populi Romani: verbis meis fides sit.” Deinde peragit postulata. Si non deduntur res, quas exposcit, hastam in fines hostium emittit, bellumque ita indicit. Legatus, qui eâ de re mittitur, *fecialis*, ritusque belli indicendi *jus feciale* appellatur.

18. Legato Romano res repetenti superbè responsum est a Latinis; quare bellum hoc modo eis indictum est. Ancus, exercitu conscripto, profectus, Latinos fudit, et, oppidis deletis, cives Romam traduxit. Quum autem in tantâ hominum multitudine facinora clandestina fierent, Ancus carcerem in mediâ urbe ad terrorem increscentis audaciæ ædificavit: muro lapideo urbem circumdedit, et Janiculum montem, ponte sublicio in Tiberim facto, urbi conjunxit. Pluribus aliis rebus intra paucos annos confectis, immaturâ morte præreptus, non potuit præstare, qualem promiserat regem.



## LUCIUS TARQUINIUS PRISCUS, FIFTH KING OF ROME.

19. Anco regnante, Lucius Tarquinius, urbe  
A. U. 138. Tarquiniis profectus, cum conjuge et fortunis om-  
A. C. 614. nibus Romam commigravit. Additur hæc fabula :  
scilicet, ei advenienti aquila pileum sustulit, et super carpen-  
tum, ubi Tarquinius sedebat, cum magno clangore volitans,  
rursus capiti aptè reposuit; inde sublimis abiit. Tanaquil  
conjux, auguriorum perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit : ita-  
que virum complexa jussit eum alta sperare. Has spes cogita-  
tionesque secum portantes, urbem ingressi sunt, domicilioque  
ibi comparato, Tarquinius pecuniâ et industriâ dignitatem  
atque etiam Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est; a quo  
tutor liberis relictus, regnum intercepit, et ita administravit,  
quasi jure adeptus fuisset.

20. Tarquinius Priscus bellum cum Sabinis gessit, in  
quo bello equitum centurias numero auxit; nomina mutare  
non potuit, deterritus, ut ferunt, Atti Navii auctoritate. At-  
tus, eâ tempestate augur inclytus, id fieri posse negabat, nisi  
aves addixissent; iratus rex, in experimentum artis, eum in-  
terrogavit, 'fierine posset, quod ipse mente conceperat :'  
Attus, augurio acto, 'fieri posse respondit.' "Atqui hoc,"  
inquit rex, "agitabam, an cotem illam secare novaculâ pos-  
sem." "Potes ergo," inquit augur, et secuisse dicitur.  
Tarquinius Sabinos vicit, et filium tredecim annorum, quòd  
in prælio hostem percussisset, prætextâ et bullâ donavit, unde  
hæc ingenuorum puerorum insignia esse cœperunt.

21. Supererant duo Anci filii, qui, ægre ferentes se pa-  
terno regno fraudatos esse, regi paraverunt insidias. Ex  
pastoribus duos ferocissimos deligunt ad patrandum facinus.  
Ii, simulatâ rixâ, in vestibulo regiæ tumultuantur. Quum  
eorum clamor penitus in regiam pervenisset, vocati ad regem  
pergunt. Primò uterque simul vociferari cœpit, et certatim  
alter alteri obstrepere. Quum verò jussi essent invicem di-  
cere, unus ex composito rem orditur; dumque intentus in

eum se rex totus averteret, alter elatam securim in ejus caput dejecit, et, relicto telo, ambo foras se proripiunt.

SERVIVS TULLIVS, SIXTH KING OF ROME.

22. Servius Tullius matre nobili, sed captivâ, natus est. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, ferunt prodigium visu eventusque mirabile accidisse. Flammæ species pueri dormientis caput amplexa est. Hoc viso Tanaquil summam ei dignitatem portendi intellexit: conjugî suasit, ut eum non secus ac liberos suos educaret. Is postquam adolevit, a Tarquinio gener assumptus est; et quum Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanaquil, celatâ ejus morte, populum ex superiori parte ædium allocuta, ait regem, gravi quidem, sed non letali vulnere accepto, petere, ut interim, dum convalescit, Servio Tullio dicto audientes essent. Servius Tullius quasi precariò regnare cœpit, sed rectè imperium administravit.

A. U. 176.

A. C. 576.

23. Servius Tullius aliquod urbi decus addere voluit. Jam tum inclytum erat Dianæ Ephesiæ fanum. Id communiter a civitatibus Asiæ factum fama ferebat. Itaque Latinorum populis suasit, ut et ipsi Romæ fanum Dianæ cum populo Romano ædificarent. Quo facto, bos miræ magnitudinis cuidam Latino nata dicitur, et responsum somnio datum, 'eum populum summam imperii habiturum, cujus civis bovem illam immolâsset.' Latinus bovem ad fanum Dianæ deduxit, et causam sacerdoti Romano exposuit. Sacerdos callidus dixit 'eum debere prius vivo flumine manus abluere.' Dum Latinus ad Tiberim descendit, sacerdos bovem immolavit. Ita imperium civibus, sibi que gloriam vindicavit.

24. Servius Tullius filiam alteram ferocem, mitem alteram habebat. Duo quodque Tarquinii Prisci filii longè dispares moribus erant. Tullia ferox Tarquinio miti nupserat; Tullia verò mitis Tarquinio feroci; sed mites, seu forte, seu fraude, perierunt: feroces morum similitudo conjunxit. Sta-

tim Tarquinius Superbus a Tullia incitatus, advocato senatu, regnum paternum repetere cœpit: quâ re auditâ, Servius, dum ad curiam contendit, jussu Tarquinii gradibus dejectus, et domum refugiens interfectus est. Tullia carpento vecta in forum properavit, virum e curiâ evocavit, et prima regem salutavit: a quo jussa ex turbâ decedere, quum domum rediret, viso patris corpore, mulionem evitantem super ipsum corpus carpentum agere præcepit. Unde vicus ille *Scleratus* dictus est. Servius Tullius regnavit annos quatuor et quadraginta.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, SEVENTH AND LAST KING OF ROME.

A. U. 220. 25. Tarquinius Superbus regnum scelestè occupavit. Tamen bello strenuus hostes domuit. Urbem Gabios in potestatem redegit fraude Sexti filii. Is quum indignè ferret eam urbem a patre expugnari non posse, ad Gabinos se contulit, patris in se sævitiam querens. Benignè a Gabinis exceptus est, et paulatim eorum benevolentiam fictis blanditiis alliciendo, dux belli electus est. Tum e suis unum ad patrem mittit sciscitatum, 'quidnam se facere vellet.' Pater nuntio filii nihil respondit, sed in hortum transiit; ibique inambulans, sequente nuntio, altissima papaverum capita baculo decussit. Nuntius fessus exspectando redit Gabios. Sextus, cognito silentio patris simul ac facto, intellexit, quid vellet pater. Primores civitatis interemit, patrique urbem sine ullâ dimicatione tradidit.

26. Postea Tarquinius Superbus Ardeam urbem oppugnavit. Ibi Tarquinius Collatinus, sororē regis natus, forte cœnabat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum aliis juvenibus regiis. Incidit de uxoribus mentio: quum unusquisque suam laudaret, placuit experiri. Itaque equis Romam petunt. Regias nurus in convivio et luxuprehendunt. Pergunt inde Collatiam. Lucretiam, Collatini uxorem, inter ancillas in lanificio inveniunt. Ea ergo ceteris præstare judica-



tur. Paucis interjectis diebus, Sextus Collatiam rediit, et Lucretiæ vim attulit. Illa postero die, advocatis patre et conjuge, rem exposuit, et se cultro, quem sub veste texerat, occidit. Conclamant vir paterque, et in exitium regum conjurant. Tarquinio Romam redeunti clausæ sunt urbis portæ, et exilium indictum.

## BOOK II.

LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, FIRST ROMAN CONSUL.

1. JUNIUS BRUTUS, sorore Tarquinii natus,  
 A. U. 245. quum eandem fortunam timeret, in quam frater  
 A. C. 507. inciderat, qui ob divitias et prudentiam fuerat ab  
 avunculo occisus, stultitiam finxit, unde Brutus dictus est.  
 Profectus Delphos cum Tarquinii filiis, quos pater ad Apolli-  
 nem muneribus honorandum miserat, baculo sambuceo aurum  
 inclusum deo donum tulit. Peractis deinde mandatis patris,  
 juvenes Apollinem consuluerunt, 'quisnam ex ipsis Romæ  
 regnaturus esset.' Responsum est, 'eum Romæ summam  
 potestatem habiturum, qui primus matrem osculareter.'  
 Tunc Brutus, perinde atque casu prolapsus, terram oscu-  
 latus est, quòd ea communis sit mater omnium mortalium.

2. Expulsis regibus, duo consules creati sunt, Junius  
 Brutus et Tarquinius Collatinus, Lucretiæ maritus. At  
 libertas modò parta, per dolum et prodicionem pæne amissa  
 est. Erant in juventute Romanâ adolescentes aliquot, so-  
 dales Tarquiniorum. Hi de accipiendis nocte in urbem  
 regibus colloquuntur, ipsos Bruti consulis filios in societatem  
 consilii assumunt. Sermonem eorum ex servis unus exce-  
 pit: rem ad consules detulit. Scriptæ ad Tarquinium litte-  
 ræ manifestum facinus fecerunt. Proditores in vincula con-  
 jecti sunt, deinde damnati. Stabant ad palum deligati  
 juvenes nobilissimi, sed præ ceteris liberi consulis omnium  
 in se oculos convertabant. Consules in sedem processêre  
 suam, missique lictores nudatos virgis cædunt, securique fe-  
 riunt. Supplicii non spectator modò, sed et exactor erat  
 Brutus, qui tunc patrem exuit, ut consulem ageret.

3. Tarquinius deinde bello aperto regnum recuperare tentavit. Equitibus præerat Aruns Tarquinii filius: rex ipse cum legionibus sequebatur: obviàm hosti consules eunt. Brutus ad explorandum cum equitatu antecessit. Aruns, ubi Brutum agnovit, inflammatus irâ: "Ille est vir," inquit, "qui nos patriâ expulit; en ille nostris decoratus insignibus magnificè incedit." Tum concitat calcaribus equum, atque in ipsum consulem dirigit: Brutus avidè se certamini offert. Adeò infestis animis concurrerunt, ut ambo hastâ transfixi ceciderint; fugatus est tamen Tarquinius. Alter consul Romam triumphans rediit: Bruti collegæ funus, quanto potuit apparatu, fecit. Brutum matronæ ut parentem annum luxerunt.

## HORATIUS COCLES.

4. Porsena, rex Etruscorum, ad restituendum Tarquinius cum infesto exercitu Romam venit. A. U. 246.  
 Primo impetu Janiculum cepit. Non unquam A. C. 506.  
 aliàs antè tantus terror Romanos invasit: ex agris in urbem demigrant; urbem ipsam sepiunt præsidiis. Alia urbis pars muris, alia Tiberi objecto tuta videbatur. Pons sublicius iter pæne hostibus dedit, nisi unus vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles, illo cognomine, quòd in alio prælio oculum amiserat. Is pro ponte stetit, et aciem hostium solus sustinuit, donec pons a tergo interrumperetur: ipsâ audaciâ obstupescit hostes; ponte rescisso, armatus in Tiberim desiluit, et incolumis ad suos transnavit. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit; ei tantum agri datum est, quantum unâ die circumarari potuisset. Statua quoque in comitio posita.

## CAIUS MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.

5. Quum Porsena Romam obsideret, Mucius, vir Romanæ constantiæ, senatum adiit, et veniam transfugiendi petiit, necem regis repromittens. Acceptâ potestate, in

castra Porsenæ venit. Ibi in confertissimâ turbâ prope regium tribunal constitit. Stipendium tunc forte militibus dabatur; et scribe cum rege pari ferè ornatu sedebat. Mucius illum pro rege deceptus occidit. Apprehensus et ad regem pertractus, dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injecit; hoc supplicii a reâ exigens, quòd in cæde peccâset. Attonitus miraculo rex juvenem amoveri ab altaribus jussit. Tum Mucius, quasi beneficium remunerans, ait ‘trecentos, sui similes, adversùs eum conjurâsse.’ Quâ re ille territus bellum, acceptis obsidibus, deposuit.

#### THE MAIDEN CLÆLIA.

6. Porsena Clæliam, virginem nobilem, inter obsides accepit. Quum ejus castra haud procul ripâ Tiberis locata essent, Clælia, deceptis custodibus, noctu egressa, equum, quem fors dederat, arripuit, et Tiberim trajecit. Quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primò ille incensus irâ Romam legatos misit ad Clæliam obsidem reposcendam. Romani eam ex fœdere restituerunt. Tum rex, virginis virtutem admiratus, eam laudavit, ac parte obsidum donare se dixit, permisitque ut ipsa, quos vellet, legeret. Productis obsidibus, Clælia virgines puerosque elegit, quorum ætatem injuriæ obnoxiam sciebat, et cum iis in patriam rediit. Romani novam in feminâ virtutem novo genere honoris, statuâ equestri, donavêre. In summâ Viâ Sacrà fuit posita virgo insidens equo.

#### PUBLIUS VALERIUS PUBLICOLA.

7. Tarquinius Collatinus se consulatu abdicavit, quòd invisum esset populo Tarquinii nomen. Ita que consul creatus est Publius Valerius, quo adjutore Brutus reges ejecerat. Hic tamen, quia in locum Bruti mortui alterum consulem non subrogaverat, et domum in alto atque munito loco habebat, in suspicionem regni affectati venit. Quo cognito, apud populum questus est, quòd

A. U. 247.

A. C. 505.

de se tale aliquid timuissent, et misit, qui domum suam diruerent. Dempsit etiam secures fascibus, eosque in populi concione submisit, quasi major populi quàm consulis majestas esset. Gratum id multitudini spectaculum fuit. Inde Valerio cognomen Publicolæ datum est. Quum quartum consul fuisset, mortuus est adeò pauper, ut funeri sumptus deesset. Collectis a populo nummis est sepultus, et annuo matronarum luctu honoratus.

#### AULUS POSTUMIUS, THE DICTATOR.

8. Tarquinius ejectus ad Mamilium Tusculanum, generum suum, confugerat: quum ille, concitato Latio, Romanos graviter urgeret, nova Romæ dignitas creata est, quæ dictatura appellata est, major quàm consulatus. Tunc creatus est magister equitum, qui dictatori etiam obsequeretur. Aulus Postumius, dictator factus, cum hostibus apud Regillum lacum confligit, ubi, quum victoria nutaret, magister equitum equis frenos detrahi jussit, ut irrevocabili impetu ferrentur: itaque et aciem Latinorum fuderunt, et castra ceperunt. Tarquinius Cumas se contulisse dicitur, in eâque urbe senio et ægitudine esse confectus.

A. U. 255.  
A. C. 497.

#### MENENIUS AGRIPPA.

9. Menenius Agrippa concordiam inter patres plebemque restituit: nam quum plebs a patribus secessisset, quòd tributum et militiam non toleraret, Agrippa, vir facundus, ad plebem missus est; qui, intromissus in castra, nihil aliud, quàm hoc narrâsse fertur: "Olim humani artus, quum ventrem otiosum cernerent, ab eo discordârunt conspirâruntque, 'ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent.' At dum ventrem domare vellent, ipsi quòque defecerunt, totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venit: inde apparuit ventris haud segne ministerium esse, eumque acceptos cibos per

A. U. 260.  
A. C. 492.

omnia membra disserere, et cum eo in gratiam redierunt. Sic senatus et populus quasi unum corpus discordiâ perierunt, concordiâ valent."

10. Hac fabulâ Menenius flexit hominum mentes: plebs in urbem regressa est. Creavit tamen tribunos, qui libertatem suam adversùs nobilitatis superbiam defenderent. Paulò post mortuus est Menenius, vir omni vitâ pariter patribus ac plebi carus; post restitutam civium concordiam carior plebi factus. Is tamen in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut eum populus collatis quadrantibus sepeliret, locum sepulcro senatus publicè daret. Potest consolari pauperes Menenius, sed multo magis docere locupletes, quàm non sit necessaria solidam laudem cupienti nimis anxia divitiarum comparatio.

#### CAIUS MARCIUS CORIOLANUS.

A. U. 261. 11. Caius Marcius gentis patriciæ a captis  
A. C. 491. Coriolis, urbe Volscorum, Coriolanus dictus est.

Patre orbatus adhuc puer sub matris tutelâ adolevit. Sortitus erat a naturâ nobiles ad laudem impetus, sed, quia doctrina non accessit, iræ impotens, obstinatæque pervicaciæ fuit. Quum prima stipendia facere cœpisset adolescens, e multis præliis, quibus interfuit, nunquam rediit, nisi donatus coronâ aliove militari præmio. In omni vitæ ratione nihil aliud sibi proponebat, quàm ut matri placeret: quumque illa audiret filium laudari, aut coronâ donari videret, tum demum felicem se putabat. Eâ oblectandâ et colendâ satiari non poterat. Illâ cupiente uxorem duxit: illius in ædibus cum uxore habitavit.

12. Coriolanum, post insignem victoriam ejus operâ maximè partam, Postumius consul apud milites laudavit: eum militaribus donis onerare voluit; agri centum jugera, decem captivos, totidem ornatos equos, centum boves et argenti pondus quantum sustinere potuisset, offerebat. Coriolanus verò nihil ex his omnibus accepit, præter unius hospitis captivi salutem et equum. Consul factus, gravi



annonâ advectum e Siciliâ frumentum magno pretio dandum populo curavit, ut plebs agros non seditiones coleret. Quâ de causâ damnatus ad Volscos concessit, eosque adversùs Romanos concitavit. Imperator a Volscis factus, ad quartum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit, et agrum Romanum est populatus.

13. Missi sunt Româ ad Coriolanum oratores de pace, sed atrox responsum retulerunt; iterum deinde missi ne in castra quidem recepti sunt. Sacerdotes quòque suis infulis velatî ad eum iverunt supplices, nec magis animum ejus flexerunt: stupebat senatus, trepidabat populus, viri pariter ac mulieres exitium imminens lamentabantur. Tum Veturia, Coriolani mater, et Volumnia uxor, duos parvos filios secum trahens, castra hostium petierunt. Ubi matrem aspexit Coriolanus: "O patria," inquit, "vicisti iram meam admotis matris meæ precibus, cui tuam in me injuriam condono." Complexus inde suos castra movit, et exercitum ex agro Romano abduxit. Coriolanus postea a Volscis, ut proditor, occisus dicitur.

#### THE THREE HUNDRED AND SIX FABII.

14. Vexabantur incursionibus Veientium Romani. Tum Fabia gens senatum adit. Consul A. U. 275.  
A. C. 477. Fabius pro gente loquitur: "Vos alia bella curate: Fabios hostes Veientibus date: istud bellum privato sumptu gerere nobis in animo est." Ei gratiæ ingentes actæ sunt. Consul e curiâ egressus, comitante Fabio, ad urbem rediit. Manat totâ urbe rumor: Fabios ad castra hostium ferunt; Fabii posterâ die arma capiunt. Nunquam exercitus neque minor numero, neque clarior famâ et admiratione hominum, per urbem incessit. Ibant sex et trecenti milites, omnes patricii, omnes unius gentis. Ad Cremeram flumen perveniunt. Is opportunus visus est locus communiendo præsidio. Hostes non semel fusi pacem supplices petunt.

15. Veientes pacis impetratæ brevi pœnituit. Itaque, red-

integrato bello, inierunt consilium insidiis ferocem hostem captandi. Multo successu Fabiis audacia crescebat: quum igitur palati passim agros popularentur, pecora a Veientibus obviàm acta sunt; ad quæ progressi Fabii, in insidias circa ipsum iter locatas delapsi sunt, et omnes ad unum perierunt. Dies, quo id factum est, inter nefastos relatus fuit: porta, quâ profecti fuerant, *Scelerata* est appellata. Unus omnino superfuit ex eâ gente, qui, propter ætatem impuberem, domi relictus fuerat. Is genus propagavit ad Quintum Fabium Maximum, qui Hannibalem morâ fregit.

LUCIUS QUINCTIUS CINCINNATUS.

A. U. 296.  
A. C. 456. 16. Æqui consulem Minucium atque exercitum ejus circumsessos tenebant: id ubi Romæ nuntiatum est, tantus pavor, tanta trepidatio fuit, quanta si urbem ipsam, non castra, hostes obsiderent: quum autem in altero consule parum esse præsidii videretur, dictatorem dici placuit, qui rem afflictam restitueret. Quinctius Cincinnatus omnium consensu dictator est dictus. Ille, spes unica imperii Romani, trans Tiberim quatuor jugerum colebat agrum. Ad quem missi legati nudum eum arantem offenderunt. Salute datâ invicem redditâque, Quinctius togam properè e tugurio proferre uxorem Raciliam jussit, ut senatûs mandata togatus audiret.

17. Postquam absterso pulvere ac sudore, togâ indutus processit Quinctius, dictatorem eum legati gratulantes consalutant; quantus terror in exercitu sit, exponunt. Quinctius igitur Romam venit, et antecedentibus lictoribus domum deductus est. Postero die profectus, cæsis hostibus, exercitum Romanum liberavit. Urbem triumphans ingressus est. Ducti ante currum hostium duces, militaria signa prælata: secutus est exercitus prædâ onustus; epulæ instructæ ante omnium domos. Quinctius sexto decimo die dictaturâ, quam in sex menses acceperat, se abdicavit, et ad boves rediit triumphalis agricola.



## LUCIUS VIRGINIUS, THE CENTURION.

18. Anno trecentesimo ab urbe conditâ, pro  
 duobus consulibus decemviri creati sunt, qui al-  
 latas e Græciâ leges populo proponerent. Unus  
 ex iis, Appius Claudius, virginem plebeiam adamavit, quam  
 quum Appius non posset pretio ac spe pellicere, clienti suo  
 negotium dedit, ut eam in servitutem deposceret: facîle vic-  
 turus, quum ipse esset et accusator et iudex. Lucius Vir-  
 ginus, puellæ pater, tunc aberat militiæ causâ. Cliens igitur  
 virgini venienti in forum iniecit manum, affirmans suam esse  
 servam: eam sequi se jubet; ni faciat, minatur se cunctan-  
 tem vi abstracturum. Pavidâ puellâ stupente, ad clamorem  
 nutricis fit concursus. Quum ille puellam non posset abdu-  
 cere, eam vocat in jus, ipso Appio iudice.—

A. U. 300.

A. C. 452.

19. Interea missi nuntii ad Virginium properant. Is  
 primâ luce Romam advenit, quum jam civitas in foro ex-  
 spectatione erecta staret. Virginus statim in forum, lacri-  
 mabundus et civium opem implorans, filiam suam deducit.  
 Appius obstinatum gerens animum in tribunum transiit, et  
 Virginiam clienti suo addixit. Tum pater, ubi nihil us-  
 quam auxilii vidit: “Quæso,” inquit, “Appi, ignosce pa-  
 trio dolori; sine me filiam ultimò alloqui.” Datâ veniâ  
 pater filiam in secretum abducit. Ab lanio cultrum arripit,  
 et pectus puellæ transfigit. Tum ferro sibi viam facit, et  
 respersus cruore ad exercitum profugit. Concitatus exercitus  
 montem Aventinum occupavit; decem tribunos militum cre-  
 avit; decemviros magistratu se abdicare coegit, eosque omnes  
 aut morte aut exsilio multavit: ipse Appius Claudius in car-  
 cere necatus est.

## MARCUS FURIUS CAMILLUS.

20. Quum Marcus Furius Camillus urbem Fa-  
 lerios obsideret, ludimagister plurimos et nobilis-

A. U. 361.

A. C. 391.

simos inde pueros, velut ambulandi gratiâ eductos, in castra Romanorum perduxit: quibus Camillo traditis, non erat dubium, quin Falisci, deposito bello, sese Romanis dedituri essent; sed Camillus perfidiam proditoris detestatus: "Non ad similem tui," inquit, "venisti; sunt belli sicut et pacis jura: arma habemus, non adversùs eam ætatem, cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur, sed adversùs armatos, qui castra Romana oppugnaverunt." Denudari deinde ludimagistrum jussit; eum, manibus post tergum alligatis, in urbem reducendum pueris tradidit, virgasque eis dedit, quibus euntem verberarent. Statim Falisci, beneficio magis, quàm armis victi, portas Romanis aperuerunt.

21. Camillus post multa in patriam merita, judicio populi damnatus, exsulatum abiit. Urbe egrediens a diis precatus esse dicitur, ut, si innoxio sibi ea injuria fieret, desiderium sui facerent ingratae patriæ quamprimum: neque multo postea res evenit. Nam Galli Senones Clusium, Etruriæ oppidum, obsederunt. Clusini novo bello exterriti ab Romanis auxilium petierunt. Missi sunt Româ tres legati, qui Gallos monerent, ut ab oppugnatione desisterent. Ex his legatis unus contra jus gentium in aciem processit, et ducem Senonum interfecit. Quâ re commoti Galli, petitis in deditionem legatis, nec impetratis, ad urbem venerunt, et exercitum Romanum apud Alliam fluvium ceciderunt die decimo sexto calendas Augusti: qui dies, inter nefastos relatus, *Alliensis* dictus est.

22. Galli victores paulò ante solis occasum A. U. 365. ad urbem Romam perveniunt. Postquam hostes A. C. 387. adesse nuntiatum est, juvenus Romana, duce Manlio, in arcem conscendit; seniores verò domos ingressi adventum Gallorum obstinato ad mortem animo expectabant. Qui inter eos curules magistratus gesserant, ornati honorum insignibus, in vestibulis ædium eburneis sellis insedêre, ut, quum venisset hostis, in suâ dignitate morerentur. Interim Galli, domos patentes ingressi, vident viros ornatu et vultûs majestate diis simillimos: quum Galli ad eos, veluti simula-

cra, conversi starent, unus ex his senibus dicitur Gallo, barbam suam permulcepti, scipionem eburneum in caput incussisse. Iratus Gallus eum occidit: ab eo initium cædis ortum est. Deinde ceteri omnes in sedibus suis trucidati sunt.

23. Galli deinde impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Primò militem, qui tentaret viam, præmiserunt. Tum, nocte sublustri, sublevantes invicem et trahentes alii alios, in summum saxum evaserunt tanto silentio, ut non solùm custòdes fallerent, sed ne canes quidem, sollicitum animal, excitarent. Anseres non fefellêre, quibus in summâ inopiâ Romani abstinuerant, quia aves erant Junoni sacræ; quæ res Romanis saluti fuit. Namque clangore anserum alarumque crepitu excitus Manlius, vir bello egregius, ceteros ad arma vocans, Gallos ascendentes dejecit: unde mos iste incessit, ut solemni pompâ canis in furcâ suffixus feratur; anser verò, velut triumphans, in lecticâ et veste stragulâ gestetur.

24. Tunc consensu omnium placuit ab exsilio Camillum acciri; missi igitur ad eum legati, ipseque dictator absens dictus est. Interim fames utrumque exercitum urgebat: at, ne Galli putarent Romanos eâ necessitate ad deditionem cogi, multis locis de Capitolio panis jactatus est in hostium stationes. Eâ re adducti sunt Galli, ut haud magnâ mercede obsidionem relinquerent. Pactum est pretium mille pondo auri. Nondum omni auro appenso, Camillus dictator intervenit, collectis Romani exercitûs reliquiis: auferri aurum de medio jubet, denuntiatque Gallis, ut se ad prælium expediant. Instruit deinde aciem, et Gallos internecone occidit. Ne nuntius quidem cladis relictus est. Dictator, recuperatâ ex hostibus patriâ, triumphans urbem ingressus est, et a militibus parens patriæ conditorque alter urbis appellatus est.

## BOOK III.

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### CAIUS LICINIUS STOLO.

A. U. 373.  
A. C. 374. 1. **FABIUS AMBUSTUS** ex duabus filiabus majorem Aulo Sulpicio patricio, minorem Licinio Stoloni plebeio, conjugem dedit. Aulus Sulpicius tribunus militum erat potestate consulari. Quum in ejus domo sorores Fabiæ inter se tempus sermonibus tererent, forte incidit, ut Sulpicius de foro domum se reciperet, et ejus lictor forem, ut mos est, virgâ percuteret; minor Fabia moris ejus insueta id expavit: risui sorori fuit miranti sororem id ignorare. Confusam eam quum pater vidisset, sciscitanti confessa est eam esse causam doloris, quòd viro plebeio juncta esset. Consolatur filiam Ambustus, polliceturque eosdem honores domi propediem visuram, quos apud sororem videat. Inde consilia inire cœpit cum genero, qui, ubi tribunatum plebis aggressus est, legem tulit, ut alter consul ex plebe crearetur. Lex, resistantibus patribus, lata tamen est, et primus Licinius Stolo consul e plebe factus.

### TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS.

A. U. 393.  
A. C. 359. 2. **Titus Manlius** ob ingenii et linguæ tarditatem a patre rus relegatus fuerat. Quum audisset patri diem dictam esse a Pomponio, tribuno plebis, cepit consilium rudis quidem et agrestis animi, sed pietate laudabile. Cultro succinctus, manè in urbem, atque a portâ confestim ad Pomponium pergit: introductus cultrum stringit, et super lectum Pomponii stans, se eum transfixurum mina-

tur, nisi ab inceptâ accusatione desistat. Pavidus tribunus, quippe qui cerneret ferrum ante oculos micare, accusationem dimisit. Ea res adolescenti honori fuit, quòd animum ejus acerbitas paterna a pietate non avertisset, ideoque eodem anno tribunus militum factus est.

3. Quum postea Galli ad tertium lapidem trans Anienem fluvium castra posuissent, exercitus Romanus ab urbe profectus est, et in citeriore ripâ fluvii constitit. Pons in medio erat: tunc Gallus eximiâ corporis magnitudine in vacuum pontem processit, et quàm maximâ voce potuit: "Quem nunc," inquit, "Roma fortissimum habet, is procedat ad pugnam, ut eventus ostendat, utra gens bello sit melior." Diù inter primores juvenum Romanorum silentium fuit. Tum Titus Manlius ex statione ad imperatorem pergit: "Injussu tuo," inquit, "imperator, extra ordinem nunquam pugnaverim, non, si certam victoriam videam; si tu permittis, volo isti belluæ ostendere me ex eâ familiâ ortum esse, quæ Gallorum agmen e rupe Tarpeiâ deturbavit." Cui imperator: "Macte virtute," inquit, "Tite Manli, esto: perge, et nomen Romanum invictum præsta."

4. Armant deinde juvenem æquales: scutum capit, Hispano cingitur gladio ad propiorem pugnam habili. Expectabat eum Gallus stolidè lætus, et linguam ab irrisu exserens. Ubi constitère inter duas acies, Gallus ensem cum ingenti sonitu in arma Manlii dejecit. Manlius verò insinavit sese inter corpus et arma Galli, atque uno et altero ictu ventrem transfodit; jacenti torquem detraxit, quem cruore respersum collo circumdedit suo. Defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos. Romani alacres obviàm militi suo progrediuntur, et gratulantes laudantesque ad imperatorem perducunt. Manlius inde Torquati nomen accepit.

5. Idem Manlius, postea consul factus bello Latino, ut disciplinam militarem restitueret, edixit, 'ne quis extra ordinem in hostes pugnaret.' Forte filius ejus accessit prope stationem hostium: is, qui Latino equitatu præerat, ubi



consulis filium agnovit, “Visne,” inquit, “congređi mecum, ut singularis prœlii eventu cernatur, quantum eques Latinus Romano præstet?” Movit ferocem animum juvenis seu ira, seu detrectandi certaminis pudor. Oblitus itaque imperii paterni in certamen ruit, et Latinum ex equo excussum transfixit, spoliisque lectis in castra ad patrem venit. Ex templo filium aversatus consul milites classico advocat; qui postquam frequentes convenère: “Quandoquidem,” inquit, “tu, fili, contra imperium consulis pugnâsti, oportet ut disciplinam pœnâ tuâ restituas. Triste exemplum, sed in posterum salubre juventuti eris. I, lictor, dēliga ad palum.” Metu omnes obstupēre; sed, postquam, cervice cæsâ, fusus est cruor, in questus et lamenta erupēre. Manlio Romam redeunti seniores tantūm obviā exierunt: juvenus et tunc eum, et omni deinde vitâ, exsecrata est.

## PUBLIUS DECIUS MUS.

A. U. 412.  
A. C. 340. 6. P. Decius sub Valerio consule tribunus militum fuit. Quum exercitus Romanus in angustiis clausus esset, Decius conspexit editum collem imminentem hostium castris. Accepto præsidio, verticem occupavit, hostes terruit, et spatium consuli dedit ad subducendum agmen in æquiores locum. Ipse intempestâ nocte per medias hostium custodias somno oppressas incolumis evasit. Quare ab exercitu donatus est coronâ obsidionali, quæ dabatur ei, qui obsidione cives liberâisset. Consul fuit bello Latino cum Manlio Torquato. Tunc quum utrique consuli somnio obvenisset ‘eum populum victorem fore, cujus dux in prælio cecidisset,’ convenit inter eos, ut is, cujus cornu in acie laboraret, diis se Manibus devoveret: inclinante suâ parte Decius se et hostes diis Manibus devovit. Armatus in equum insiluit, ac se in medios hostes immisit. Corruit obrutus telis, et victoriam suis reliquit.

## MARCUS VALERIUS CORVINUS.

7. Bello Gallico, quum Romani in stationibus quieti tempus tererent, Gallus quidam, magnitudine atque armis insignis, ante alios progressus est; quatiensque scutum hastâ, quum silentium fecisset, unum e Romanis per interpretem provocavit, qui secum ferro decerneret. Marcus erat Valerius tribunus militum adolescens, qui priùs sciscitatus consulis voluntatem, in medium armatus processit: tunc res visu mirabilis accidisse fertur; nam quum jam manum consereret Valerius, repentè in galeâ ejus corvus insedit in hostem versus. Ales non solùm captam semel sedem tenuit, sed quotiescumque certamen initum est, levans se alis, os oculosque Galli rostro et unguibus appetiit. Hostem territum talis prodigii visu, oculisque simul ac mente turbatum, Valerius obtruncat. Corvus e conspectu elatus orientem petit. Inde Valerius *Corvinus* dictus est.

8. Valerius Corvinus, annos tres et viginti natus, consul creatus, Samnites bis prælio fudit. Non aliàs dux militi carior fuit, quia nullus militi familiarior. Omnia inter infimos militum munia haud gravatè obibat. In ludo etiam militari, quum velocitatis viriumque certamina inter se æquales ineunt, Valerius ipse cum eis certabat, nec quemquam aspernabatur parem, qui se offerret. Semper comis et eodem vultu, seu vinceret, seu vinceretur. Quum postea in exercitu orta esset gravis seditio, parsque militum a ceteris defecisset, et ducem sibi fecisset, adversùs eos Valerius dictator missus est: qui ubi in conspectum venit, benignè milites allocutus, extemplo omnium iras permulsit, seditio-nemque compressit: adeò hominum animos conciliant comitas affabilitasque sermonis!

## LUCIUS PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

9. Lucius Papirius, quum dictatorem se adversis omnibus contra Samnites profectum esse sensisset,

A. U. 406.

A. C. 346.

A. U. 430.

A. C. 322.

ad auspicia repetenda Romam regressus est, ac priùs Quinto Fabio, magistro equitum, edixit, ut sese loco tene-  
ret, neu, absente se, manum cum hoste consereret. Fa-  
bius, post dictatoris profectionem, opportunitate ductus, acie  
cum Samnitibus conflixit. Neque meliùs res geri potuisset,  
si adfuisset dictator. Non miles duci, non dux militi defuit.  
Viginti millia hostium eo die cæsa traduntur. Haud multo  
pòst dictator advenit, plenus minarum iræque. Statim, ad-  
vocatâ concione, spoliari magistrum equitum, virgasque ac  
securas expediri jussit. Tum Fabius militum fidem im-  
plorare cœpit. Clamor in totâ concione est ortus; alibi  
preces, alibi minæ audiebantur. Itaque res in posterum diem  
est dilata.

10. Magister equitum noctu clàm ex castris Romam  
profugit: quem dictator ipse secutus est. Vocato senatu  
iterata contentio est; prehendi Fabium Papirius jussit.  
Tum Fabii pater ad populum provocavit. Populus Roma-  
nus, ad preces et obtestationem versus, oravit dictatorem, ut  
veniam adolescentiæ Fabii daret. Ipse adolescens ejusque  
pater procumbere ad genua dictatoris cœperunt, iramque  
deprecari. Tot precibus cessit Papirius. Is fuit vir non  
animi solùm vigore, sed etiam corporis viribus excellens.  
Præcipua pedum pernecitas inerat, quæ cognomen etiam de-  
dit. Idem comis et jocorum studiosus. Quâdam die inam-  
bulans ante tabernaculum, prætorem Prænestinum, qui per  
timorem signiùs suos in prælium duxerat, vocari jussit, et  
postquam eum graviter increpuit: "Lictor, expedi," inquit,  
"securas;" et quum prætorem vidisset metu mortis attoni-  
tum: "Agedum, lictor," inquit, "exscinde radicem hanc  
incommodam ambulantibus." Deinde prætorem, multâ dic-  
tâ, dimisit.

#### SPURIUS POSTUMIUS.

A. U. 433.

A. C. 319.

11. Spurius Postumius consul, quum bellum  
adversùs Samnites gereret, a Pontio Thelesino,  
duce hostium, in insidias inductus est: is namque



simulatos transfugas misit, qui Romanos monerent Luceriam, Apuliæ urbem, a Samnitibus obsideri. Non erat dubium, quin Romani Lucerinis, bonis ac fidelibus sociis, opem ferrent. Luceriam duæ viæ ducebant, altera longior et tutior, altera brevior et periculosior. Festinatio breviorē elegit. Itaque quum in insidias venissent, qui locus *Furculæ Caudinæ* vocabatur, et fraus hostilis apparuisset, retro viam, quâ venerant, repetunt; at eam hostium præsidio clausam inveniunt: sistunt igitur gradum, et omni spe evadendi ademptâ, intuentes alii alios diù immobiles silent; deinde erumpunt in querelas adversus duces, quorum temeritate in eum locum erant adducti. Ita noctem tum cibi, tum quietis immemores traduxerunt.

12. Nec Samnites ipsi quid sibi faciendum in re tam lætâ sciebant. Pontius accitum patrem Herennium rogavit, ‘quid fieri placeret.’ Is, ubi audivit inter duos saltus clausum esse exercitum Romanum, dixit, ‘aut omnes esse occidendos, ut vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos esse incolumes, ut beneficio obligarentur.’ Neutra sententia accepta fuit: interea Romani necessitate victi legatos mittunt, qui pacem petant. Pax concessa est eâ lege, ut omnes sub jugum traducerentur. Itaque paludamenta consulibus detracta, ipsique primi sub jugum missi, deinde singulæ legiones: circumstabant armati hostes exprobrantes illudentesque. Romanis e saltu egressis lux ipsâ morte tristior fuit: pudor fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum cogebat. Serò Romam ingressi sunt, et se in suis quisque ædibus abdiderunt.

13. Deliberante senatu de pace Caudinâ, Postumius sententiam dicere jussus: “Turpi sponsione,” inquit, “quâ me obstrinxi, non tenetur populus Romanus, quando ejus injussu facta est; nec quidquam ex eâ præter corpus meum debetur Samnitibus. Iis dedite me nudum vinctumque: in me unum sæviant; exsolvam religione populum.” Senatus, hanc animi magnitudinem admiratus, Postumium laudavit, ejusque sententiam secutus est. Traditus est igitur

Postumius fecialibus, qui eum ad Samnites ducerent. Vestis ei detracta, manus post tergum vinctæ sunt; quumque apparitor verecundiâ majestatis Postumium laxè vinciret: “Quin tu,” inquit ipse Postumius, “adducis lorum, ut justa fiat deditio?” Tum ubi in cœtum Samnitium venit, factâ deditione, Postumius fecialis femur genu, quantâ potuit vi, percussit, et clarâ voce ait, ‘se Samnitem civem esse, illum legatum: fecialem a se contra jus gentium violatum; eo justius bellum adversùs Samnites fore.’ Accepta non fuit a Samnitibus ista deditio, Postumiusque in castra Romana inviolatus rediit.

PUBLIUS VALERIUS LÆVINUS.

14. Tarentinis, quòd Romanorum legatis injuriam fecissent, bellum indictum est. Quibus auxilio venit Pyrrhus, rex Epirotarum, qui genus ab Achille ducebat. Contra Pyrrhum missus est consul Lævinus, qui, quum exploratores regis cepisset, jussit eos per castra Romana circumduci, tumque incolumes dimitti, ut ea, quæ vidissent, Pyrrho renuntiarent. Mox commissâ pugnâ, quum jam hostes pedem referrent, rex elephantos in Romanorum agmen agi jussit; tuncque mutata est prælii fortuna. Romanos vastorum corporum moles, terribilisque superantium armatorum species turbavit. Equi etiam, ad conspectum et odorem belluarum exterriti, sessores aut excutiebant, aut secum in fugam abripiebant. Nox prælio finem fecit.

15. Pyrrhus captivos Romanos summo honore habuit; occisos sepelivit, quos quum adverso vulnere et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere cerneret, manus ad cœlum tulisse dicitur cum hac voce: “Ego talibus viris brevi orbem terrarum subegissem.” Deinde ad urbem Romam magnis itineribus contendit: omnia igne et ferro vastavit; ad vicesimum ab urbe lapidem castra posuit. Pyrrho obviâ venit Lævinus cum novo exercitu; quo viso, rex ait, ‘sibi eandem adversùs Romanos esse fortunam, quam Herculi adversùs

Hydræ,' cui tot capita renascebantur, quot præcisa fuerant: deinde in Campaniam se recepit; missos a senatu de redimendis captivis legatos honorificè excepit; captivos sine pretio reddidit, ut Romani, cognitâ jam ejus virtute, cognoscerent etiam liberalitatem.

16. Erat Pyrrho, utpote magno et forti viro, mitis ac placabilis animus; solet enim magni animi comes esse clementia. Ejus humanitatem experti sunt Tarentini: ii scilicet, quum serò intellexissent se pro socio dominum accepisse, sortem suam liberis vocibus querebantur, et de Pyrrho multa temere effutiebant, maximè ubi vino incaluerant. Itaque arcessiti ad regem sunt nonnulli, qui de eo in convivio protervè locuti fuerant; sed periculum simplex confessio culpæ discussit. Nam quum rex percontatus fuisset, an ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenerant, dixissent: "Et hæc diximus," inquit, "rex; et nisi vinum defecisset, longè plura et graviora dicturi fuimus." Pyrrhus, qui malebat vini, quàm hominum eam culpam videri, subridens eos dimisit.

17. Pyrrhus igitur, quum putaret sibi gloriosum fore, pacem et fœdus cum Romanis post victoriam facere, Romam misit legatum Cineam, qui pacem æquis conditionibus proponeret. Erat is regi familiaris, magnâque apud eum gratiâ valebat. Dicere solebat Pyrrhus se plures urbes Cineæ eloquentiâ, quàm armorum vi expugnâsse. Cineas tamen regiam cupiditatem non adulabatur: nam quum in sermone Pyrrhus ei sua consilia aperiret, dixissetque 'se velle Italiam ditioni suæ subicere,' respondit Cineas: "Superatis Romanis, quid agere destinās, O rex?" "Italiæ vicina est Sicilia," inquit Pyrrhus, "nec difficile erit eam armis occupare." Tunc Cineas: "Occupatâ Siciliâ, quid postea acturus es?" Rex, qui nondum Cineæ mentem perspiciebat: "In Africam," inquit, "trajicere mihi animus est." Pergit Cineas: "Quid deinde, O rex?" "Tum denique, mi Cineæ," ait Pyrrhus, "nos quieti dabimus, dulcique otio fruemur." "Quin tu," respondit Cineas, "isto otio jam nunc frueris?"

18. Romam itaque venit Cineas, et domos principum cum ingentibus donis circumibat. Nusquam verò receptus est. Non a viris solùm, sed et a mulieribus, spreta ejus munera. Introductus deinde in curiam, quum regis virtutem, propensumque in Romanos animum verbis extolleret, et de conditionum æquitate dissereret, sententia senatûs ad pacem et fœdus faciendum inclinabat; tum Appius Claudius senex et cæcus in curiam lecticâ deferri se jussit, ibique gravissimâ oratione pacem dissuasit: itaque responsum Pyrrho a senatu est, 'eum, donec Italiâ excessisset, pacem cum Romanis habere non posse.' Senatus quòque vetuit captivos omnes, quos Pyrrhus reddiderat, ad veterem statum redire priusquam bina hostium spolia retulissent. Quare legatus ad regem reversus est: a quo quum Pyrrhus quæreret, 'qualem Romam comperisset,' respondit; 'urbem sibi templum, senatum verò consessum regum esse visum.'

#### CAIUS FABRICIUS LUSCINUS.

19. Caius Fabricius unus fuit ex legatîs, qui ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis venerant. Cujus postquam audivit Pyrrhus magnum esse apud Romanos nomen, ut viri boni et bello egregii, sed admodum pauperis, eum præ ceteris benignè habuit, eique munera atque aurum obtulit. Omnia Fabricius repudiavit. Postero die, quum illum Pyrrhus vellet exterrere conspectu subito elephantis, imperavit suis, ut bellua post aulæum admoveretur Fabricio secum colloquenti. Quod ubi factum est, signo dato, remotoque aulæo, repentè bellua stridorem horrendum emisit, et proboscidem super Fabricii caput suspendit. At ille placidus subrisit, Pyrrhoque dixit: "Non me hodie magis tua commovet bellua, quàm heri tuum aurum pellexit."

20. Fabricii virtutem admiratus Pyrrhus, illum secretò invitavit, ut patriam desereret, secumque vellet vivere, quartâ etiam regni sui parte oblatâ; cui Fabricius respondit: "Si me virum bonum judicas, cur me vis corrumpere? Sin verò

malum, cur me ambis?" Anno interjecto, omni spe pacis inter Pyrrhum et Romanos conciliandæ ablatâ, Fabricius, consul factus, contra eum missus est. Quumque vicina castra ipse et rex haberent, medicus regis nocte ad Fabricium venit, eique pollicitus est, si præmium sibi proposuisset, se Pyrrhum veneno necaturum. Hunc Fabricius vincitum reduci jussit ad dominum, et Pyrrho dici, quæ contra caput ejus medicus spopondisset. Tunc rex admiratus eum dixisse fertur: "Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quàm sol a suo cursu, posset averti."

21. Quum Fabricius apud Pyrrhum legatus esset, Cinam audivit narrantem esse quendam Athenis, qui se sapientem profiteretur, eundemque dicere omnia, quæ faceremus, ad voluptatem esse referenda. Tunc Fabricium exclamâsse ferunt: "Utinam id hostibus nostris persuadeatur, quò facilius vinci possint, quum se voluptatibus dederint!" Nihil magis ab ejus vitâ alienum, quàm voluptas et luxus. Tota ejus supellex argentea salino uno constabat, et patellâ ad usum sacrorum, quæ tamen ipsa corneo pediculo sustinebatur. Cœnabat ad focum radices et herbas, quas in agro repurgando vulserat, quum legati a Samnitibus ad eum venerunt, magnamque ei pecuniam obtulerunt; quibus respondit: "Quamdiu cupiditatibus imperare potero, nihil mihi istâ pecuniâ opus erit: hanc ad illos reportate, qui eâ indigent."

22. Caius Fabricius cum Rufino, viro nobili, simultatem gerebat ob morum dissimilitudinem, quum ille pecuniæ contemptor esset, hic verò avarus et furax existimaretur. Quia tamen Rufinus egregiè fortis ac bonus imperator erat, magnumque et grave bellum imminere videbatur, Fabricius auctor fuit, ut Rufinus consul crearetur: quumque is deinde Fabricio gratias ageret, quòd se homo inimicus consulem fecisset: "Nihil est," inquit Fabricius, "quòd mihi gratias agas, si malui compilari, quàm venire." Eundem postea Fabricius, censor factus, senatu movit, quòd argenti facti decem pondo haberet. Fabricius omnem vitam in gloriosâ paupertate exegit, adeoque inops decessit, ut, unde dos filia-



rum expeditur, non reliquerit. Senatus patris sibi partes desumpsit, et, datis ex communi ærario dotibus, eas collocavit.

#### MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS.

23. Manius Curius, contra Samnites profectus, eos ingentibus præliis vicit. Romam regressus in concione ait: "Tantum agri cepi, ut solitudo futura fuerit, nisi tantum hominum cepissem: tantum porrò hominum cepi, ut fame perituri fuerint, nisi tantum agri cepissem." Ex tam opulentâ victoriâ adeò ditari noluit, ut, quum a malevolis interversæ pecuniæ argueretur, gutto ligneo, quo uti ad sacrificia consueverat, in medium prolato, juraverit, se nihil ampliùs de prædâ hostili in domum suam intulisse. Legatis Samnitium aurum offerentibus, quum ipse rapas in foco torreret, "Malo," inquit, "hæc in fictilibus meis esse, et aurum habentibus imperare." Agri captivi septena jugera populo viritim divisit: quumque ei senatus jugera quinquaginta assignaret, plus accipere noluit, quàm singulis fuerat datum, dixitque 'malum esse civem, cui non idem, quod aliis, satis esse posset.'

24. Postea Curius, consul creatus, adversùs Pyrrhum missus est: quumque eâ de causâ delectum haberet, et juniores tædio belli nomina non darent, conjectis in sortem omnibus tribubus, primum nomen urnâ extractum citari jussit. Quum adolescens non responderet, bona ejus hastæ subjecit. Tunc ille ad tribunos plebis cucurrit, de injuriâ sibi factâ graviter querens, eorumque opem implorans. At Curius et bona ejus et ipsum quòque vendidit, dixitque 'non esse reipublicæ opus eo cive, qui parere nesciret: neque tribuni plebis adolescenti auxilio fuerunt; posteaque res in consuetudinem abiit, ut, delectu ritè acto, qui militiam detrectaret, in servitutem venderetur. Hoc terrore ceteri adacti nomina promptiùs dederunt.

25. His copiis Curius Pyrrhi exercitum cecidit, deque eo rege triumphavit. Insignem triumphum fecerunt quatuor

elephanti cum turribus suis, tum primùm Romæ visi. Victus rex in Epirum reversus est; sed relicto in urbe Tarentinâ præsidio, fidem sui reditûs fecerat. Itaque quum bellum renovaturus putaretur, Manium Curium iterum consulem fieri placuit; sed inopinata mors regis Romanos metu liberavit. Pyrrhus enim, dum Argos oppugnat, urbem jam ingressus, a juvene quodam Argivo lanceâ leviter vulneratus est: mater adolescentis, anus paupercula, cum aliis mulieribus e tecto domûs prælium spectabat; quæ, quum vidisset Pyrrhum in auctorem vulneris sui magno impetu ferri, periculo filii sui commota, protinus tegulam corripuit, et utrâque manu libratam in caput regis dejecit.



## BOOK IV.

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### FIRST PUNIC WAR.

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#### APPIUS CLAUDIUS CAUDEX.

1. APPIO CLAUDIO consule, cœptum est primum  
A. U. 488. adversus Pœnos bellum. Quum Messanam, Sici-  
A. C. 264. liæ urbem, Carthaginienses et Hiero, rex Syra-  
cusanus, obsiderent, Appius Claudius ad Messanam liberan-  
dam missus est. Consul primò ad explorandos hostes nave  
piscatoriâ trajecit fretum inter Italiam et Siciliam inter-  
jectum. Ad quem venerunt nuntii ab Hannone, Pœnorum  
duce, hortantes ad pacem conservandam. Quum verò con-  
sul nullas conditiones admitteret, nisi Pœni ab oppugnatione  
desisterent, iratus Hanno exclamavit, ‘se non esse passurum  
Romanos vel manus in mari Siculo abluere.’ Non tamen  
potuit prohibere, quin Claudius in Siciliam legionem tradu-  
ceret, et Pœnos Messanâ expelleret. Deinde Hiero apud  
Syracusas victus est. Qui, eo periculo territus, Romano-  
rum amicitiam petiit, et in eorum societate postea constanter  
permansit.

#### CAIUS DUILIUS.

2. Caius Duilius Pœnos navali prælio primus  
A. U. 492. devicit. Is, quum videret naves Romanas a Pu-  
A. C. 260. nicis velocitate superari, manus ferreas, quas cor-  
vos vocavêre, instituit. Ea machina Romanis magno usui

fuit: nam, injectis illis corvis, hostilem navem apprehendebant, deinde superjecto ponte in eam insiliebant, et gladio, velut in pugnâ terrestri, dimicabant; unde Romanis, qui robore præstabant, facilis victoria fuit. Inter pugnandum triginta hostium naves captæ sunt, tredecim mersæ. Duilius victor Romam reversus est, et primus navalem triumphum egit. Nulla-victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quòd invicti terrâ, jam etiam mari plurimùm possent. Itaque Duilio concessum est, ut per omnem vitam prælucente funali et præcinente tibicine a cœnâ publicè rediret.

3. Hannibal dux classis Punicæ e navi, quæ jam capiebatur, in scapham saltu se demisit, et Romanorum manus effugit. Veritus autem ne in patriâ classis amissæ pœnas daret, civium offensam astutiâ avertit: nam ex illâ infelici pugnâ, priusquam cladis nuntius domum perveniret, quendam ex amicis Carthaginem misit; qui curiam ingressus: “Vos,” inquit, “consulit Hannibal, quum dux Romanorum, magnis copiis maritimis instructus, advenerit, an cum eo configere debeat?” Acclamavit universus senatus: “Non est dubium, quin configendum sit.” Tum ille, “Fecit,” inquit, “et victus est.” Ita non potuerunt factum damnare, quod ipsi fieri debuisset judicaverant. Sic Hannibal victus crucis supplicium effugit: nam eo pœnæ genere dux, re malè gestâ, apud Pœnos afficiebatur.

#### AULUS ATILIUS CALATINUS

4. Atilius Calatinus, consul, paucis navibus magnam Pœnorum classem superavit: sed postea, quum temere exercitum in vallem iniquam duxisset, ab hostibus circumventus est. Romanos eximia virtus Calpurnii, tribuni militum, servavit. Is enim ad consulem accessit, eique: “Censeo,” inquit, “jubeas milites quadringentos ire ad hanc rupem, inter medios hostes editam atque asperam, eamque occupare. Futurum enim profectò est, ut hostes properent ad occursandum nostris militibus, atque ita

A. U. 494.

A. C. 258.

circa eam rupem atrox pugna fiat: at tu interea tempus habebis exercitûs ex loco infesto educendi. Alia nisi hæc salutis via nulla est." Respondit consul: "Fidum quidem et providum hoc consilium videtur; sed quisnam erit, qui ducat quadringentos illos milites ad eum locum?" "Si alium," inquit Calpurnius, "neminem reperis, me ad hoc consilium perficiendum uti potes. Ego hanc tibi et reipublicæ animam do."

5. Consul tribuno gratias egit, et quadringentos milites dedit. Quos Calpurnius admonens quem in locum deduceret, et quo consilio: "Moriatur," inquit, "commilitones, et morte nostrâ eripiamus ex obsidione circumventas legiones." Omnes nullâ spe evadendi, sed amore laudis accensi, proficiscuntur. Mirati sunt primò hostes eam militum manum ad se venire. Deinde ubi cognitum est eos ad illam rupem obtinendam iter intendere, adversùs illos arma verterunt. Romani repugnant: fit prælium diù anceps. Tandem superat multitudo: quadringenti omnes, perfossi gladiis aut missilibus operti, cadunt. Consul interim, dum ea pugna fit, se in loca edita et tuta subducit.

6. Virtuti par fuit Calpurnii fortuna: nam ita evenit ut, quum multis locis saucius factus esset, nullum tamen in capite vulnus acciperet. Inter mortuos multis confossus vulneribus, sed adhuc spirans inventus est: convaluit, sæpeque postea operam reipublicæ strenuam navavit. Ei merces egregii facinoris data est, corona graminea: quâ nulla nobilior corona fuit in præmium virtutis bellicæ apud populum terrarum principem, et quæ ab universo exercitu servato discerni solebat.

#### MARCUS ATILIUS REGULUS.

7. Marcus Regulus Pœnos magnâ clade affecit.  
 A. U. 502. Tunc ad eum Hanno Carthaginensis venit quasi  
 A. C. 250. de pace acturus, sed revera ut tempus traheret,  
 donec novæ copiæ ex Africâ advenirent. Is ubi ad consu-

lem accessit, exortus est clamor, auditaque vox: 'Idem huic faciendum esse, quod paucis antè annis Cornelio Romano a Pœnis factum fuerat.' Cornelius porrò per fraudem veluti in colloquium evocatus a Pœnis comprehensus fuerat, et in vincula coniectus. Jam Hanno timere incipiebat, sed periculum callido dicto avertit. "Hoc vos," inquit, "si feceritis, nihilo eritis Afris meliores." Consul tacere jussit eos, qui par pari referri volebant, et conveniens gravitati Romanæ responsum dedit: "Isto te metu, Hanno, fides Romana liberat." De pace non convenit, quia nec Pœnus seriò agebat, et consul victoriam quàm pacem malebat.

8. Regulus deinde in Africam primus Romanorum ducum trajecit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta castella expugnavit: neque cum hominibus tantùm, sed etiam cum monstribus dimicavit. Nam quum apud flumen Bagradam castra haberet, anguis miræ magnitudinis exercitum Romanum vexabat: multos milites ingenti ore corripuit; plures caudæ verberare elisit; nonnullos ipso pestilentis halitûs afflatu exanimavit. Neque is telorum ictu perforari poterat; quippe qui durissimâ squamarum loricâ omnia tela facilè repelleret. Confugiendum fuit ad machinas, et, advectis balistis, tanquam arx quædam munita, dejiciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxorum pondere oppressus jacuit; sed cruore suo flumen et vicinam regionem infecit, Romanosque castra movere coëgit. Corium belluæ centum et viginti pedes longum, Romam misit Regulus.

9. Regulo, ob res bene gestas imperium in annum proximum prorogatum est. Quod ubi cognovit Regulus, scripsit senatui 'villicum suum in agello, quem septem jugerum habebat, mortuum esse, et servum, occasionem nactum, aufugisse, ablato instrumento rustico, ideoque petere se, ut sibi successor in Africam mitteretur, ne, deserto agro, non esset unde uxor et liberi alerentur.' Senatus acceptis litteris, res, quas Regulus amiserat, publicâ pecuniâ redimi jussit: agellum colendum locavit, et alimenta conjugum ac liberis præbuit. Regulus deinde crebris præliis Carthaginiensium opes

contudit, eosque pacem petere coëgit, quam quum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, illi a Lacedæmoniis auxilium petierunt.

10. Lacedæmonii Xanthippum, virum belli peritissimum, Carthaginensibus miserunt, a quo Regulus victus est ultimâ pernicië: duo tantum millia hominum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt: Regulus ipse captus, et in carcerem conjectus est. Deinde Romam de permutandis captivis dato jurejurando missus est, ut, si non impetrâset, rediret ipse Carthaginem: qui quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum mandata exposuit, et primum, ne sententiam diceret, recusavit, causatus 'se, quoniam in hostium potestatem venisset, jam non esse senatorem.' Jussus tamen sententiam aperire, negavit 'esse utile captivos Pœnos reddi, quia adolescentes essent et boni duces, ipse verò jam confectus senectute:' cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt.

11. Regulus deinde quum retineretur a propinquis et amicis, tamen Carthaginem rediit: neque verò tunc ignorabat se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, sed jusjurandum conservandum putavit. Reversum Carthaginenses omni cruciatu necaverunt: palpebris enim resectis aliquandiu in loco tenebricoso tenuerunt; deinde, quum sol esset ardentissimus, repente eductum intueri cælum coëgerunt; postremò in arcam ligneam incluserunt, in quâ undique clavi præacuti eminebant. Ita dum fessum corpus, quòcunque inclinaret, stimulis ferreis confoditur, vigiliis et dolore continuo exstinctus est. Hic fuit Atilii Reguli exitus, ipsâ quòque vitâ, licèt per maximam gloriam diù actâ, clarior et illustrior.

#### APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER.

12. Appius Claudius vir stultæ temeritatis, A. U. 503.  
A. C. 249. consul adversus Pœnos profectus est. Priorum ducum consilia palàm reprehendebat, 'seque, quo die hostem vidisset, bellum perfecturum esse' jactitabat.



Antequam navale prœlium committeret, auspicia habuit: quumque pullarius ei nuntiâsset ‘pullos non exire e caveâ neque vesci,’ irridens jussit ‘eos in aquam mergi, ut saltem biberent, quoniam esse nollent.’ Quo facto militum animos vana religio incessit: commisso deinde prœlio magna clades a Romanis accepta est; quorum octo millia cæsa sunt, viginti millia capta. Quare Claudius a populo condemnatus est: ea res calamitati fuit etiam Claudiæ, consulis sorori; nam quum illa a ludis publicis rediens a turbâ premeretur, dixit: “Utinam frater meus viveret, classemque iterum duceret,” significans optare se, ut nimis magna civium frequentia minueretur. Ob istam vocem impiam Claudia quòque damnata est.

## CAIUS LUTATIUS CATULUS.

13. Caius Lutatius consul finem primo bello Punico imposuit. Ei in Siciliam advenienti nuntiatum est, maximam classem Pœnorum ex Africâ venire: erant autem quadringentæ naves onustæ commeatu, quem ad exercitum portabant, cui in Siciliâ præerat Hamilcar Carthaginiensis. Dux classis, Hanno, nobilis Pœnus, cui animus erat naves onere levare, easque deinde acceptis ab Hamilcare delectis viris complere. At Lutatius optimum ratus prævertere Hannonis adventum, et cum classe gravi suisque oneribus impeditâ configere, adversùs eum ad Ægates insulas cursum intendit; nec longa fuit victoriæ mora; nam omnes Carthaginiensium naves brevi aut captæ aut depressæ sunt. Ingens fuit præda: Pœni victi pacem postulârunt, quæ eis hac conditione concessa est, ut omnibus insulis, quæ sunt inter Italiam et Africam, decederent, et certum populo Romano vectigal per viginti annos penderent.

A. U. 510.

A. C. 242.

## BOOK V.

## SECOND PUNIC WAR.

## QUINTUS FABIVS MAXIMVS CUNCTATOR.

A. U. 534.  
A. C. 218.      1. HANNIBAL, Hamilcaris filius, novem annos natus a patre aris admotus, odium in Romanos perenne juravit. Quæ res maximè videtur concitasse secundum bellum Punicum. Nam Hamilcare mortuo, Hannibal causam belli quærens, Saguntum, urbem Romanis fœderatam, evertit. Quapropter Româ missi sunt Carthaginem legati, qui populi Romani querimonias deferrent, et Hannibalem, mali auctorem, sibi dedi postularent. Tergiversantibus Pœnis, Quintus Fabius legationis princeps, sinu ex togâ facto: "Hic ego," inquit, "porto bellum pacemque; utrum placet, sumite." Pœnis "bellum" succlamantibus, Fabius, excussâ togâ, 'bellum dare se' dixit. Pœni 'accipere se' responderunt, 'et, quo acciperent animo, eodem se gesturos.'

2. Hannibal, superatis Pyrenæi et Alpium jugis, in Italiam venit. Publium Scipionem apud Ticinum amnem, Sempronium apud Trebiam, Flaminium apud Trasimenum, profligavit. Adversus hostem toties victorem missus Quintus Fabius dictator, Hannibalis impetum morâ fregit; namque pristinis edoctus cladibus belli rationem mutavit. Per loca alta exercitum ducebat, neque ullo loco fortunæ se com-



mittebat; castris, nisi quantum necessitas cogeret, tenebatur miles. Dux neque occasioni rei bene gerendæ deerat, siqua ab hoste daretur, neque ullam ipse hosti dabat. Frumentatum exeunti Hannibali opportunus aderat, agmen carpens, palantes excipiens. Ita e levibus præliis superior discessit, militemque cœpit minùs jam aut virtutis suæ, aut fortunæ pœnitere.

3. His artibus Hannibalem Fabius in agro Falerno incluserat; sed ille callidus sine ullo exercitûs detrimento se expedit. Nempe arida sarmenta bouum cornibus alligavit, eaque principio noctis incendit: metus flammæ relucens ex capite boves, velut stimulatos furore, agebat. Hi ergo accensis cornibus per montes, per silvas huc illuc discurrebant. Romani, qui ad speculandum concurrerant, miraculo attoniti constiterunt: ipse Fabius insidias esse ratus, militem extra vallum egredi vetuit. Interea Hannibal ex angustiis evasit. Dein Hannibal, ut Fabio apud suos crearet invidiam, agrum ejus, omnibus circà vastatis, intactum reliquit; at Fabius omnem a se suspicionem propulsavit: nam eundem agrum vendidit, ejusque pretio captivos Romanos redemit.

4. Haud grata tamen erat Romanis Fabii cunctatio; eumque pro cauto timidum, pro considerato segnem, vocitabant. Augebat invidiam Minucius, magister equitum, dictatorem criminando: illum in ducendo bello tempus terere, quò diutius in magistratu esset, solusque et Romæ et in exercitu imperium haberet. His sermonibus accensa plebs dictatori magistrum equitum imperio æquavit. Quam injuriam æquo animo tulit Fabius, exercitumque suum cum Minucio divisit. Quum postea Minucius temere prælium commisisset, ei periclitanti auxilio venit Fabius. Cujus subito adventu compressus Hannibal receptui cecinit, palàm confessus a se Minucium, a Fabio se victum esse. Eum quòque ex acie redeuntem dixisse ferunt: "Nubes ista, quæ sedere in jugis montium solebat, tandem cum procellâ

imbrem dedit.” Minucius periculo liberatus Fabium, cui salutem debebat, patrem appellavit, eique deinceps parere non abnuvit.

5. Postea Hannibal Tarento per prodicionem potitus est. In eam rem tredecim fere juvenes nobiles Tarentini conspici-  
raverant. Hi nocte, per speciem venandi, urbe egressi, ad Hannibalem, qui haud procul castra habebat, venerunt. Eos laudavit Hannibal, monuitque, ut redeuntes pascentia Carthaginiensium pecora ad urbem agerent, et prædam, veluti ex hoste factam, præfecto et custodibus portarum donarent. Id iterum sæpiusque ab iis factum, eòque consuetudinis ad-  
ducta res est, ut, quocunque noctis tempore dedissent sig-  
num, porta urbis aperiretur. Tunc Hannibal eos nocte mediâ cum decem millibus hominum delectis secutus est. Ubi portæ appropinquârant, nota juvenum vox vigilem excitavit. Duo primi inferebant aprum vasti corporis. Vigil incautus, dum belluæ magnitudinem miratur, venabulo occisus est. In-  
gressi Pœni ceteros vigiles sopitos obruncant. Tum Han-  
nibal cum suo agmine ingreditur. Romani passim trucidan-  
tur. Livius Salinator Romanorum præfectus, cum iis, qui cædi superfuerant, in arcem confugit.

6. Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum, urbem obsidione cinxit. Romanos plurimùm adjuvit res levis momenti. Præfectus præsidii Tarentini deperibat amore mulierculæ, cujus frater in exercitu Fabii erat. Miles, jubente Fabio, pro perfugâ Tarentum transiit, ac per sororem præfecto conciliatus, eum ad tradendam urbem perpulit. Fabius vigiliâ primâ accessit ad eam partem muri, quam præfectus custodiebat. Eo adjuvante, Romani muros inscenderunt. Inde, proximâ portâ refractâ, Fabius cum ex-  
ercitu intravit. Hannibal, auditâ Tarenti oppugnatione, ad opem ferendam festinavit: quumque ei esset nuntiatum urbem captam esse: “Et Romani,” inquit, “suum Hannibalem habent: eâdem, quâ ceperamus, arte Tarentum amisimus.” Quum postea Livius Salinator coram Fabio gloriaretur, quòd

arcem Tarentinam retinuisset, diceretque 'eum suâ operâ Tarentum recepisse;' "Certè," respondit Fabius, "Tarentum nunquam recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses."

7. Quintus Fabius jam senex filio suo consuli legatus fuit; quumque in ejus castra veniret, filius obviâ patri progressus est; duodecim lictores pro more anteibant. Equo vehebatur senex, nec appropinquante consule descendit. Jam ex lictoribus undecim verecundiâ paternæ majestatis taciti præterierant. Quod quum consul animadvertisset, proximum lictorem jussit inclamare Fabio patri, ut ex equo descenderet. Pater tum desiliens: "Non ego, fili," inquit, "tuum imperium contempsi, sed experiri volui, an scires consulem agere." Ad summam senectutem vixit Fabius Maximus, dignus tanto cognomine. Cautior quàm promptior habitus est, sed insita ejus ingenio prudentia bello, quod tum gerebatur, aptissima erat. Nemini dubium est, quin rem Romanam cunctando restituerit.

#### L. ÆMILIUS PAULUS AND C. TERENTIUS VARRO.

8. Hannibal in Apuliam pervenerat. Adversùs eum Româ profecti sunt duo consules, Æmilius Paulus et Terentius Varro. Paulo solers Fabii cunctatio magis placebat. Varro autem ferox et temerarius acriora sequebatur consilia. Ambo apud vicum, qui *Cannæ* appellabatur, castra posuerunt. Ibi insitam Varroni temeritatem fortuna aliquo levium præliorum successu aluerat: itaque invito collegâ aciem instruxit, et signum pugnæ dedit. Victus cæsusque est Romanus exercitus. Nusquam graviori vulnere afflicta est respublica. Æmilius Paulus telis obrutus cecidit: quem quum mediâ in pugnâ oppletum cruore conspexisset quidam tribunus militum: "Cape," inquit, "hunc equum, et fuge, Æmili." "Quin tu potiùs," respondit Paulus, "abi, nuntia patribus, ut urbem muniant, ac, priusquam hostis victor adveniat, præsidiis firment: tu me

A. U. 536.

A. C. 216.

patere in hac militum meorum strage exspirare.” Alter consul cum paucis equitibus fugit.

9. Hannibali victori quum ceteri gratularentur, suaderentque, ut quietem ipse sumeret, et fessis militibus daret, unus ex ejus præfectis Maharbal, minimè cessandum ratus, Hannibalem hortabatur, ut statim Romam pergeret, die quinto victor in Capitolio epulaturus. Quumque Hannibali illud consilium non probaretur, Maharbal adjecit: “Vincere scis, Hannibal, sed victoriâ uti nescis.” Mora hujus diei satis creditur saluti fuisse urbi et imperio. Postero die, ubi primum illuxit, ad spolia legenda Pœni insistunt. Jacebant tot Romanorum millia, ut missi fuerint Carthaginem tres modii annulorum, qui ex digitis equitum et senatorum detracti fuerant. Dein Hannibal in Campaniam divertit, cujus deliciis et ipse et exercitûs ardor elanguit.

10. Nunquam tantum pavoris Romæ fuit, quantum ubi acceptæ cladis nuntius advenit. Neque tamen ulla pacis mentio facta est; imò Varroni, calamitatis auctori, obviam itum est, et gratiæ ab omnibus ordinibus actæ, quòd de republicâ non desperâset: qui si Carthaginensium dux fuisset, temeritatis pœnas omni supplicio dedisset. Dum Hannibal Capuæ segniter et otiosè ageret, Romani interim respirare cœperunt. Arma non erant: detracta sunt templis et porticibus vetera hostium spolia. Egebat ærarium: opes suas senatus libens in medium protulit, patrumque exemplum imitati sunt equites. Deerant milites: nomina dederunt quidam adhuc prætextati, id est, juniores annis septemdecim, qui satis virium ad ferenda arma habere videbantur: empti sunt publicè, et armati servi. Id magis placuit, quàm captivos, licèt minore pretio, redimere.

11. Quum Hannibal redimendi sui copiam captivis Romanis fecisset, decem ex ipsis Romam eâ de re missi sunt; nec pignus aliud fidei ab iis postulavit Hannibal, quàm ut jurarent, ‘se, si non impetrâssent, in castra redituros.’ Eos senatus non censuit redimendos, quum id parvâ pecuniâ fieri



potuisset, ut militibus Romanis insitum esset aut vincere aut mori. Unus ex iis legatis e castris egressus, velut aliquid oblitus paulò pòst reversus fuerat in castra, deinde comites ante noctem assecutus fuerat. Is ergo re non impetratâ domum abiit. Reditu enim in castra se liberatum esse jurejurando interpretabatur. Quod ubi innotuit, jussit senatus illum comprehendì, et vinctum duci ad Hannibalem. Ea res Hannibalis audaciam maximè fregit, quòd senatus populusque Romanus, rebus afflictis, tam excelso esset animo.

MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS.

12. Claudius Marcellus prætor Hannibalem vinci posse primus docuit. Quum enim ad A. U. 536.  
A. C. 216.  
Nolam Hannibal accessisset, non sine spe urbis per prodicionem recipiendæ, Marcellus, instructâ ante urbis portam acie, cum eo conflixit, et Pœnos fudit. Pulsus Hannibal exercitum ad Casilinum, parvam Campaniæ urbem, duxit. Parvum erat in eâ præsidium, et tamen penuria frumenti efficiebat, ut nimium hominum esse videretur. Hannibal primò cives verbis benignis ad portas aperiendas cœpit allicere: deinde quum in fide Romanâ perstarent, moliri portas et claustra refringere parat. Tum ex urbe, ingenti cum tumultu, erumpunt cohortes duæ intus instructæ, stragemque Pœnorum faciunt. Pudor Hannibalem ab incepto avertit. Itaque relicto circa Casilinum præsidio, ne omissa res videretur, ipse in hiberna Capuam concessit, partemque majorem hiemis exercitum in tectis habuit.

13. Mitescente jam hieme, Hannibal Casilinum rediit, ubi obsidio continuata oppidanos ad ultimum inopiæ adduxerat. Marcellum, cupientem obsessis ferre auxilium, Vulcanus amnis inflatus aquis tenebat: at Gracchus, qui cum equitatu Romano Casilino assidebat, farre ex agris undique convecto complura dolia implevit, deinde nuntium ad magistratum Casilinum misit, ut exciperet dolia, quæ amnis deferret. Insequenti nocte dolia medio missa amne deflux-

erunt. *Æqualiter inter omnes frumentum divisum: id postero quòque die ac tertio factum est. Re detectâ, Hannibal, catenâ per medium flumen injectâ, interceptit dolia. Tum nuges a Romanis sparsæ, quæ aquâ defluente Casilinum deferiebantur, et cratibus excipiebantur. Eo commeatu sociorum necessitas aliquandiu sublevata est.*

14. Postremò ad id ventum est inopiæ, ut Casilinales lora manderent detractasque scutis pelles, quas fervidâ moliebant aquâ, nec muribus aliove animali abstinerunt. Quidam ex his avarus murem captum maluit ducentis denariis vendere, quam eo ipse vesci, leniendæ famis gratiâ. Utrique venditori nempe et emptori, sors merita obtigit: nam avaro fame consumpto non licuit suâ pecuniâ frui; emptor verò, cibo comparato vixit. Tandem omne herbarum radicumque genus infimis aggeribus muri eruerunt; et, quum hostes locum exarâssent, Casilinales raporum semen injecerunt. Miratus Hannibal exclamavit: “Eòne usque dum ea nascantur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum?” Et qui nullam antea pactionem auribus admiserat, tum demum æquas deditionis conditiones non repudiavit.

15. Postea quum Sicilia a Romanis ad Pœnos defecisset, Marcellus consul creatus Syracusas, urbem Siciliae nobilissimam, oppugnavit. Diuturna fuit obsidio; nec eam nisi post tres annos cepit Marcellus. Rem confecisset celerius, nisi unus homo eâ tempestate Syracusis fuisset. Is erat Archimedes, mirabilis inventor machinarum, quibus omnia Romanorum opera brevi disturbabat. Captis Syracusis, Marcellus eximiâ hominis prudentiâ delectatus, ut capiti illius parceretur, edixit. Archimedes, dum in pulvere quasdam formas describeret attentius, patriam suam captam esse non senserat. Miles, prædandi causâ, in domum ejus irrupit, et minantis voce, quisnam esset, eum interrogavit. Archimedes, propter cupiditatem illud investigandi, quod requirebat, non respondit. Quapropter a milite obtruncatus est. Ejus mortem ægre tulit Marcellus, sepulturæque curam habuit.



16. Marcellus, receptâ Siciliâ, quum ad urbem venisset, postulavit, ut sibi triumphanti Romam inire liceret. Id non impetravit; sed tantum ut ovans ingrederetur. Pridie injussu senatus in monte Albano triumphavit; inde ovans multam præ se prædam in urbem intulit. Cum simulacro captarum Syracusarum perlata sunt multa urbis ornamenta, nobiliaque signa, quibus abundabant Syracusæ; quæ omnia ad ædem Honoris atque Virtutis contulit; nihil in suis ædibus, nihil in hortis posuit. Insequenti anno iterum adversus Hannibalem missus est. Tumulus erat inter Punica et Romana castra, quem occupare Marcellus cupiebat; at prius locum ipse explorare voluit. Eò cum paucis equitibus proficiscitur; sed in insidias delapsus est, et lanceâ transfixus occubuit. Hannibal inventum Marcelli corpus magnificè sepeliri jussit.

CAIUS CLAUDIUS NERO AND MARCUS LIVIUS SALINATOR.

17. Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis, ex Hispaniâ profectus cum ingentibus copiis in Italiam trajicere parabat. Actum erat de imperio Romano, si jungere se Hannibali potuisset. Itaque Româ profecti sunt duo consules, Claudius Nero et Livius Salinator; hic in Galliam Cisalpinam, ut Hasdrubali ab Alpibus descendentem occurreret; ille verò in Apuliam, ut Hannibali se opponeret. Fuerant Livio cum Nerone veteres inimiciæ; tamen ubi ei collega datus est, injuriæ, quam gravissimam acceperat, oblitus est, et amicitiam cum eo junxit, ne propter privatam discordiam respublica malè administraretur. Eâ gratiæ reconciliatione lætus senatus digredientes in provincias consules prosecutus est. Ii porrò id in mente habebant, ut uterque in suâ provinciâ hostem contineret, neque conjungi aut conferre in unum vires pateretur.

18. Inter hæc Hasdrubal Italiam ingressus, quatuor equites cum litteris ad Hannibalem misit: qui capti ad Neronem sunt perducti. Consul, cognito Hasdrubalis consilio, auden-

A. U. 545.

A. C. 207.

dum aliquid improvisum ratus, cum delectis copiis profectus est nocte, et, inscio Hannibale, pene totam Italiam emensus sex dierum spatio ad castra Livii pervenit; amboque collatis signis Hasdrubalem apud Senam vicerunt. Cæsa sunt eo prælio quinquaginta sex hostium millia. Ipse Hasdrubal, ne tantæ cladi superesset, concitato equo se in cohortem Romanam immisit, ibique pugnans cecidit. Nero eâ nocte, quæ pugnam secuta est, pari celeritate, quâ venerat, in castra sua rediit, antequam Hannibal eum discessisse sentiret. Caput Hasdrubalis, quod servatum cum curâ attulerat, projici ante hostium stationes jussit. Hannibal, viso fratris occisi capite, dixisse fertur: "Agnosco fortunam Carthaginis."

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

19. Publius Cornelius Scipio, nondum annos  
 A. U. 546. pueritiæ egressus, patrem singulari virtute serva-  
 A. C. 206. vit: nam quum is, in pugnâ apud Ticinum contra  
 Hannibalem commissâ, graviter vulneratus esset, et in hostium manus jamjam venturus esset, filius, interjecto corpore, Pœnis irruentibus se opposuit, et patrem periculo liberavit. Quæ pietas Scipioni postea, ædilitatem petenti, favorem populi conciliavit; quum obsisterent tribuni plebis negantes rationem ejus esse habendam, quòd nondum ad petendum legitima ætas esset: "Si me," inquit Scipio, "omnes Quirites ædilem facere volunt, satis annorum habeo." Tanto inde favore ad suffragia itum est, ut tribuni incepto destiterint.

20. Post cladem Cannensem, Romani exercitûs reliquiæ Canusium perfugerant: quumque ibi tribuni militum quatuor essent, tamen omnium consensu ad Publium Scipionem, admodum adolescentem, summa imperii delata est. Tunc Scipioni nuntiatum est nobiles quosdam juvenes de Italiâ deserendâ conspirare. Statim in hospitium Metelli, qui conspiracy erat princeps, se contulit Scipio; quumque concilium ibi juvenum, de quibus allatum erat, invenisset, stricto super capita consultantium gladio: "Jurate," in-

quit, "vos neque rempublicam populi Romani deserturos, neque alium civem Romanum deserere passuros; qui non juraverit, in se hunc gladium strictum esse sciat." Haud secus pavidi, quàm si victorem Hannibalem cernerent, jurant omnes, custodiendosque semetipsos Scipioni tradunt.

21. Quum Romani duas clades in Hispaniâ acceperant, duoque ibi summi imperatores cecidissent, placuit exercitum augeri, eoque proconsulem mitti; nec tamen quem mitterent satis constabat. Eâ de re indicta sunt comitia. Primò populus exspectabat, ut, qui se tanto dignos imperio crederent, nomina profiterentur; sed nemo audebat illud imperium suscipere. Mæsta itaque civitas erat, et propè consilii inops. Subitò Cornelius Scipio quatuor et viginti ferme annos natus, professus est se petere, et in superiore, unde conspici posset, loco constitit: in quem omnium ora conversa sunt. Deinde ad unum omnes Scipionem in Hispaniâ proconsulem esse jusserunt. At postquam animorum impetus resedit, populum Romanum cœpit facti pœnitere. Ætati Scipionis maximè diffidebant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scipio, advocatâ concione, ita magno elatoque animo disseruit de bello quod gerendum erat, ut homines curâ liberaverit, speque certâ impleverit.

22. Profectus igitur in Hispaniam Scipio Carthaginem Novam, quâ die venit, expugnavit. Eò congestæ erant omnes pene Africæ et Hispaniæ opes, quibus potitus est. Inter captivos ad eum adducta est eximiæ formæ adulta virgo. Postquam comperit eam illustri loco inter Celtiberos natam, principique ejus gentis adolescenti desponsam fuisse, arcessitis parentibus et sponso eam reddidit. Parentes virginis, qui ad eam redimendam satîs magnum auri pondus attulerant, Scipionem orabant, ut id a se donum reciperet. Scipio aurum poni ante pedes jussit, vocatoque ad se virginis sponso: "Super dotem," inquit, "quam accepturus a socero es, hæc tibi a me dotalia dona accedent;" aurumque tollere ac sibi habere jussit. Ille domum reversus, ad

referendam Scipioni gratiam, Celtiberos Romanis conciliavit.

23. Deinde Scipio Hasdrubalem victum ex Hispaniâ expulit. Castris hostium potitus, omnem prædam militibus concessit: captivos Hispanos sine pretio domum dimisit; Afros verò vendi jussit. Erat inter eos puer adultus, regii generis, formâ insigni, quem percunctatus est Scipio, 'quis et cujas esset, et cur id ætatis in castris fuisset?' Respondit puer: "Numida sum; Massivam populares vocant: orbus a patre relictus apud avum maternum, Numidiæ regem, educatus sum: cum avunculo Masinissâ, qui nuper subsidio Carthaginensibus venit, in Hispaniam trajeci; prohibitus propter ætatem a Masinissâ, nunquam antè prælium inii. Eo die quo pugnatum est cum Romanis, in scio avunculo, clàm armis equoque sumpto in aciem exii: ibi prolapso equo, captus sum a Romanis." Scipio eum interrogavit, 'velletne ad avunculum reverti?' 'Id verò cupere se' dixit puer, effusis gaudio lacrymis. Tum Scipio eum annulo aureo et equo ornato donavit, datisque, qui tutò deducerent, equitibus dimisit.

24. Quum Publius Cornelius Scipio se erga Hispanos clementer gessisset, circumfusa multitudo eum regem ingenti consensu appellavit; at Scipio, silentio per præconem facto, dixit: "Nomen imperatoris, quo me mei milites appellârunt, mihi maximum est: regium nomen alibi magnum, Romæ intolerabile est. Si id amplissimum judicatis, quod regale est, vobis licet existimare regalem in me esse animum; sed oro vos, ut a regis appellatione abstineatis." Sensère etiam barbari magnitudinem animi, quâ Scipio id aspernabatur, quod ceteri mortales admirantur et concupiscunt.

25. Scipio, receptâ Hispaniâ, quum jam bellum in ipsam Africam transferre medicaretur, conciliandos priùs regum et gentium animos existimavit. Syphacem, Maurorum regem, primùm tentare statuit. Eum, regem totius Africæ opulentissimum, magno usui sibi fore sperabat. Itaque legatum



cum donis ad eum misit. Syphax amicitiam Romanorum se accipere annuit, sed fidem nec dare nec accipere, nisi cum ipso coràm duce Romano, voluit. Scipio igitur in Africam trajecit. Forte incidit, ut eo ipso tempore Hasdrubal ad eundem portum appelleret, Syphacis amicitiam pariter petiturus. Uterque a rege in hospitium invitatus. Cœnatum simul apud regem est, et eodem lecto Scipio atque Hasdrubal accubuerunt. Tanta autem inerat comitas Scipioni, ut non Syphacem modò sed etiam hostem infensissimum, Hasdrubalem, sibi conciliaverit. Scipio, fœdere icto cum Syphace, in Hispaniam ad exercitum rediit.

26. Masinissa quòque amicitiam cum Scipione jungere jamdudum cupiebat. Quare ad eum tres Numidarum principes misit, ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum. Duos pro obsidibus retineri a Scipione voluit, remisso tertio, qui Masinissam in locum constitutum adduceret. Scipio et Masinissa cum paucis in colloquium venerunt. Ceperat jam antè Masinissam ex famâ rerum gestarum admiratio viri, sed major præsentis veneratio cepit: erat enim in vultu multa majestas; accedebat promissa cæsaries habitusque corporis non cultus munditiis, sed virilis verè ac militaris, et florens juventâ. Propè attonitus ipso congressu Numida gratias de filio fratris remisso agit: affirmat 'se ex eo tempore eam quæsisisse occasionem, quam tandem oblatam non omiserit; cupere se illi et populo Romano operam navare.' Lætus eum Scipio audivit, atque in societatem recepit.

27. Scipio deinde Romam rediit, et ante annos consul factus est. Ei Sicilia provincia decreta est, permissumque est, ut in Africam inde trajiceret. Qui, quum vellet ex fortissimis peditibus Romanis trecentorum equitum numerum complere, nec posset illos statim armis et equis instruere, id prudenti consilio perfecit. Trecentos juvenes ex omni Siciliâ nobilissimos et ditissimos legit, velut eos ad oppugnandam Carthaginem secum ducturus, eosque jussit quàm celerimè arma et equos expedire. Edicto imperatoris paruerunt juvenes, sed longinquum et grave bellum reformidabant.

Tunc Scipio remisit illis istam expeditionem, si arma et equos militibus Romanis vellent tradere. Læti conditionem acceperunt juvenes Siculi. Ita Scipio sine publicâ impensâ suos instruxit ornavitque equites.

28. Tunc Scipio ex Siciliâ in Africam vento secundo profectus est. Tantus erat militum ardor, ut non ad bellum duci viderentur, sed ad certa victoriæ præmia. Celeriter naves e conspectu Siciliæ ablatae sunt, conspectaque brevi Africæ litora. Expositis copiis, Scipio in proximis tumulis castra metatus est. Ibi speculatores hostium, in castris depressos et ad se perductos, nec supplicio affecit, nec de consiliis ac viribus Pœnorum percontatus est; sed circa omnes Romani exercitûs manipulos curavit deducendos: dein interrogavit, an ea satîs considerâssent, quæ jussi erant speculari; tum, prandio dato, eos incolumes dimisit. Quâ sui fiduciâ priûs animos hostium, quàm arma contudit.

29. Scipioni in Africam advenienti Masinissa se conjunxit cum parvâ equitum turmâ. Syphax verò a Romanis ad Pœnos defecerat. Hasdrubal, Pœnorum dux, Syphaxque se Scipioni opposuerunt: at Scipio utriusque castra unâ nocte perrupit et incendit. Syphax ipse captus est, et vivus ad Scipionem pertractus. Quem quum in castra Romana adduci nuntiatum esset, omnis, velut ad spectaculum triumphi, multitudo effusa est: præcedebat is vinctus; sequebatur nobilium Numidarum turba. Movebat omnes fortuna viri, cujus amicitiam olim Scipio petierat. Regem aliosque captivos Romam misit Scipio: Masinissam, qui egregiè rem Romanam adjuverat, aureâ coronâ donavit.

30. Hæc clades Carthaginiensibus tantum terroris intulit, ut Hannibalem ex Italiâ ad tuendam patriam revocaverint: qui, frendens gemensque, ac vix lacrymis temperans, mandatis paruit. Respexit sæpè Italiæ litora, semet accusans quòd non exercitum victorem statim a pugnâ Cannensi Romam duxisset. Jam Zamam venerat Hannibal (quæ urbs quinque dierum iter a Carthagine abest), inde nuntium ad Scipionem misit, ut colloquendi secum potestatem faceret.



Colloquium haud abnuit Scipio. Dies locusque constituitur. Itaque congressi sunt duo clarissimi suæ ætatis duces. Steterunt aliquandiu mutuâ admiratione defixi. Quum verò de conditionibus pacis inter illos non convenisset, ad suos se receperunt, renuntiantes armis rem esse dirimendam. Prælium commissum est, victusque Hannibal cum quatuor tantum equitibus fugit.

31. Carthaginienses, metu perculsi, ad petendam pacem oratores mittunt triginta seniorum principes: qui, ubi in castra Romana venerunt, more adulantium procubuêre. Conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit. Veniam civitati petebant non culpam purgantes, sed initium culpæ in Hannibalem transferentes. Victis leges imposuit Scipio. Legati, quum nullas condiciones recusarent, Romam profecti sunt, ut, quæ a Scipione pacta essent, ea patrum ac populi auctoritate confirmarentur. Ita pace terrâ marique partâ, Scipio, exercitu in naves imposito, Romam reversus est. Ad quem advenientem concursus ingens factus est. Effusa non ex urbibus modò, sed etiam ex agris, turba vias obsidebat. Scipio inter gratulantium plausus, triumpho omnium clarissimo, urbem est invectus, primusque nomine victæ a se gentis est nobilitatus, Africanusque appellatus.

32. Hannibal a Scipione victus, suisque invisus, ad Antiochum, Syriæ regem, confugit, eumque hostem Romanis fecit. Missi sunt Româ legati ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scipio Africanus, qui, cum Hannibale collocutus, ab eo quæsivit, 'quem fuisse maximum imperatorem crederet?' Respondit Hannibal, 'Alexandrum, Macedonum regem, maximum sibi videri, quòd parvâ manu innumerabiles exercitus fudisset.' Interroganti deinde, 'quem secundum poneret,' 'Pyrrhum,' inquit, 'quòd primus castra metari docuit, nemoque illo elegantius loca cepit, et præsidia disposuit.' Sciscitanti demum, 'quem tertium duceret,' 'semetipsum' dixit. Tum ridens Scipio: "Quidnam," inquit, "igitur tu diceres, si me vicisses?" "Me verò," respondit Hannibal, "et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante alios omnes

posuissem.” Ita improvise assentationis genere, Scipionem e grege imperatorum, velut inæstimabilem, secernebat.

33. Decreto adversus Antiochum bello, quum Syria provincia obvenisset Lucio Scipioni, quia parum in eo putabatur esse animi, parum roboris, senatus belli hujus gerendi curam mandari volebat collegæ ejus Caiō Lælio. Surrexit tunc Scipio Africanus, frater major Lucii Scipionis, et illam familiæ ignominiam deprecatus est: dixit in fratre suo summam esse virtutem, summum consilium, seque ei legatum fore promisit; quod quum ab eo esset dictum, nihil est de Lucii Scipionis provinciâ commutatum: itaque frater natu major, minori legatus, in Asiam profectus est, et tamdiu eum consilio operâque adjuvit, donec ei triumphum et cognomen Asiatici peperisset.

34. Eodem bello filius Scipionis Africani captus fuit, et ad Antiochum deductus. Benignè et comiter adolescentem rex habuit, quamvis ab ejus patre tunc finibus imperii pelleretur. Quum deinde pacem Antiochus a Romanis peteret, legatus ejus Publium Scipionem adiit; ‘eique filium sine pretio redditurum regem’ dixit, ‘si per eum pacem impetrasset.’ Cui Scipio respondit: “Abi, nuntia regi me pro tanto munere gratias agere; sed nunc aliam gratiam non possum referre, quàm ut ei suadeam bello absistere, nullamque pacis conditionem recusare.” Pax non convenit; Antiochus tamen Scipioni filium remisit, tantique viri majestatem venerari, quàm dolorem ulcisci maluit.

35. Victo Antiocho, quum prædæ Asiaticæ ratio a duobus Scipionibus reposceretur, Africanus prolatum a fratre discerpsit librum, quo acceptæ et expensæ summæ continebantur, indignatus scilicet eâ de re dubitari, quæ sub ipso legato administrata fuisset, et ad eum modum verba fecit: “Non est quod quæritis, Patres conscripti, an parvam pecuniam in ærarium retulerim, qui antea illud Punico auro repleverim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocari. Quum Africam totam potestati vestræ subjecerim, nihil ex eâ præter cognomen retuli. Non igitur me Punicæ, non

fratrem meum Asiaticæ gazæ avarum reddiderunt; sed uterque nostrum magis invidiâ quàm pecuniâ est onustus." Tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit.

36. Deinde Scipioní Africano duo tribuni plebis diem dixerunt, quasi prædâ ex Antiocho captâ ærarium fraudâset: ubi causæ dicendæ dies venit, Scipio magnâ hominum frequentiâ in forum est deductus. Jussus causam dicere, sine ullâ criminis mentione, magnificam orationem de rebus a se gestis habuit. "Hac die," inquit, "Carthaginem vici: eamus in Capitolium, et diis supplicemus." E foro statim in Capitolium ascendit. Simul se universa concio ab accusatoribus avertit, et secuta Scipionem est, nec quisquam præter præconem, qui reum citabat, cum tribunis mansit. Celebratior is dies favore hominum fuit, quàm quo triumphans de Syphace rege et Carthaginensibus urbem est ingressus. Inde, ne ampliùs tribunitiis injuriis vexaretur, in Literninam villam concessit, ubi reliquam egit ætatem sine urbis desiderio.

37. Quum Scipio Africanus Literni degeret, complures prædonum duces ad eum videndum forte confluerunt. Scipio, eos ad vim faciendam venire ratus, præsidium servorum in tecto collocavit, aliaque parabat, quæ ad eos repellendos opus erant. Quod ubi prædones animadverterunt, abjectis armis, januæ appropinquant, nuntiantque 'se non vitæ ejus hostes sed virtutis admiratores venisse, conspectum tanti viri expetentes; proinde ne gravaretur se spectandum præbere.' Id postquam audivit Scipio, fores reserari eosque introduci jussit. Illi postes januæ tanquam religiosissimam aram venerati, cupidè Scipionis dexteram apprehenderunt, ac diù deosculati sunt: deinde positos ante vestibulum donis, læti quòd Scipionem videre contigisset, domum reverterunt. Paulò post mortuus est Scipio, moriensque ab uxore petiit ne corpus suum Romam referretur.

## BOOK VI.

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### CONQUEST OF MACEDONIA.

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LUCIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO ASIATICUS.

1. LUCIUS SCIPIO, frater Africani, infirmo erat  
 A. U. 562. corpore; tamen consul, legato fratre, contra An-  
 A. C. 190. tiochum missus est. Quum in Asiam advenisset,  
 ad duo ferme millia ab hoste castra posuit. Antiochus cœpit  
 aciem instruere, nec Scipio detrectavit certamen. Quum  
 autem duæ acies in conspectu essent, coorta nebula caliginem  
 dedit, quæ nihil admodum Romanis, eadem plurimùm regiis  
 nocuit; nam humor gladios aut pila Romanorum non hebe-  
 tabat; arcus verò, quibus Antiochi milites utebantur, fundas-  
 que et jaculorum amenta emollierat. Itaque fusus est regis  
 exercitus fugatusque. Ipse Antiochus, cum paucis fugiens,  
 in Lydiam concessit. Tum Asiæ urbes victori se dedide-  
 runt. Lucius Scipio, Romam reversus, ingenti gloriâ tri-  
 umphavit, et Asiatici cognomen accepit.

2. Postea Lucius Scipio simul cum fratre accusatus est  
 acceptæ ab Antiocho pecuniæ, et quamvis contenderet om-  
 nem prædam in ærarium fuisse illatam, damnatus tamen est,  
 et in carcerem duci cœptus. Tunc Tiberius Gracchus, li-  
 cèt Scipionis inimicus, dixit sibi quidem esse cum Scipione  
 similitatem, nec se quidquam gratiæ quærendæ causâ facere;  
 sed non passurum Lucium Scipionem in carcere atque in  
 vinculis esse, jussitque eum dimitti. Gratiæ ingentes a se-



natu actæ sunt Tiberio Graccho, quòd rempublicam privatis simultatibus potiozem habuisset. Missi deinde quæstores in domum Scipionis nullum pecuniæ regiæ vestigium repere-  
runt. Lucio Scipioni collata est ab amicis propinquisque ea pecunia, quâ multatus fuerat; eam verò Scipio noluit accipere.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO NASICA.

3. Publius Scipio Nasica, patruī Scipionis Africani filius, quum adolescens ædilitatem peteret, manumque cujusdam civis Romani rustico opere duratam, more candidatorum apprehendisset, jocans interrogavit eum; 'num manibus solitus esset ambulare?' quod dictum a circumstantibus exceptum ad populum manavit, causamque repulsæ Scipioni attulit. Namque omnes rusticæ tribus, paupertatem sibi ab eo exprobratam judicantes, iram suam adversus contumeliosum ejus dicterium exercuerunt. Quæ repulsa nobilis adolescentis ingenium ab insolentiâ revocavit, eumque magnum et utilem civem fecit.

4. Quum Hannibal Italiam devastaret, responsum oraculo editum esse ferunt: 'hostem Italiâ pelli vinciue posse, si mater Idæa a Pessinunte Romam advecta foret, et hospitio apud civem optimum reciperetur.' Legati eâ de re ad Attalum, Pergami regem, missi sunt. Is legatos comiter acceptos Pessinuntem deduxit. Quærendus deinde fuit vir, qui eam ritè hospitio exciperet. Publium Scipionem Nasicam senatus judicavit virum esse in totâ civitate optimum. Idem consul imperatoris nomen a militibus, et triumphum a senatu oblatum recusavit, dixitque 'satis gloriæ sibi in omnem vitam eo die quæsitum esse, quo vir optimus a senatu judicatus fuerat: hoc titulo, etsi nec consulatus nec triumphus addatur, satis honoratam Publii Scipionis Nasicæ imaginem fore.'

5. Scipio Nasica, censor factus, gravem se ac severum præbuit. Quum equitum censum ageret, equitem quendam vidit obeso et pingui corpore, equum verò ejus strigosum et

macilentum; "Quidnam causæ est," inquit censor, "cur sis tu, quàm equus, pinguior?" "Quoniam," respondit eques, "ego me ipse curo, equum verò servus." Minùs verecundum visum est responsum; itaque graviter objurgatus eques, et multâ damnatus. Idem Scipio Nasica cum Ennio poëtâ vivebat conjunctissimè. Quum ad eum venisset, eique ab ostio quærenti ancilla dixisset, 'Ennium domi non esse,' Nasica sensit illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis pòst diebus quum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum a januâ quæreret, exclamavit ipse Nasica, 'se domi non esse.' Tum Ennius: "Quid! ego non cognosco," inquit, "vocem tuam?" Hic Nasica: "Homo es impudens: ego, quum te quærerem, ancillæ tuæ credidi te domi non esse; tu non mihi credis ipsi."

#### MARCUS PORCIUS CATO.

6. Marcus Porcius Cato, ortus municipio Tusculo, adolescentulus priusquam honoribus operam daret, rure in prædiis paternis versatus est, deinde Romam demigravit, et in foro esse cœpit. Primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Quinto Fabio consule, cui postea semper adhæsit. Inde castra secutus est Claudii Neronis, ejusque opera magni æstimata est in prælio apud Senam, quo cecidit Hasdrubal, frater Hannibalis. Ab adolescentiâ frugalitatem temperantiâque coluit. Pellibus hædinis pro stragulâ veste utebatur; eodem cibo, quo milites, vescebatur; aquam in bellicis expeditionibus potabat; si nimio æstu torqueretur, acetum; si vires deficerent, paululum vilis vini.

7. Quæstor Scipioni Africano obtigit, et cum eo parum amicè vixit: nam parsimoniæ amans haud probabat sump-tus, quos Scipio faciebat. Quare, eo relicto, Romam rediit, ibique Scipionis vitam palàm et apertè reprehendit, quasi militarem disciplinam corrumperet. Dictitabat 'illum cum pallio et crepidis solitum ambulare in gymnasio, palæstræ operam dare, militum licentiæ indulgere.' Quod crimen non



verbo, sed facto, diluit Scipio. Nam quum eâ de re legati Româ Syracusas missi essent, Scipio exercitum omnem eò convenire et classem expedire jussit, tanquam dimicandum eo die terrâ marique cum Carthaginiensibus esset; postridie, legatis inspectantibus, pugnæ simulacrum exhibuit. Tum eis armamentaria, horrea, omnemque belli apparatus ostendit. Reversi Romam legati omnia apud exercitum Scipionis præclarè se habere renuntiârunt.

8. Eâdem asperitate Cato matronarum luxum insectatus est. Scilicet in medio ardore belli Punici, Oppius, tribunus plebis, legem tulerat, quâ vetabantur mulieres Romanæ plus semunciâ auri habere, vestimento varii coloris uti, et juncto vehiculo in urbe vehi. Confecto autem bello, et florente republicâ, matronæ pristina ornamenta sibi reddi postulabant; omnes vias urbis obsidebant, virosque ad forum descendentes orabant, ut legem Oppiam abrogarent. Quibus acerrimè restitit Cato, sed frustrâ; nam lex fuit abrogata.

9. Cato creatus consul in Hispaniam adversùs Celtiberos profectus est. Quos acri prælio vicit, et ad deditionem compulit: eo in bello Cato cum ultimis militum parsimoniâ, vigiliis, et labore certavit, nec in quenquam gravius severiusque imperium exercuit, quàm in semetipsum. Quum Hispanos ad defectionem pronos videret, cavendum judicavit, ne deinceps rebellare possent. Id autem effecturus sibi videbatur, si eorum muros dirueret. Sed veritus ne, si id universis civitatibus imperaret communi edicto, non obtemperarent, scripsit ad singulas separatim ut muros diruerent, epistolasque omnibus simul eodemque die reddendas curavit. Quum unaquæque sibi soli imperari putaret, universæ paruerunt. Cato, Romam reversus, de Hispaniâ triumphavit.

10. Postea Cato censor factus severè ei præfuit potestati. Nam, et in complures nobiles animadvertit, et imprimis Lucium Flaminium virum consularem senatu movit. Cui inter alia facinora illud objecit. Quum esset in Galliâ Flamininus, mulierem, cujus amore deperibat, ad cœnam vocavit, eique forte inter cœnandum dixit ‘multos capitis damnatos in vin-

culis esse, quos securi percussurus esset.' Tum illa negavit 'se unquam vidisse quenquam securi ferientem, et pervelle id videre.' Statim Flamininus unum ex his, qui in carcere detinebantur, adduci jussit, et ipse securi percussit. Tam perditam libidinem eo magis notandam putavit Cato, quòd cum probro privato conjungeret imperii dedecus. Quid enim crudelius quàm inter pocula et dapes ad spectaculum mulieris humanam victimam mactare, et mensam cruore respergere?

11. Quum in senatu de tertio Punico bello ageretur, Cato jam senex 'delendam Carthaginem' censuit, negavitque, 'eâ stante, salvam esse posse rempublicam.' Quum autem id, contradicente Scipione Nasicâ, non facilè patribus persuaderet, deinceps quoties de re aliquâ sententiam dixit in senatu, addidit semper: "Hoc censeo, et Carthaginem esse delendam." Tandem in curiam intulit ficum præcoccem et excussâ togâ effudit: cujus quum pulchritudinem patres admirarentur, interrogavit eos Cato quando ex arbore lectam putarent? Illis ficum recentem videri affirmantibus: "Atqui," inquit, "tertio abhinc die scitote decerptam esse Carthagine; tam propè ab hoste absumus." Movit ea res patrum animos, et bellum Carthaginiensibus indictum est.

12. Fuit Cato ut senator egregius, ita bonus pater: quum ei natus esset filius, nullis negotiis nisi publicis impediabatur, quominus adesset matri infantem abluenti et fasciis involventi. Illa enim proprio lacte filium alebat. Ubi aliquid intelligere potuit puer, eum pater ipse in litteris instituit, licèt idoneum et eruditum domi servum haberet. Nolebat enim servum filio maledicere, vel aurem vellicare, si tardior in discendo esset; neque etiam filium tanti beneficii, hoc est doctrinæ, debitorem esse servo. Ipse itaque ejus ludimagister, ipse legum doctor, ipse lanista fuit. Conscripsit manu suâ grandibus litteris historias, ut etiam in paternâ domo ante oculos proposita haberet veterum instituta et exempla.

13. Quum postea Catonis filius in exercitu Pompilii tiro

militaret, et Pompilio visum esset unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quòque filium dimisit, sed quum is amore pugnandi in exercitu remansisset, Cato pater ad Pompilium scripsit, ut, si filium pateretur in exercitu remanere, secundo eum obligaret militiæ sacramento, quia, priore amisso, cum hostibus jure pugnare non poterat. Exstat quoque Catonis patris ad filium epistola, in quâ scribit ‘se audivisse eum missum factum esse a Pompilio imperatore,’ monetque eum, ut caveat, ne prœlium ineat. Negat enim ‘jus esse, qui miles non sit, eum pugnare cum hoste.’

14. Agriculturâ plurimùm delectabatur Cato, malebatque agrorum et pecorum fructu, quàm fenore ditescere. Quum ab eo quæreretur, ‘quid maximè in re familiari expediret?’ Respondit, ‘bene pascere.’ ‘Quid secundum?’ ‘Satis bene pascere.’ ‘Quid tertium?’ ‘Malè pascere.’ ‘Quid quartum?’ ‘Arare.’ Et quum ille, qui quæsierat, dixisset, ‘quid fenerari?’ Tum Cato, “Quid,” inquit, “hominem occidere?” Scripsit ipse, ‘villas suas ne tectorio quidem fuisse perlitas,’ atque postea addidit: “Neque mihi ædificatio, neque vas, neque vestimentum ullum est pretiosum; si quid est, quo uti possim, utor; si non est, facilè careo. Suo quemque uti et frui per me licet: mihi vitio quidam vertunt, quòd multis egeo; at ego illis vitio tribuo, quòd nequeunt egere.”

15. Injuriarum patientissimus fuit Cato. Quum ei causam agenti, protervus quidam, pingui salivâ quantum poterat attractâ, in frontem mediam inspuisset, tulit hoc leniter, “Et ego,” inquit, “O homo! affirmabo falli eos, qui te negant os habere.” Ab alio homine improbo contumeliis proscissus: “Iniqua,” inquit, “tecum mihi est pugna: tu enim probra facilè audis, et dicis libenter; mihi verò et dicere ingratum, et audire insolitum.” Dicere solebat ‘acerbos inimicos meliùs de quibusdam mereri, quàm eos amicos, qui dulces videantur; illos enim sæpe verum dicere, hos nunquam.’

16. Cato ab adolescentiâ usque ad extremam ætatem inimicitias, reipublicæ causâ, suscipere non destitit: ipse a

multis accusatus, non modò nullum existimationis detrimentum fecit, sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit. Quartum et octogesimum annum agens, ab inimicis capitali crimine accusatus, suam ipse causam peroravit, nec quisquam, aut memoriam ejus tardior, aut lateris firmitatem imminutam, aut os hæsitazione impeditum, animadvertit. Non illum enervavit, nec afflixit senectus; eâ ætate aderat amicis; veniebat in senatum frequens. Græcas etiam litteras senex didicit. Quando obreperet senectus, vix intellexit. Sensim sine sensu ætas ingravescebat; nec subitò fracta est, sed diuturnitate quasi exstincta. Annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vitâ.

#### TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMININUS.

17. Titus Quinctius Flamininus, consul missus A. U. 554.  
A. C. 198. est adversùs Philippum Macedonum regem, qui Hannibalem pecuniâ et copiis juverat, Atheniensesque, populi Romani socios, armis lacesiverat. Contraxerant autem bellum cum Philippo Athenienses haudquaquam dignâ causâ. Duo juvenes Acarnanes, non initiati, templum Cereris cum ceterâ turbâ ingressi sunt. Facile eos sermo prodidit. Perducti ad antistites templi, etsi manifestum erat eos per errorem ingressos, tanquam ob infandum scelus interfecti sunt: Acarnanes, suorum nece commoti, ad vindicandos illos auxilium a Philippo petierunt, qui terram Atticam igne ferroque vastavit, urbes complures cepit, Athenas ipsas oppugnavit.

18. Quinctius, exercitu conscripto, maturiùs quàm soliti erant priores consules profectus, in Græciam magnis itineribus contendit. Tunc caduceator a rege venit, locum ac tempus colloquendi postulans. Flamininus, victoriæ quàm pacis avidior, tamen ad constitutum tempus venit in colloquium, postulavitque ut Philippus omni Græciâ decederet. Accensus indignatione rex exclamavit: "Quid victo imperares gravius, Tite Quincti?" Et quum quidam ex circum-



stantibus oculis æger adjecisset, aut bello vincendum, aut melioribus parendum esse, “Apparet id quidem,” inquit Philippus, “etiam cæco,” jocos in ejus valetudinem oculorum. Erat quippe Philippus dicacior naturâ, quàm regem decet, et ne inter seria quidem satîs risu temperans. Dein, re infectâ, se ex colloquio proripuit. Eum Flamininus bis prælio fudit, castrisque exiit.

19. Quinctius Flamininus Græciæ veterem statum reddidit, ut legibus suis viveret, et antiquâ libertate frueretur. Aderat ludorum Isthmiorum tempus, ad quod spectaculum Græcia universa convenerat. Tum præco in mediam arenam processit, tubâque silentio facto, hæc verba pronuntiavit: “Senatus, populusque Romanus et Titus Quinctius Flamininus imperator, Philippo rege et Macedonibus devictis, omnes Græciæ civitates liberas esse jubet.” Auditâ voce præconis, majus gaudium fuit, quàm quantum homines possent capere: vix satîs credebat se quisque audivisse: alii alios intuebantur mirabundi: revocatus præco, quum unusquisque non audire tantum, sed videre etiam libertatis suæ nuntium averet, iterum pronuntiavit eadem. Tum tantus clamor ortus est, ut certò constet aves, quæ supervolabant, attonitas paventesque decidisse.

20. Quinctio Flaminino triumphus a senatu decretus est. Postea quum Prusias, Bithyniæ rex, legatos Romam misisset, casu accidit, ut legati apud Flamininum cœnarent, atque ibi de Hannibale mentione factâ, ex his unus diceret eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id postero die Flamininus senatui detulit. Patres, qui, vivo Hannibale, nunquam metu vacui erant, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flamininum, qui Hannibalem sibi dedi poscerent. A primo colloquio Flaminini, ad domum Hannibalis custodiendam, milites a rege missi sunt. Hannibal septem exitus e domo fecerat, ut semper aliquod iter fugæ præparatum haberet. Postquam nuntiatum est ei milites regios in vestibulo esse, conatus est postico occulto fugere: ubi verò id quòque obseptum sensit, et omnia clausa esse, hausto, quod sub annuli gemmâ habebat, veneno, absumptus est.

## LUCIUS ÆMILIUS PAULUS MACEDONICUS.

21. Æmilius Paulus ejus, qui ad Cannas cecidit, filius erat. Consul sortitus est Macedoniam provinciam, in quâ Perseus, Philippi filius, paterni in Romanos odii heres bellum renovaverat. Quum adversus Persecum profecturus esset, et domum suam ad vesperum rediret, filiolarum suarum Tertiarum, quæ tunc erat admodum parva, osculans, animadvertit tristiculam; "Quid est," inquit, "mea Tertia, quid tristis es?" "Mi pater," inquit illa, "Persa periit:" (erat autem mortuus catellus eo nomine.) Tum ille arctius puellam complexus; "Accipio omen," inquit, "mea filia." Ita ex fortuito dicto quasi spem certam clarissimi triumphi animo præsumpsit. Ingressus deinde Macedoniam, rectâ ad hostem perrexit.

22. Quum duæ acies in conspectu essent, Sulpicius Gallus, tribunus militum, Romanum exercitum magno metu liberavit. Is enim, quum lunæ defectionem nocte sequenti futuram præsciret, ad concionem vocatis militibus, dixit: "Nocte proximâ, ne quis id pro portento accipiat, ab horâ secundâ usque ad quartam luna defectura est. Id, quia naturali ordine et statis fit temporibus, et sciri antè et prædici potest. Itaque, quemadmodum nemo miratur lunam nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescentem exiguo cornu fulgere, sic mirum non est eam obscurari, quando umbrâ terræ conditur." Quapropter Romanos non movit illa defectio; Macedones verò eadem, ut triste prodigium, terruit.

23. Æmilius Paulus cum Perseo acerrimè dimicavit tertio Nonas Septembris; Macedonum exercitus cæsus fugatusque est: rex ipse cum paucis fugit. Fugientes persecutus est Æmilius usque ad initium noctis. Tum se in castra victor recepit. Reversum gravis cura angebat, quòd filium in castris non invenisset. Is erat Publius Scipio, postea Africanus deletâ Carthagine appellatus, qui decimum septimum tunc annum agens, dum acrius sequitur hostes, in partem



aliâ turbâ abreptus fuerat. Mediâ tandem nocte in castra rediit. Tunc, recepto sospite filio, pater tantæ victoriæ gaudium sensit. Victus Perseus in templum confugerat, ibique in angulo obscuro delitescibat: deprehensus et cum filio natu maximo ad consulem perductus est.

24. Perseus pullâ veste amictus castra ingressus est. Non aliâs ad ullum spectaculum tanta multitudo occurrit. Rex captivus progredi præ turbâ non poterat, donec consul lictores misit, qui, submovendo circumfusus, iter ad prætorium facerent. Æmilius Paulus, ubi audivit Perseum adesse, consurrexit, progressusque paulum introëunti regi manum porrexit: ad genua procumbentem erexit; introductum in tabernaculum suo lateri assidere jussit. Deinde eum interrogavit, 'quâ inductus injuriâ bellum contra populum Romanum tam infesto animo suscepisset?' Rex, nullo dato responso, terram intuens, diù flevit. Tum consul: "Bonum," inquit, "animum habe; populi Romani clementia non modò spem tibi, sed propè certam fiduciam salutis præbet."

25. Postquam Perseum consolatus est Æmilius Paulus, sermonem ad circumstantes Romanos convertit: "Videtis," inquit, "exemplum insigne mutationis rerum humanarum: vobis hæc præcipuè dico, juvenes; ideo neminem decet in quenquam superbè agere, nec presenti credere fortunæ." Eo die Perseus a consule ad cœnam invitatus est, et alius omnis ei honor habitus est, qui haberi in tali fortunâ poterat. Deinde quum ad consulem multarum gentium legati gratulandi causâ venissent, Æmilius Paulus ludos magno apparatu fecit, lautumque convivium paravit: quâ in re curam et diligentiam adhibebat, dicere solitus et convivium instruere et ludos parare viri ejusdem esse, qui sciret bello vincere.

26. Confecto bello, Æmilius Paulus regiâ nave ad urbem est subvectus. Completæ erant omnes Tiberis ripæ, obviam effusâ multitudine. Fuit ejus triumphus omnium longè magnificentissimus. Populus, exstructis per forum tabulatis

in modum theatrorum, spectavit in candidis togis. Aperta templa omnia et sertis coronata thure fumabant. In tres dies distributa est pompa spectaculi. Primus dies vix suffecit transvehendis signis tabulisque; sequenti die translata sunt arma, galeæ, scuta, loricæ, pharetræ, argentum, aurumque. Tertio die, primo statim mane ducere agmen cœpêre tibicines non festos solemnum pomparum modos, sed bellicum sonantes, quasi in aciem procedendum foret. Deinde agebantur pingues cornibus auratis et vittis redimiti boves centum et viginti.

27. Sequebantur Persei liberi, comitante educatorum et magistrorum turbâ, qui manus ad spectatores cum lacrymis miserabiliter tendebant, et pueros docebant implorandam suppliciter victoris populi misericordiam. Ponè filios incedebat cum uxore Perseus stupenti et attonito similis. Inde quadringentæ coronæ aureæ portabantur, ab omnibus ferè Græciæ civitatibus dono missæ. Postremò ipse in curru Paulus auro purpurâque fulgens eminebat, qui magnam quum dignitate aliâ corporis, tum senectâ ipsâ, majestatem præ se ferebat. Post currum inter alios illustres viros filii duo Æmilii; deinde equites turmatim, et cohortes peditum suis quæque ordinibus. Paulo a senatu et a plebe concessum est, ut in ludis Circensibus veste triumphali uteretur, eique cognomen Macedonici inditum.

28. Tantæ huic lætitiæ gravis dolor admixtus est. Nam Æmilius Paulus, duobus filiis in adoptionem datis, duos tantum nominis heredes domi retinuerat. Ex his minor, ferme duodecim annos natus, quinque diebus ante triumphum patris, major autem triduo post triumphum decessit. Erat porrò Æmilius liberorum amantissimus; eos erudiendos curaverat non solùm Romanâ veteri disciplinâ, sed etiam Græcis litteris. Optimos adhibuerat magistros, eorumque exercitiis omnibus ipse interfuerat, quum eum respublica aliò non vocaret. Eum tamen casum fortiter tulit, et in oratione, quam de rebus a se gestis apud populum habuit: "Optavi," inquit, "ut siquid adversi immineret ad expiandam

nimiam felicitatem, id in domum meam potiùs quàm in rem publicam recideret. Nemo jam ex tot liberis superest, qui Æmilii Pauli nomen ferat; sed hanc privatam calamitatem vestra felicitas et secunda fortuna publica consolatur."

29. Æmilius Paulus omni Macedonum gazâ, quæ fuit maxima, potitus erat: tantam in ærarium populi Romani pecuniam invexerat, ut unius imperatoris præda finem attulerit tributorum; at hic non modò nihil ex thesauris regiis concupivit, sed ne ipse quidem spectare eos dignatus est. Per alios homines cuncta administravit, nec quidquam in domum suam intulit, præter memoriam nominis sempiternam: mortuus est adeò pauper, ut dos ejus uxori, nisi vendito, quem unum reliquerat, fundo, non potuerit exsolvi. Exsequiæ ejus non tam auro et ebore, quàm omnium benevôlentiâ et studio fuerunt insignes. Macedoniæ principes, qui tunc Romæ erant legationis nomine, humeros suos funebri lecto sponte subjecerunt. Quem enim in bello ob virtutem timuerant, eundem in pace ob justitiam diligebant.

#### CAIUS POPILIUS LÆNAS.

30. Æmilio Paulo consule, Romam venerunt legati a Ptolemæo rege Ægypti, qui, pulso fratre  
A. U. 580.  
A. C. 172.  
majore, Alexandriam tenebat. Nam Antiochus, rex Syriæ, per speciem reducendi in regnum majoris Ptolemæi, Ægyptum invadere conabatur. Jam navali prælio vicerat minorem Ptolemæum et Alexandriam obsidebat: nec procul abesse videbatur, quin regno opulentissimo potiretur. Legati sordidati, barbâ et capillo promisso, cum ramis oleæ ingressi curiam procubuerunt. Oratio fuit etiam miserabilior quàm habitus. Orabant senatum, ut opem regno Ægypti ferret. Moti Patres legatorum precibus, extemplo legationem miserunt, cujus princeps Caius Popilius Lænas, ad bellum inter fratres componendum. Jussus est Popilius adire prius Antiochum, deinde Ptolemæum, eisque denun-

tiare ut bello absisterent: qui secus fecisset, eum pro hoste a senatu habitum iri.

31. Prope Alexandriam Antiocho occurrerunt legati, quos advenientes Antiochus amicè salutavit, et Popilio dextram porrexit; at Popilius suam regi noluit porrigere, sed tabellas, in quibus erat senatusconsultum, ei tradidit, atque statim legere iussit. Quibus perlectis, Antiochus dixit 'se, adhibitis amicis, consideraturum, quid faciendum sibi esset.' Indignatus Popilius, quòd rex aliquam moram interponeret, virgâ quam manu gerebat, regem circumscripsit; ac, "Priùs," ait, "quàm hoc circulo excedas, dà responsum, quod senatui referam." Obstupefactus Antiochus, quum parumper hæsitasset, "Faciam," inquit, "quod censet senatus." Tum demum Popilius dextram regi, tanquam socio et amico, porrexit. Eâdem die, quum Antiochus excessisset Ægypto, legati concordiam inter fratres auctoritate suâ firmaverunt. Clara ea legatio fuit, quòd Ægyptus Antiocho adempta, redditumque regnum patrium stirpi Ptolemæi fuerat.

#### PUBLIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS AFRICANUS.

32. Publius Scipio Æmilianus, Pauli Macedonici filius, adoptione Scipionis Africani nepos, a tenerâ ætate Græcis litteris a Polybio, præstantis ingenii viro, eruditus est. Ex ejus doctrinâ tantos fructus tulit, ut non modò æquales suos, sed etiam majores natu, omni virtutum genere superaret. Temperantiæ et continentię laudem ante omnia comparare studuit, quod quidem tunc difficile erat. Mirum enim est, quo impetu ad libidines et epulas juvenes Romani eo tempore ferrentur. At Scipio, contrarium vitæ institutum secutus, publicam modestię et continentię famam est adeptus. Polybium semper domi militięque secum habuit: semper inter arma ac studia versatus; aut corpus periculis aut animum disciplinis exercuit.

33. Scipio Æmilianus primùm in Hispaniâ, Lucullo duce,

militavit; eoque in bello egregia fuit ejus opera. Nam rex quidam barbarus, miræ proceritatis, splendidis armis ornatus, sæpe Romanos provocabat, siquis singulari certamine secum vellet congredi. Quumque nemo contra eum exire auderet, suam Romanis ignaviam cum irrisu et ludibrio exprobrabat. Non tulit indignitatem rei Scipio, progressusque ad hostem, consortâ pugnâ eum prostravit, pari Romanorum lætitiâ et hostium terrore, quòd ingentis corporis virum ipse exiguæ staturæ dejecisset. Scipio multo majus etiam adiit periculum in expugnatione urbis, quam tunc obsidebant Romani: nam ipse primus murum conscendit, viamque aliis militibus aperuit. Ob hæc præclarè gesta, Lucullus dux juvenem, pro concione laudatum, murali coronâ donavit.



## BOOK VII.

## THIRD PUNIC WAR.

PUBLIUS SCIPIO ÆMILIANUS AFRICANUS.

A. U. 620.  
A. C. 132.

1. TERTIO bello Punico, quum clarum esset Scipionis nomen, juvenis adhuc factus est consul, eique Africa provincia extra sortem data est, ut quam urbem avus ejus concusserat, eam nepos everteret. Tunc enim Romani, suadente Catone, deliberatum habebant Carthaginem diruere. Carthaginensibus igitur imperatum est, ut, si salvi esse vellent, ex urbe migrarent, sedemque alio in loco a mari remoto constituerent. Quod ubi Carthagine auditum est, ortus statim est ululatus ingens, clamorque 'bellum esse gerendum, satiusque esse extrema omnia pati, quàm patriam relinquere.' Quum verò neque naves neque arma haberent, in usum novæ classis tecta domosque resciderunt; aurum et argentum pro ære ferroque conflatum est; viri, fœminæ, pueri, senes simul operi instabant: non die, non noctu, labor intermissus. Ancillas primò totonderunt, ut ex earum crinibus funes facerent; mox etiam matronæ ipsæ capillos suos ad eundem usum contulerunt.

2. Scipio exercitum ad Carthaginem admovit, eamque oppugnare cœpit: quæ urbs, quanquam summâ vi defenderetur, tandem expugnata est. Rebus desperatis, quadraginta millia hominum se victori tradiderunt. Dux ipse Hasdrubal, insciâ uxore, ad genua Scipionis cum ramis oleæ supplex



procubuit. Quum verò ejus uxor se a viro relictam vidisset, diris omnibus eum devovit; tum duobus liberis dextrâ lævâque comprehensis, a culmine domûs se in medium flagrantis urbis incendium immisit. Deletâ Carthagine, Scipio victor Romam reversus est. Splendidum egit triumphum, Africanusque est appellatus. Ita cognomen Africani Carthago capta Scipioni majori, eadem eversa Scipioni minori peperit.

3. Postea Scipio iterum consul creatus, contra Numantinos in Hispaniam profectus est. Ibi multiplex clades, priorum ducum insitiâ, a Romanis accepta fuerat. Scipio, ubi primùm advenit, corruptum licentiâ exercitum ad pristinam disciplinam revocavit. Omnia deliciarum instrumenta e castris ejecit. Qui miles extra ordinem fuisset deprehensus, eum virgis cædebat: jumenta omnia vendi jussit, ne oneribus portandis usui essent: militem quemque triginta dierum frumentum ac septenos vallos ferre coëgit. Cuidam propter onus ægre incedenti dixit: “Quum te gladio vallare scieris, tunc vallum ferre desinito.” Ita redacto in disciplinam exercitu, urbem Numantiam obsedit. Numantini, fame adacti, se ipsi trucidaverunt. Captam urbem Scipio delevit, et de eâ triumphavit.

4. Scipio censor fuit cum Mummio viro nobili, sed segniori. Tribu movit quendam, qui ordines ducens prælio non interfuerat. Quumque ille quæreretur cur notaretur, qui custodiæ causâ in castris remansisset, Scipio respondit: “Non amo nimium diligentes.” Equum ademit adolescenti, qui in obsidione Carthaginis, vocatis ad cœnam amicis, diripiendam sub figurâ urbis Carthaginis placentam in mensâ posuerat; quærentique causam: “Quia,” inquit Scipio, “me prior Carthaginem diripuisti.” Contrâ Mummius, Scipionis collega, neque ipse notabat quenquam, et notatos a collegâ, quos poterat, ignominia eximebat. Unde Scipio, quum ei cupienti censuram ex majestate reipublicæ gerere impedimento esset Mummii segnitie, in senatu ait: “Utinam mihi collegam dedissetis, aut non dedissetis!”

5. In Scipione Æmiliano etiam multa privata vitæ dicta

factaque celebrantur. Caio Lælio familiariter usus est. Ferunt cum eo Scipionem sæpe rusticatum fuisse, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere solitos esse, quum rus ex urbe, tanquam e vinculis, evolavissent. Vix audeo dicere de tantis viris; sed ita narratur conchas eos ad litus maris legere consuevisse, et ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere. Mortuo Æmilio Paulo, Scipio, cum fratre heres relictus, animum verè fraternum in eum ostendit; nam universam ei hereditatem tradidit, quòd illum videret re familiari minùs quàm se instructum. Pariter, defunctâ matre, omnia bona materna sororibus concessit, quanquam nulla pars hereditatis ad eas lege pertineret.

6. Quum in concione interrogaretur, quid sentiret de morte Tiberii Gracchi, qui populi favorem pravis largitionibus captaverat, palàm respondit, 'eum jure cæsum videri.' Quo responso exacerbata concio acclamavit; tum Scipio clamorem ortum a vili plebeculâ animadvertens: "Taceant," inquit, "quibus Italia noverca est, non mater." Quum magis etiam obstreperet populus, ille vultu constanti: "Hostium," inquit, "armatorum toties clamore non territus, quî possum vestro moveri?" Tum constantiâ et auctoritate viri perculsa plebs conticuit. Deinde, quasi vim sibi mox inferendam animo præ sagiret, 'malam sibi rependi gratiam laborum pro republicâ susceptorum ab ingratis civibus' questus est. Maximâ patrum frequentiâ domum deductus est.

7. Postridie quàm domum se validus receperat, Scipio repentè in lectulo exanimis est inventus. De tanti viri morte nulla habita est quæstio, ejusque corpus velato capite est elatum, ne livor in ore appareret. Metellus, licèt Scipionis inimicus, hanc necem adeò graviter tulit, ut, eâ auditâ, in forum advolaverit, ibique mæsto vultu clamaverit: "Concurrite, cives; mœnia urbis nostræ eversa sunt; Scipioni intra suos Penates quiescenti nefaria vis illata est." Idem Metellus filios suos jussit funebri ejus lecto humeros subjicere, eisque dixit: "Nunquam a vobis id officium majori viro præstari poterit." Scipionis patrimonium tam exiguum

fuit, ut triginta duas libras argenti, duas et selibras auri tantùm reliquerit.

8. Quum duo consules, quorum alter inops erat, alter autem avarus, in senatu contenderent, uter in Hispaniam ad bellum gerendum mitteretur, ac magna inter patres esset dissensio, rogatus sententiam Scipio Æmilianus: "Neutrum," inquit, "mihi mitti placet; quia alter nihil habet, alteri nihil est satis." Scilicet ad rem bene gerendam iudicabat pariter abesse debere inopiam et avaritiam. Alioquin maximè verendum est ne publicum munus quæstui habeatur, et præda communis in privatum imperatoris lucrum convertatur. Longè ab hac culpâ alienus fuit Scipio; nam post duos consulatus et totidem triumphos officio legationis fungens, septem tantùm servos secum duxit. E Carthaginis et Numantiæ spoliis comparare plures certè potuerat; sed nihilo locupletior, Carthagine eversâ, fuit, quàm antè. Itaque quum per populi Romani socios et exterarum nationes iter faceret, non mancipia ejus, sed victoriæ numerabantur, nec quantum auri et argenti, sed quantum dignitatis atque gloriæ secum ferret, æstimabatur.

#### TIBERIUS GRACCHUS AND CAIUS GRACCHUS.

9. Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus Scipionis Africani ex filiâ nepotes erant. Horum adolescentia bonis artibus et magnâ omnium spe floruit. Ad egregiam quippe indolem accedebat optima educatio. Exstant Corneliæ matris epistolæ, quibus apparet eos non solùm in gremio matris educatos fuisse, sed etiam ab eâ sermonis elegantiam hausisse. Maximum matronis ornamentum esse liberos bene institutos meritò putabat sapientissima illa mulier; quum Campana matrona, apud illam hospita, ornamenta sua, quæ erant illâ ætate pretiosissima, ostentaret ei muliebriter, Cornelia traxit eam sermone, quousque a scholâ redirent liberi; quos reversos hospitæ exhibens: "En hæc," inquit, "mea ornamenta." Nihil quidem istis adolescentibus neque a naturâ

neque a doctrinâ defuit; sed ambo rempublicam, quam tueri potuissent, impiè perturbare maluerunt.

10. Tiberius Gracchus, quum esset tribunus plebis, a senatu descivit: populi favorem profusis largitionibus sibi conciliavit; agros plebi dividebat; dabat civitatem omnibus Italicis; provincias novis coloniis replebat: quibus rebus viam sibi ad regnum parare videbatur. Quare convocati patres deliberabant quidnam faciendum esset. Tiberius in Capitolium venit, manum ad caput referens; quo signo salutem suam populo commendabat: hoc nobilitas ita accepit, quasi diadema posceret. Tum Scipio Nasica, quum esset consobrinus Tiberii Gracchi, patriam cognationi prætulit, sublatâque dexterâ proclamavit: "Qui rempublicam salvam esse volunt, me sequantur;" dein Gracchum fugientem persecutus in eum irruit, suâque manu eum interfecit. Mortui Tiberii corpus in flumen projectum est.

11. Caium Gracchum idem furor, qui fratrem Tiberium, invasit: seu vindicandæ fraternæ necis, seu comparandæ regiæ potentiæ causâ, vix tribunatum adeptus est, quum pessima cœpit inire consilia: maximas largitiones fecit: ærarium effudit: legem de frumento plebi dividendo tulit. Perniciosi Gracchi consiliis, quantâ poterant contentione, obsistebant omnes boni, in quibus maximè Piso, vir consularis. Is, quum multa contra legem frumentariam dixisset, lege tamen latâ, ad frumentum cum ceteris accipiendum venit: Gracchus animadvertit in concione Pisonem stantem; eum sic compellavit, audiente populo Romano. "Quî tibi constas, Piso, quum eâ lege frumentum petas, quam dissuastisti?" Cui Piso: "Nolim quidem, Gracche," inquit, "mea bona tibi viritim dividere liceat: sed si facies, partem petam." Quo responso apertè declaravit vir gravis et sapiens lege, quam tulerat Gracchus, patrimonium publicum dissipari.

12. Decretum a senatu latum est, ut videret consul Opimius, ne quid detrimenti respublica caperet; quod decretum, nisi in maximo discrimine, ferri non solebat. Caius Gracchus, armatâ familiâ, Aventinum occupaverat. Quamobrem

consul, vocato ad arma populo, Caium aggressus est, qui pulsus, dum a templo Dianæ desiliit, talum intorsit, et, quum jam a satellitibus Opimii comprehenderetur, jugulum servo præbuit, qui dominum et mox semetipsum super domini corpus interemit. Consul promiserat se pro capite Gracchi aurum repensurum esse; quare Septimuleius quidam lanceâ præfixum Caii caput attulit, eique æquale auri pondus persolutum est. Aiunt etiam illum prius cervice perforatâ, cerebroque exempto, plumbum infudisse, quò gravius efficeretur.

13. Occiso Tiberio Graccho, quum senatus consulibus mandâset, ut in eos, qui cum Tiberio consenserant, animadverteretur, Blossius quidam, Tiberii amicus, pro se deprecatum venit; hancque, ut sibi ignosceretur, causam afferebat, ‘quòd tanti Gracchum fecisset, ut, quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putaret.’ Tum consul: “Quid?” ait, “si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, obsecuturusne voluntati illius fuisses propter istam, quam jactas, familiaritatem?” “Nunquam,” inquit Blossius, “id quidem voluisset; sed, si voluisset, paruissem.” Nefaria est ista vox; nulla enim est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris.

#### LUCIUS MUMMIUS ACHAICUS.

14. Quum Corinthii adversus Romanos rebellâssent, eorumque legatis injuriam fecissent, Lucius Mummius consul, conscripto exercitu, Corinthum profectus est. Corinthii, veluti nihil negotii bello Romano suscepissent, omnia neglexerant. Prædam, non prælium cogitantes, vehicula duxerant ad spolia Romanorum reportanda. Conjuges liberosque ad spectaculum certaminis in montibus posuerunt. Quam vecordiam celerrima pœna consecuta est; nam prælio ante oculos suorum commisso, cæsi lugubre his spectaculum et gravem luctus memoriam reliquerunt. Conjuges et liberi eorum, de spectatoribus captivi facti, præda victorum fuere. Urbs ipsa Corinthus direpta primùm, deinde tubâ præcinente



diruta est: populus omnis sub coronâ venditus; dux eorum victus domum refugit eamque incendit; conjugem interfecit, et in ignem præcipitavit; ipse veneno interiit.

15. Erat Corinthi magna vis signorum tabularumque pretiosarum, quibus Mummius urbem et totam replevit Italiam, nihil verò in domum suam intulit: sed harum rerum adeò rudis et ignarus erat Mummius, ut, quum eas tabulas Romam portandas locaret, edixerit conducentibus, 'si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros.' Una eximii pictoris tabella ludentibus aleâ militibus alvei vicem præstitit. Quæ tabella deinde, quum præda venderetur, ab Attalo rege sex millibus nummorum empta est. Mummius pretium admiratus, ex alieno iudicio pulchritudinem tabellæ suspicatus est, atque venditionem rescidit, et tabellam jussit Romam deferri.

#### QUINTUS CÆCILIUS METELLUS MACEDONICUS.

16. Quintus Metellus, a domitâ Macedoniâ dictus Macedonicus, missus est adversus Pseudophilippum, hominem humili loco natum, qui se Persei regis filium mentiebatur, eâquē fraude Macedoniam occupaverat. Fabulam autem hujusmodi finxerat: prædicabat 'se ex Perseo rege ortum, et ab eo fidei cujusdam viri Cretensis commissum, ut in belli casus, quod tunc ille cum Romanis gerebat, aliquod veluti semen stirpis regiæ reservaretur; datum ei insuper libellum signo Persei impressum, quem puero traderet, quum ad puberem ætatem venisset. Mortuo Perseo, se Adrumeti educatum usque ad duodecimum ætatis annum, ignarum fuisse generis sui, eumque existimavisse patrem, a quo educaretur. Ab eo tandem morti proximo detectam fuisse originem suam, sibi que libellum traditum.' Erat præterea juveni forma, quæ Persei filium non dedeceret. Hunc Metellus bis prælio fudit, et die triumphi ante currum egit.

17. Postea Quintus Metellus bellum in Hispaniâ contra Celtiberos gessit; et quum urbem, quæ erat caput gentis,



obsideret, jamque admotâ machinâ, partem muri, quæ sola convelli poterat, brevi disiecturus videretur, humanitatem certæ victoriæ prætulit. Vir quidam in obses â civitate nobilis, nomine Rethogenes ad Metellum transierat, relictis in oppido filiis. Irati cives Rethogenis filios machinæ ictibus objecerunt. Nihil motus periculo filiorum pater hortabatur Metellum, ut ne oppugnatione desisteret; at Metellus obsidionem maluit solvere, quàm pueros in conspectu patris crudeli nece interfici: atque hujus mansuetudinis fructum tulit; namque multæ aliæ urbes admiratione hujus facti se sponte ei dederunt.

18. Metellus, quum urbem Contrebiâ viribus expugnare non posset, ad fallendum hostem convertit animum, et viam reperit, quâ propositum ad exitum perduceret. Itinera magno impetu ingrediebatur, deinde alias atque alias regiones petebat; modò hos occupabat montes, modò ad illos transgrediebatur. Quum interim et suis et hostibus ignota esset causa, cur sic sua mutaret consilia, a quodam amico interrogatus, 'quid ita incertum belli genus sequeretur?' "Absiste," inquit Metellus, "ista quærere; namque tunicam meam exurerem, si eam consilium meum scire existimarem." Postquam verò et exercitum suum ignorantia et hostes errore implicavit, quum aliò cursum direxisset, subito ad Contrebiâ reflexit, eamque inopinantem et attonitam oppressit.

19. Raram Metelli Macedonici felicitatem multi scriptores concelebrant: ea quidem ipsi omnia contigerunt, quæ beatam vitam videntur efficere. Fortuna eum nasci voluit in urbe terrarum principe: parentes nobilissimos dedit; adjecit animi eximias dotes et corporis vires, quæ tolerandis laboribus sufficere possent; multa decora in ejus domum conguessit: nam quum ipse consul, censor etiam, augurque fuisset, et triumphâset, tres filios consules vidit, e quibus unum etiam et censorem et triumphantem, quartum autem prætorem; tres quoque filias bene nuptas. Hunc autem vitæ cursum consentaneus finis excepit; nam Metellum ulti-

mæ senectutis spatio defunctum, et leni mortis genere inter oscula complexusque natorum exstinctum, filii et generi humeris suis per urbem sustulerunt, et rogo imposuerunt.

QUINTUS CÆCILII METELLUS NUMIDICUS.

20. Quintus Metellus consul cum Jugurthâ, Numidarum rege, bellum gessit: is, a Micipsâ adoptatus, duos ejus filios fratres suos interfecerat, ut solus Numidiæ imperio potiretur. Micipsa in amicitia et societate populi Romani semper permanserat. Postquam igitur Romæ cognitum est nefarium Jugurthæ scelus, placuit illud ulcisci. Metellus cum exercitu in Africam navigavit, et cum hoste manus conseruit. Quâ in parte Jugurtha affuit, ibi aliquandiu certatum est, neque hic ullum boni ducis aut militis officium prætermisit. Ceteri verò ejus milites primo congressu pulsifugatique sunt; Jugurtha in oppidum munitum perfugit. Paucis post diebus Metellus eum insecutus, iterum prælio fudit: Numidiam vastavit, urbes amplas et munitissimas cepit; quæ victoria ei nomen Numidici fecit.

21. Postea Quintus Metellus censor factus est, ejusque egregia fuit censura, et omnis vita plena gravitatis. Quum ab inimicis accusatus, causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, et ipsius tabulæ circumferrentur iudicibus inspicientiæ, nemo ex illis fuit, qui non removeret oculos, et se totum averteret, ne quisquam dubitare videretur, verumne an falsum esset, quod ille retulerat in tabulas. Quum Saturninus, tribunus plebis, legem senatûs majestati adversam et reipublicæ perniciosam tulisset, Metellus in eam legem jurare noluit, eâque de causâ in exilium actus est. Honestum Rhodi secessum invenit, ibique litteris operam dedit. Ita vir fortissimus de civitate maluit decedere, quàm de sententiâ, eique salus patriæ dulcior, quàm conspectus fuit.

22. Metelli filius precibus et lacrymis a populo impetravit ut pater ab exilio revocaretur. Is forte ludos spectabat, quum ei redditæ sunt litteræ, quibus scriptum erat, maximo

senatûs et populi consensu, redditum illi in patriam datum esse. Nihil eo nuntio moveri visus est: non priùs e theatro abiit, quàm spectaculum ederetur; non lætitiâ suam proximè sedentibus ullâ ex parte ostendit, sed summum gaudium intra se continuit, parique vultu in exilium abiit, et fuit restitutus; adeò moderatum inter secundas et adversas res gessit animum! Tantus verò ad eum advenientem concursus est factus, ut dies totus consumptus sit in gratulationibus illum ad portam urbis excipientium; inde in Capitolium ascendentem, et lares repetentem universa propemodum civitas deduxit.

#### MARCUS ÆMILIUS SCAURUS.

23. Marcus Æmilius Scaurus nobili familiâ ortus est, sed paupere. Nam pater ejus, quamvis patricius, ob rei familiaris inopiam carbonarium negotium exercuisse dicitur. Filius ipse dubitavit primò utrùm honores peteret, an argentariam faceret; sed quum eloquentiâ valeret, ex eâ gloriam et opes peperit. Consul factus, severum se pro tuendâ militari disciplinâ præbuit: cujus disciplinæ exemplum admiratione dignum referebat ipse in iis libris, quos de vitâ suâ scripserat; quum in eo loco, ubi posuerat castra, arbor esset maturis fructibus onusta, postridie abeunte exercitu, arbor intactis fructibus relicta est. Idem Publio Decio prætori, quòd se transeunte sederet, et assurgere jussus non paruisset, vestem scidit, sellam fregit, et, nequis ad eum in jus iret, edixit.

24. Marcus Scaurus, ut in tuendâ militari disciplinâ, sic in puniendâ filii sui ignaviâ, fuit severus. Quum enim in quodam prælio Romani equites pulsi, deserto imperatore, Romam pavidi repeterent, in quibus erat ipse Scauri filius, misit pater, qui ei dicerent ‘se libentiùs occurrurum esse filii in acie interfecti ossibus, quàm visurum reducem reum tam turpis fugæ; adeòque conspectum irati patris degeneri filio esse vitandum, si quid verecundiæ in animo superesset.’

Non tulit juvenis ignominiã dolorem, et mœrore cœfectus interiit.

25. Marcus Scaurus, quum esset summâ senectute et adversâ valetudine, pristinum animi vigorem retinuit. Varius quidam, patriâ Hispanus, vetus Scauri inimicus, senem opprimere conatus est. Accusabat eum acceptæ ab hostibus pecuniæ ad prodendam rempublicam. Scaurus, nobilissimis juvenibus innixus, descendit in forum, datâque respondendi facultate, paucis verbis ita causam egit: "Varius Hispanus ait, Marcum Scaurum, senatûs principem, ab hoste corruptum esse, et populi Romani imperium prodidisse; Marcus verò Scaurus, princeps senatûs, negat se esse huic culpæ affinem; testis nemo est; utri vos potiùs credendum putatis?" Quâ dicti gravitate periculum intentatum propulsavit: nam statim populus accusatorem ab illâ actione depulit.

PUBLIUS RUTILIUS RUFUS.

26. Publius Rutilius Rufus vitæ innocentiã enituit: quum nemo esset in civitate illo integrior, omni honore dignus est habitus et consul factus. Quum eum amicus quidam rem injustam aliquando rogaret, et Rutilius constanter negaret, indignatus amicus dixit: "Quid igitur mihi opus est tuâ amicitiã, si quod rogo non facis?" "Imò," respondit Rutilius, "quid mihi tuâ, si propter te aliquid inhonestè facere me oporteat?" Sciebat quippe vīr sanctus tam contra officium esse amico tribuere quod æquum non sit, quàm non tribuere id, quod rectè possimus; atque si forte amici a nobis postulent, quæ honesta non sunt, religionem et fidem esse amicitiã anteponendam.

27. Rutilius tamen in invidiam equitum Romanorum venit, quòd ab eorum injuriis Asiam, cui tunc præerat, defendisset: quare ab iis repetundarum accusatus est. Rutilius, innocentiã fretus, senatoris insignia non deposuit; iudicibus non supplicavit; ne ornatiùs quidem causam suam dici voluit, quàm simplex veritatis ratio ferebat; itaque

damnatus est, et Mitylenas exsulatum abiit. Illi Asiam petenti omnes hujus provinciæ civitates legatos miserunt. Hospitio eum, opibus, omni auxilio juverunt. Quum Rutilium quidam consolaretur, et diceret instare arma civilia, brevique futurum, ut omnes exsules reverterentur: "Quid tibi," inquit Rutilius, "mali feci, ut mihi pejorem reditum optares, quàm exitum? Malo patria meo exsilio erubescat, quàm reditu mœreat."

#### MARCUS LIVIUS DRUSUS.

28. Marcus Livius Drusus, patre consulari genitus, relictum sibi patrimonium profusis largitionibus dissipavit, adeò ut ipse profiteretur, nemini se ad largiendum quidquam reliquisse præter cœlum et cœnum. Unde, quum pecuniâ egeret, multa contra dignitatem fecit. Tribunus plebis primò senatûs causam suscepit; sed audax et vehemens, ut propositum assequeretur, leges perniciosas tulit: quibus quum Philippus consul obsisteret, ei Drusus in comitio ita collum obtorsit, ut plurimus sanguis efflueret e naribus; additâque contumeliâ, 'non cruorem, sed muriam de turdis esse' dixit. Philippus enim deliciarum amans, turdorumque imprimis edax habebatur. Alium etiam virum consularem, iisdem legibus pariter adversantem, ait Drusus se de saxo Tarpeio præcipitaturum.

29. Nec observantior erga senatum fuit Drusus: nam quum senatus ad eum misisset, ut in curiam veniret: "Quare," inquit Drusus, "non ipse senatus ad me venit in Hostiliam propinquam rostris?" Paruitque tribuno senatus: quibus rebus factum est, ut Drusus nec senatui, nec plebi placeret. Unde quum e foro magnâ hominum frequentiâ stipatus rediret, in atrio domûs suæ cultello percussus est; cultellus, lateri ejus affixus, relictus est, auctor verò necis in turbâ latuit: Drusus intra paucas horas decessit. Quem ne morti quidem proximum ea deseruit superbia, quæ eum in exitium impulerat; quum enim extremum jam red-



deret spiritum, circumstantium multitudinem intuens. “Ecquando,” inquit, “amici, similem mei civem habebit respublica?”

30. Hunc vitæ finem habuit juvenis clarissimus quidem, sed quem sua semper inquietum ac turbulentum fecerat ambitio: ipse queri solitus est ‘sibi uni, ne puero quidem, ferias unquam contigisse;’ nam, adhuc prætextatus, per ambitionem cœpit reos iudicibus commendare. Laudantur tamen Drusi quædam facta dictaque; quum Philippo consuli insidiæ pararentur, ejusque vita in maximo esset periculo, Drusus, re cognitâ, Philippum, licet inimicum, monuit ut sibi caveret. Exstat etiam Drusi vox egregia: quum enim domum ædificaret, promitteretque architectus, ‘si quinque talenta sibi darentur, ita se eam ædificaturum, ut nemo in eam despicere posset.’ “Imò,” inquit Drusus, “decem dabo, si eam ita componas, ut quidquid agam non a vicinis tantum, sed ab omnibus etiam civibus possit perspicì.”

#### CAIUS MARIUS.

31. Caius Marius, humili loco natus, militiæ tirocinium in Hispaniâ, duce Scipione, posuit: erat imprimis Scipioni carus ob singularem virtutem, et impigram ad pericula et labores alacritatem. Scipio, quum inspicere voluisset quemadmodum ab unoquoque equi curarentur, Marii equum validum et bene curatum invenit; quam diligentiam imperator plurimum laudavit. Quâdam die quum forte post cœnam Scipio cum amicis colloqueretur, dixissetque aliquis, ‘siquid Scipioni accidisset, ecquem alium similem imperatorem habitura esset respublica?’ Scipio, percusso leniter Marii humero, “Fortassis istum,” inquit. Quo dicto excitatus Marius dignos rebus, quas postea gessit, spiritus concepit.

32. Marius legatus Metello in Numidiâ, criminando eum, adeptus est consulatum, et in ejus locum suffectus. Bellum Jugurthinum a Metello prosperè cœptum confecit. Jugurtha ad Gætulos profugerat, eorumque regem Bocchum adversus

Romanos concitaverat. Marius Gætulos et Bocchum aggressus fudit. Castellum in excelsâ rupe positum, ubi regii thesauri erant, non sine multo labore expugnavit. Bocchus, bello defessus, legatos ad Marium misit, pacem orantes. Sulla quæstor a Mario ad regem remissus, qui Boccho persuasit, ut Jugurtham Romanis traderet. Jugurtha igitur vinctus ad Marium deductus est, quem Marius triumphans ante currum egit, et in carcerem cœnosum inclusit, quò quum Jugurtha, veste detractâ, ingrederetur, os diduxit ridentis in modum, et stupens similisque desipienti exclamavit: "Proh! quàm frigidum est vestrum balneum."

33. Marius, post expeditionem Numidicam, iterum consul creatus est, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutones decretum est. Hi novi hostes, ab extremis Germaniæ finibus profugi, novas sedes quærebant. Galliâ exclusi, in Italiam transgressi sunt; nec primum impetum barbarorum tres duces Romani sustinuerant; sed Marius primò Teutones sub ipsis Alpium radicibus assecutus prælio oppressit: vallem fluviumque medium hostes tenebant, unde militibus Romanis nulla aquæ copia: aucta necessitate virtus causa victoriæ fuit; namque Marius sitim metuentibus ait digitum protendens: "Viri estis: en illïc aquam habebitis." Itaque tam acriter pugnatum est, tantaque cædes hostium fuit, ut Romani victores de cruento flumine non plus aquæ biberent, quàm sanguinis barbarorum.

34. Deletis Teutonibus, Caius Marius in Cimbros convertitur: hi ex aliâ parte Italiam ingressi, Athesim flumen non ponte nec navibus, sed ingestâ obrutum silvâ transiluerant; quibus occurrit Marius. Tum Cimbri legatos ad consulem miserunt, agros sibi suisque fratribus postulantes. Ignorabant scilicet Teutonum cladem. Quum Marius ab iis quæsivisset 'quos illi fratres dicerent,' Teutones nominaverunt. Ridens Marius: "Omittite," inquit, "fratres; tenent hi acceptam a nobis terram, æternùmque tenebunt." Legati sensêre se ludibrio haberi, ultionemque Mario minati sunt statim atque Teutones advenissent. "Atqui adsunt,"

inquit Marius, “deceatque vos hinc non discedere, nisi salutatis vestris fratribus.” Tum vinctos adduci jussit Teutonum duces, qui in prælio capti fuerant.

35. His rebus auditis, Cimbri castris egressi ad pugnam prodierunt. Marius aciem ita instituit, ut pulvis in oculos et ora hostium ferretur. Incredibili strage prostrata est illa Cimbrorum multitudo. Cæsa traduntur centum octoginta hominum millia. Nec minor cum uxoribus pugna, quàm cum viris fuit: illæ enim objectis undique plaustis altæ desuper, quasi e turribus, pugnabant lanceis contisque. Victæ tamen legationem ad Marium miserunt libertatem orantes, quam quum non impetrâssent, suffocatis elisisque infantibus, aut mutuis concidêre vulneribus, aut vinculo e crinibus suis facto, ab arboribus jugisque plaustorum subrectis pependunt. Ferunt unam conspectam fuisse, quæ pedibus suis duos filios, seipsam verò ex arbore, suspenderat.

## BOOK VIII.

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### FIRST CIVIL WAR.

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#### CAIUS MARIUS.

1. TUNC Romæ primum civile bellum ortum est. Quum enim Sulla consul contra Mithridatem regem Ponti missus fuisset, ei Marius illud imperium eripuit, fecitque ut loco Sullæ imperator crearetur; quâ re commotus Sulla cum exercitu Romam venit, eam armis occupavit, Mariumque expulit. Marius in palude aliquandiu delituit; sed ibi paulo pòst deprehensus; et, ut erat, nudo corpore cænoque oblitus, injecto in collum loro, raptus est, et in custodiam conjectus. Missus etiam est ad eum occidendum servus publicus, natione Cimber, quem Marius vultûs majestate deterruit. Quum enim hominem ad se gladio stricto venientem vidisset: “Tunc,” inquit, “Marium audebis occidere?” Ille attonitus ac tremens, abjecto ferro, fugit. Marius postea, ab iis etiam, qui priùs eum occidere voluerant, e carcere missus est.

A. U. 664.

A. C. 88.

2. Marius, acceptâ naviculâ, in Africam trajecit, et in agrum Carthaginiensem pervenit. Ibi quum in locis solitariis sederet, venit ad eum lictor Sextilii prætoris, qui hanc provinciam administrabat. Marius ab eo, quem nunquam læserat, aliquod humanitatis officium exspectabat; at lictor ‘decedere eum provinciâ’ jussit, ‘nisi vellet in se animad-

verti.' Torvis oculis eum intuens Marius nullum dabat responsum. Interrogavit igitur eum lictor, 'ecquid prætori vellet renunciari?' Cui Marius: "Abi," inquit, "nuntia te vidisse Caium Marium in Carthaginis magnæ ruinis sedentem." Duplici exemplo insigni eum admonebat de inconstantiâ rerum humanarum, quum et urbis maximæ excidium et viri clarissimi casum ob oculos poneret.

3. Profecto ad bellum Mithridaticum Sullâ, in  
A. U. 666. Italiam rediit Marius efferatus magis calamitate  
A. C. 86.

quàm domitus. Cum exercitu Romam ingressus, eam cædibus et rapinis vastavit: omnes adversæ factionis nobiles variis suppliciorum generibus affecit: quinque dies, totidemque noctes ista scelerum omnium duravit licentia. Hoc tempore admiranda sanè fuit populi Romani abstinentia: quum enim Marius objecisset domus occisorum diripiendas, nemo fuit qui ullam ex his rem attingeret; quæ populi misericordia erat tacita quædam Marii crudelitatis vituperatio. Tandem Marius, senio et laboribus confectus, in morbum incidit, et ingenti omnium lætitiâ vitam finivit. Cujus viri si expendantur cum virtutibus vitia, haud facile dictu erit, utrùm in bello hostibus, an in otio civibus fuerit infestior: quam enim rempublicam contra hostes virtute servaverat, eam togatus ambitione evertit.

4. Erat Mario ingenuarum artium et liberalium studiorum contemptor animus. Quum ædem Honoris de manubiis hostium vovisset, spretâ peregrinorum marmorum nobilitate, artificumque Græcorum peritiâ, eam vulgari lapide per artificem Romanum curavit ædificandam. Græcas etiam litteras aspernabatur, 'quòd,' inquebat, 'suis doctoribus parum ad virtutem prodessent;' at idem fortis, validus, et adversus dolorem confirmatus. Quum ei varices in crure secarentur, vetuit se alligari. Acrem tamen fuisse doloris morsum ipse ostendit; nam medico alterum crus postulanti noluit præbere, quòd majorem esse remedii, quàm morbi, dolorem judicaret.



## LUCIUS CORNELIUS SULLA.

5. Lucius Cornelius Sulla, patricio genere natus, bello Jugurthino quæstor Marii fuit. Vitam antea ludo, vino, libidineque inquinatam duxerat; quapropter Marius molestè tulit, quòd sibi, gravissimum bellum gerenti, tam delicatus quæstor sorte obtigisset. Ejusdem tamen, postquam in Africam venit, virtus enituit. Bello Cimbrico legatus consulis bonam operam navavit. Consul ipse deinde factus, pulso in exsilium Mario, adversùs Mithridatem profectus est; ac primùm illius regis præfectos duobos præliis profligavit: dein transgressus in Asiam, Mithridatem ipsum fudit, et oppressisset, nisi adversùs Marium festinans, qualemcunque pacem maluisset componere. Mithridatem tamen pecuniâ multavit; Asiâ aliisque provinciis, quas occupaverat, decedere coëgit, eumque paternis finibus contentum esse jussit.

6. Sulla propter motus urbanos cum victore exercitu Romam properavit. Eos, qui Mario favebant, omnes superavit: nihil illâ victoriâ fuit crudelius. Sulla, dictator creatus, novo et inaudito exemplo tabulam proscriptionis proposuit, quâ nomina eorum, qui occidendi essent, continebantur: quumque omnium esset orta indignatio, postridie plura etiam adjecit nomina. Ingens cæsorum fuit multitudo. Sævitiæ causam avaritia etiam præbuit, multoque plures propter divitias, quàm propter odium victoris, necati sunt. Civis quidam innoxius, cui fundus in agro Albano erat, legens proscriptorum nomina, se quoque ascriptum vidit: "Væ," inquit, "misero mihi; me fundus Albanus persequitur." Neque longè progressus, a quodam agnitus et percussus est.

7. Depulsis prostratisque inimicorum partibus, Sulla Felicem se edicto appellavit: quumque ejus uxor geminos eodem partu tunc edidisset, puerum Faustum puellamque Faustam nominari voluit. Tum repentè, contra omnium expectationem, dictaturam deposuit, dimissisque lictoribus, diù in foro deambulavit. Stupebat populus, eum privatum videns,

cujus modò tam formidolosa fuerat potestas: quodque non minùs mirandum fuit, sua ei privato non solùm salus sed etiam dignitas constitit, qui cives innumeros occiderat. Unus tuntùm fuit adolescens, qui auderet queri, et recedentem usque ad fores domûs maledictis incessere. Cujus injurias Sulla patienti animo tulit: sed, domum ingrediens, dixit: "Hic adolescens efficiet, nequis posthac tale imperium deponat."

8. Sulla deinde, in villam profectus, rusticari et venando vitam ducere cœpit. Ibi, morbo pediculari correptus, interiiit, vir ingentis animi, cupidus voluptatum, sed gloriæ cupidior; litteris Græcis atque Latinis eruditus, et virorum litteratorum adeò amans, ut sedulitatem etiam mali cujusdam poëtæ aliquo præmio dignam duxerit: nam quum ille epigramma ipsi obtulisset, jussit Sulla 'præmium ei statim dari, eâ tamen lege, nequid postea scriberet.' Ante victoriam laudandus, in iis verò, quæ secuta sunt, nunquam satis vituperandus: urbem enim et Italiam civium sanguine inundavit. Non solùm in vivos sæviit, sed ne mortuis quidem pepercit; nam Caii Marii, cujus, etsi postea inimicus, aliquando tamen quæstor fuerat, erutos cineres in flumen projecit. Quâ crudelitate rerum præclarè gestarum gloriam corruptit.

#### LUCIUS LICINIUS LUCULLUS.

9. Lucius Lucullus ingenio, doctrinâ, et virtute claruit. In Asiam quæstor profectus, huic provinciæ per multos annos cum laude præfuit. Postea consul factus ad Mithridaticum bellum a senatu missus, opinionem omnium, quæ de virtute ejus erat, vicit: nam ab eo laus imperatoria non admodum exspectabatur, qui adolescentiam in pacis artibus consumpserat; sed incredibilis quædam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit tardam et indocilem usûs disciplinam. Totum iter consumpsit partim in percontando a peritis, partim in rebus gestis legendis. Habebat porrò admirabilem quandam rerum memoriam; unde factum est ut in Asiam doc-

tus imperator venerit, quum esset Româ profectus rei militaris rudis.

10. Lucullus eo bello magnas ac memorabiles res gessit: Mithridatem sæpe multis locis fudit: Tigranem regem maximum in Armeniâ vicit, ultimamque bello manum magis noluit imponere, quàm non potuit; sed alioqui per omnia laudabilis, et bello pene invictus pecuniæ cupidini nimium deditus fuit, quam tamen ideo expetebat, ut deinde per luxuriam effunderet: itaque postquam de Mithridate triumphasset, abjectâ omnium rerum curâ, cœpit delicatè ac molliter vivere, otioque et luxu diffluere; magnificè et immenso sumptu villas ædificavit, atque ad earum usum mare ipsum vexavit. Nam in quibusdam locis moles mari injecit, in aliis verò, suffossis montibus, mare in terras induxit; unde eum haud infacetè Pompeius vocabat *Xerxem togatum*. Xerxes enim Persarum rex, quum pontem in Hellesponto fecisset, et ille tempestate ac fluctibus esset disiectus, jussit mari trecentos flagellorum ictus infligi, et compedes dari.

11. Habebat Lucullus villam prospectu et ambulatione pulcherrimam, quò quum venisset Pompeius, id unum reprehendit, quòd ea habitatio esset quidem æstate peramœna, sed hieme minùs commoda videretur; cui Lucullus: "Putasne," inquit, "me minùs sapere quàm hirundines, quæ, adveniente hieme, sedem commutant?" Villarum magnificentiæ respondebat epularum sumptus: quum aliquando modica ei, utpote soli, cœna esset posita, coquum graviter objurgavit, eique excusanti ac dicenti 'se non debuisse lautum parare convivium, quòd nemo esset ad cœnam invitatus:' "Quid ais," inquit iratus Lucullus, "an nesciebas Lucillum hodie cœnaturum esse apud Lucillum?"

#### QUINTUS SERTORIUS.

12. Quintus Sertorius, ignobili loco natus, prima stipendia bello Cimbrico fecit, in quo honos ei virtutis causâ habitus est. In primâ adversùs Cimbros pugnâ licèt vulnera-

tus, et equo amisso, Rhodanum flumen rapidissimum nando trajecit, loricâ et scuto retentis. Egregia etiam fuit ejus opera bello sociali: dum enim nullum periculum refugit, alter ei oculus effossus est; idque ille non dehonestamentum ori, sed ornamentum meritò arbitrabatur: dicebat enim ‘cetera bellicæ fortitudinis insignia, ut armillas, coronasve, nec semper nec ubique gestari; se verò, quotiescunque in publicum prodiret, suæ virtutis pignus, vulnus scilicet ob rempublicam acceptum, in ipsâ fronte ostentare, nec quenquam sibi occurrere, qui non esset laudum suarum admirator.’

13. Postquam Sulla, e bello Mithridatico in Italiam reversus, cœpit dominari, Sertorius, qui partium Marianarum fuerat, in Hispaniam se contulit. Ibi virtutis admiratione et imperandi moderatione Hispanorum simul ac Romanorum, qui in iis locis consederant, animos sibi conciliavit, magnoque exercitu collecto, quos adversùs eum Sulla miserat, duces profligavit. Missus deinde a Sullâ Metellus a Sertorio fusus quòque ac fugatus est. Pompeium etiam, qui in Hispaniam venerat, ut Metello opem ferret, levibus præliis lacessivit Sertorius. Is enim, non minùs cautus quàm acer imperator, universæ dimicationis discrimen vitabat, quòd impari se universo Romanorum exercitui sentiret; interim verò hostem crebris damnis fatigabat.

14. Quum aliquando Sertorii milites pugnam inconsultè flagitarent, nec jam eorum impetus posset cohiberi, Sertorius duos in eorum conspectu equos constituit, prævalidum alterum, alterum verò admodum exilem et imbecillum; deinde equi infirmi caudam a robusto juvene totam simul abrupti jussit; validi autem equi singulos pilos ab imbecillo sene paulatim velli. Irritus adolescentis labor risum omnibus movit; senex autem, quamvis tremulâ manu, id perfecit, quod imperatum sibi fuerat. Quumque milites non satîs intelligerent, quorsum ea res spectaret, Sertorius ad eos conversus: “Equi caudæ,” inquit, “similis est hostium exercitus: qui partes aggreditur, facilè potest opprimere; contrà nihil proficiet, qui universum conabitur prosternere.”

15. Erat Sertorio cerva candida eximiæ pulchritudinis, quæ ipsi magno usui fuit, ut obsequentiores haberet milites. Hanc Sertorius assuefecerat se vocantem audire et euntem sequi. Dianæ donum esse omnibus persuasit, seque ab eâ moneri, quæ agenda aut vitanda essent. Si quid durius vellet imperare, se a cervâ monitum prædicabat, statimque libentes parebant. Cerva in quâdam hostium incursione amissa est, ac periisse credita; quod ægerrimè tulit Sertorius. Multis pòst diebus a quodam homine inventa est. Sertorius eum, qui id sibi nuntiabat, tacere jussit, cervamque repentè in locum, ubi jus reddere solebat, immitti. Ipse, vultu hilari in publicum progressus, dixit sibi in quiete visam esse cervam, quæ perierat, ad se reverti. Tunc emissa ex composito cerva, ubi Sertorium conspexit, læto saltu ad tribunal fertur, ac dexteram sedentis ore lambit; unde clamor factus, orta-que omnium admiratio est.

16. Victus postea a Pompeio Sertorius pristinos mores mutavit, et ad iracundiam deflexit. Multos ob suspicionem prodicionis crudeliter interfecit; unde odio esse cœpit exercitui. Romani molestè ferebant, quòd Hispanis magis quàm sibi confideret, hosque haberet corporis custodes. In hac animorum ægritudine non deserebant Sertorium, quem necessarium sibi ducem judicabant, sed eum amare desierant. Deinde in Hispanos quòque sæviit Sertorius, quòd ii tributa non tolerarent; ipse etiam Sertorius, curis jam et laboribus fessus, ad obeunda ducis munia segnior, ad luxum et libidines declinavit. Quare, alienatis omnium animis, jussa imperatoris contemnebantur; tandem factâ adversùs eum conjuratione, Sertorius in convivio a suis est interfectus.

CNÆUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS.

17. Cnæus Pompeius, stirpis senatoriæ adolescens, in bello civili se et patrem consilio servavit. Pompeii pater suo exercitui ob avaritiam erat invisus; itaque facta est in



eum conspiratio. Terentius quidam, Cnæi Pompeii contubernalis, eum occidendum susceperat, dum alii tabernaculum patris incenderent. Quæ res juveni Pompeio cœnanti nuntiata est. Ipse, nihil periculo motus, solito hilariùs bibit, et cum Terentio eâdem, quâ antea, comitate usus est. Deinde cubiculum ingressus, clàm subduxit se tentorio, et firmam patri circumposuit custodiam. Terentius tum, districto ense, ad lectum Pompeii accessit, multisque ictibus stragula percussit. Ortâ mox seditione, Pompeius se in media coniecit agmina, militesque tumultuantes precibus et lacrymis placavit, ac suo duci reconciliavit.

18. Pompeius, eodem bello civili partes Sullæ secutus, ita egit, ut ab eo maximè diligeretur. Annos tres et viginti natus, ut Sullæ auxilio veniret, paterni exercitûs reliquias collegit, statimque dux peritus exstitit. Illius magnus apud militem amor, magna apud omnes admiratio fuit; nullus ei labor tædio, nulla defatigatio molestiæ erat. Cibi vinique temperans, somni parcus, inter milites corpus exercebat. Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis luctâ certabat. Tum ad Sullam iter intendit, non per lōca devia, sed palàm incedens, tres hostium exercitus aut fudit aut sibi adjunxit. Quem ibi Sulla ad se accedere audivit, egregiamque sub signis juventutem aspexit, desiliit ex equo, Pompeiumque salutavit imperatorem: deinceps ei venienti solebat assurgere de sellâ et caput aperire; quem honorem nemini nisi Pompeio tribuebat.

19. Postea Pompeius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam a Carbone, Sullæ inimico, occupatam reciperet. Carbo comprehensus, et ad Pompeium ductus est. Quem Pompeius, postquam acerbè in eum invectus fuisset, ad supplicium duci jussit. Longè moderatior fuit Pompeius erga Sthenium, Siculæ cujusdam civitatis principem. Quum enim in eam civitatem animadvertere decrevisset, quæ sibi adversata fuerat, exclamavit Sthenius, 'eum iniquè facturum, si ob culpam unius omnes plecteret.' Interroganti Pompeio 'quisnam ille

unus esset?’ “Ego,” inquit Sthenius, “qui meos cives ad id induxi.” Tam liberâ voce delectatus Pompeius omnibus et Sthenio ipsi pepercit.

20. Transgressus inde in Africam Pompeius, Iarbam, Numidiæ regem, qui Marii partibus favebat, bello persecutus est. Intra dies quadraginta hostem oppressit, et Africam subegit, adolescens quatuor et viginti annorum. Tum ei litteræ a Sullâ redditæ sunt, quibus jubebatur exercitum dimittere, et cum unâ tantum legione successorem expectare. Id ægre tulit Pompeius: paruit tamen, et Romam reversus est. Revertenti incredibilis multitudo obviam ivit. Sulla quodque eum lætus excepit, et Magni cognomine appellavit: nihilominus Pompeio triumphum petenti restitit; neque eâ re a proposito deterritus est Pompeius; aususque est dicere ‘plures solem orientem adorare, quàm occidentem:’ quo dicto innuebat Sullæ potentiam minui, suam verò crescere. Eâ voce auditâ, Sulla, juvenis constantiam admiratus, exclamavit: “Triumphet, triumphet.”

21. Metello, jam seni et bellum in Hispaniâ segniùs gerenti, collega datus est Pompeius, ibique adversus Sertorium vario eventu dimicavit. In quodam prælio maximum subiit periculum: quum enim in eum vir, vastâ corporis magnitudine, impetum fecisset, Pompeius manum hostis amputavit, sed, multis in eum concurrentibus, vulnus in femore accepit, et, a suis fugientibus desertus, in hostium potestate erat. At præter spem evasis: illi scilicet equum Pompeii auro phalerisque eximiis instructum ceperant. Dum verò prædam inter se altercantes partiuntur, Pompeius illorum manus effugit. Altero prælio, quum Metellus Pompeio laboranti auxilio venisset, fususque esset Sertorii exercitus, is dixisse fertur: “Nisî ista anus supervenisset, ego hunc puerum verberibus castigatum Romam dimissem.” Metellum anum appellabat, quia is, jam senex, ad mollem et effeminatam vitam deflexerat. Tandem, Sertorio interfecto, Pompeius Hispaniam recepit.

22. Quum piratæ maria omnia infestarent, et quasdam

etiam Italiæ urbes diripuissent, ad eos opprimendos cum imperio extraordinario missus est Pompeius. Nimiæ viri potentiæ obsistebant quidam ex optimatibus, et imprimis Quintus Catulus; qui quum in concione dixisset, 'esse quidem præclarum virum Cnæum Pompeium, sed non esse uni omnia tribuenda,' adjecissetque: "Siquid ei acciderit, equem in ejus locum substituetis?" Acclamavit universa concio: "Te ipsum, Quinte Catule." Tam honorifico civium testimonio victus Catulus e concione discessit. Pompeius, disposito per omnes maris recessus navium præsidio, brevi terrarum orbem illâ peste liberavit; prædones multis locis victos fudit; eosdem, in deditionem acceptos, in urbibus et agris procul a mari collocavit. Nihil hac victoriâ celerius; nam intra quadragesimum diem piratas toto mari expulit.

23. Confecto bello piratico, Cnæus Pompeius contra Mithridatem profectus est, et in Asiam magnâ celeritate contendit. Prælium cum rege conserere cupiebat, neque opportuna dabatur pugnandi facultas, quia Mithridates interdum castris se continebat, noctu verò haud tutum erat congredi cum hoste in locis ignotis. Quâdam tamen nocte Mithridatem Pompeius aggressus est. Luna magno fuit Romanis adjumento: nam quum eam Romani a tergo haberent, umbræ corporum longiùs projectæ ad primos usque hostium ordines pertinebant; unde decepti regii milites, in umbras, tanquam in propinquum hostem, tela mittebant. Victus Mithridates in Pontum profugit. Adversùs eum filius Pharnaces rebellavit, quia, occisis a patre fratribus, vitæ suæ ipse timebat. Mithridates, a filio obsessus, venenum sumpsit, quod quum tardiùs subiret, quia adversùs venena multis antea medicaminibus corpus firmaverat, a milite Gallo volens interfectus est.

24. Pompeius deinde Tigranem, Armeniæ regem, qui Mithridatis partes secutus fuerat, ad deditionem compulit; quem tamen ad genua procumbentem erexit, benignis verbis recreavit, et in regnum restituit; æquè pulchrum esse judi-

cans et vincere reges et facere. Tandem rebus Asiæ compositis in Italiam rediit. Ad urbem venit, non, ut plerique timuerant, armatus, sed dimisso exercitu, et tertium triumphum biduo duxit. Insignis fuit multis novis inusitatisque ornamentis hic triumphus; sed nihil illustrius visum, quàm quòd tribus triumphis tres orbis partes devictæ causam præbuerunt: Pompeius enim, quod antea contigerat nemini, primò ex Africâ, iterum ex Europâ, tertiò ex Asiâ triumphavit, felix opinione hominum futurus, si, quem gloriæ, eundem vitæ finem habuisset, neque adversam fortunam esset expertus jam senex.

## BOOK IX.

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### SECOND CIVIL WAR.

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#### CNÆUS POMPEIUS.

A. U. 703.  
A. C. 49. 1. POSTEA orta est inter Pompeium et Cæsarem gravis dissensio, quòd hic superiorem, ille verò parem, ferre non posset: et inde bellum civile exarsit. Cæsar cum infesto exercitu in Italiam venit. Pompeius, relictâ urbe ac deinde Italiâ ipsâ, Thessaliam petiit, et cum eo consules senatusque omnis: quem insecutus Cæsar apud Pharsaliam acie fudit. Victus Pompeius ad Ptolemæum, Alexandria regem, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, profugit; sed ille Pompeium interfici jussit. Latus Pompeii sub oculis uxoris et liberorum mucrone confossum est, caput abscissum, truncus in Nilum conjectus. Dein caput, velamine involutum, ad Cæsarem delatum est, qui, eo viso, lacrymas fudit, et illud multis pretiosissimisque odoribus cremandum curavit.

2. Is fuit viri præstantissimi post tres consulatus et totidem triumphos vitæ exitus. Erant in Pompeio multæ ac magnæ virtutes, ac præcipuè admiranda frugalitas. Quum ei ægrotanti præcepisset medicus, ut turdum ederet, negarent autem servi eam avem usquam æstivo tempore posse reperiri, nisi apud Lucillum, qui turdos domi saginaret, vetuit Pompeius, turdum inde peti, medicoque dixit: "Ergò



nisi Lucullus perditus deliciis esset, non viveret Pompeius!" Aliam avem, quæ parabilis esset, sibi jussit apponi.

3. Viris doctis magnum honorem habebat Pompeius. E Syriâ decedens, confecto bello Mithridatico, quum Rhodum venisset, nobilissimum philosophum Posidonium cupiit audire: sed quum is diceretur tunc graviter ægrotare, quòd maximis podagræ doloribus cruciabatur, voluit saltem Pompeius eum visere. Mos erat, ut, consule ædes aliquas ingressuro, lictor fores virgâ percuteret, admonens consulem adesse: at Pompeius vetuit fores Posidonii percuti, honoris causâ. Quem ut vidit et salutavit, 'molestè se ferre' dixit, 'quòd eum non posset audire.' At ille: "Tu verò," inquit, "potes, nec committam, ut dolor corporis efficiat, ut frustrâ tantus vir ad me venerit." Itaque cubans gravitèr et copiosè disseruit de hoc ipso: 'nihil esse bonum, nisi quod honestum esset, et nihil malum dici posse, quod turpe non esset.' Quum verò dolor interdum acriter eum pungeret, sæpe dixit: "Nihil agis, dolor; quàmvis sis molestus, nunquam te esse malum confitebor."

#### CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR.

4. Caius Julius Cæsar, nobilissimâ genitus familiâ, annum agens sextum et decimum, patrem amisit; paulo pòst Corneliam duxit uxorem, cujus quum pater esset Sullæ inimicus, voluit Sulla Cæsarem compellere, ut eam dimitteret; neque id potuit efficere. Ob eam causam Cæsar bonis spoliatus, quum etiam ad mortem quæreretur, mutatâ veste, noctu elapsus est ex urbe, et quanquam tunc quartanæ morbo laboraret, prope per singulas noctes latebras commutare cogebatur; sic quòque comprehensus a Sullæ liberto, vix, datâ pecuniâ, evasit. Postremò per proximos suos veniam impetravit, diù repugnante Sullâ, qui quum deprecantibus ornatissimis viris denegâsset, atque illi pertinaciter contenderent, expugnatus tandem dixit, 'eum, quem salvum tantopere cuperent, aliquando optimatum partibus, quas

simul defendissent, exitio futurum, multosque in eo puero inesse Marios.'

5. Cæsar, mortuo Sullâ et compositâ seditione civili, Rhodum secedere statuit, ut per otium Apollonio, tunc clarissimo dicendi magistro, operam daret; sed in itinere a pirâtis captus est, mansitque apud eos quadraginta dies. Ita porrò per illud omne spatium se gessit, ut piratis terrori pariter ac venerationi esset; atque ne iis suspicionem ullam daret, qui oculis tantummodo eum custodiebant, nunquam aut nocte aut die excalceatus est. Interim comites servosque dimiserat ad expediendas pecunias, quibus redimeretur. Viginti talenta piratæ postulaverant; ille verò quinquaginta daturum se spondit. Quibus numeratis, expositus est in litore. Cæsar liberatus confestim Miletum, quæ urbs proximè aberat, properavit; ibique contractâ classe, stantes adhuc in eodem loco prædones noctu adortus, aliquot naves, mersis aliis, cepit, piratasque ad deditionem redactos eo affecit supplicio, quod illis sæpe per jocum minatus fuerat, dum ab iis detineretur; crucibus illos suffigi jussit.

6. Julius Cæsar, quæstor factus, in Hispaniam profectus est; quumque Alpes transiret, et ad conspectum pauperis cujusdam vici comites ejus per jocum inter se disputarent, an illic etiam esset ambitioni locus, seriò dixit Cæsar, 'malle se ibi primum esse, quàm Romæ secundum.' Ita animus, dominationis avidus, a primâ ætate regnum concupiscebat, semperque in ore habebat hos Euripidis, Græci poëtæ, versus: *Nam si violandum est jus, regnandi gratiâ violandum est: aliis rebus pietatem colas.* Quum verò Gades, quod est Hispaniæ oppidum, venisset, visâ Alexandri Magni imagine, ingemuit, et lacrymas fudit: causam quærentibus amicis: "Nonne," inquit, "idonea dolendi causa est, quòd nihil dum memorabile gesserim, eam ætatem adeptus, quâ Alexander jam terrarum orbem subegerat?"

7. Julius Cæsar in captandâ plebis gratiâ, et ambiendis honoribus, patrimonium effudit: ære alieno oppressus, ipse dicebat sibi opus esse millies sestertium, ut haberet nihil

His artibus consulatum adeptus est: collegaue ei datus Marcus Bibulus, cui Cæsaris consilia haud placebant. Inito magistratu, Cæsar legem Agrariam tulit, hoc est de dividendo egenis civibus agro publico: cui legi quum senatus repugnaret, Cæsar rem ad populum detulit. Bibulus collega in forum venit, ut legi ferendæ obsisteret, sed tanta commota est seditio, ut in caput consulis cophinus stercore plenus effunderetur, fascesque frangerentur. Tandem Bibulus, a satellitibus Cæsaris foro expulsus, domi se continere per reliquum anni tempus coactus est, curiâque abstinere. Interea unus Cæsar omnia ad arbitrium in republicâ administravit; unde quidam homines faceti, quæ eo anno gesta sunt, non ut mos erat, consulibus Cæsare et Bibulo acta esse dicebant, sed Julio et Cæsare, unum consulem nomine et cognomine pro duobus appellantes.

8. Julius Cæsar, functus consulatu, Galliam provinciam sorte obtinuit. Gessit autem novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, hæc ferè. Galliam in provinciæ Romanæ formam redegit; Germanos, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, primus Romanorum ponte fabricato aggressus, maximis affecit cladibus. Britannos antea ignotos vicit, iisque pecunias et obsides imperavit; quo in bello multa Cæsaris facta egregia narrantur. Inclinate in fugam exercitu, rapuit e manu militis fugientis scutum, et, in primam aciem volitans, pugnam restituit. In alio prælio aquiliferum, terga vertentem, faucibus comprehendit, in contrariam partem retraxit, dexteramque ad hostem protendens: "Quorsum tu," inquit, "abis? Illîc sunt cum quibus dimicamus." Quo facto militibus animos addidit.

9. Cæsar, quum adhuc in Galliâ detineretur, ne imperfecto bello discederet, postulavit ut sibi liceret, quamvis absenti, secundum consulatum petere; quod ei a senatu est negatum. Eâ re commotus in Italiam rediit, armis injuriam acceptam vindicaturus, plurimisque urbibus occupatis, Brundisium contendit, quò Pompeius consulesque confugerant. Tunc summæ audaciæ facinus Cæsar edidit: a Brundisio Dyrrachium inter oppositas classes gravissimâ hieme

transmisit, cessantibusque copiis, quas subsequi jusserat, quum ad eas arcessendas frustrâ misisset, moræ impatiens, castris noctu egreditur, clâm solus naviculam conscendit obvoluto capite, ne agnosceretur. Mare, adverso vento vehementer flante, intumescebat; in altum tamen protinus dirigi navigium jubet; quumque gubernator pene obrutus fluctibus adversæ tempestati cederet; "Quid times?" ait: "Cæsarem vehis."

10. Deinde Cæsar Thessaliâ petiit, ubi Pompeium Pharsalico prælio fudit, fugientem persecutus est, eumque in itinere cognovit occisum fuisse. Tum bellum Ptolemæo, Pompeii interfectori, intulit, a quo sibi quodque insidias parari videbat; quo victo, Cæsar in Pontum transiit, Pharnacemque, Mithridatis filium, rebellantem aggressus, intra quintum ab adventu diem, quatuor verò quibus in conspectum venerat horis, uno prælio profligavit. Quam victoriæ celeritatem inter triumphandum notavit, inscripto inter pompæ ornamenta trium verborum titulo, *Veni, vidi, vici*. Sua deinceps Cæsarem ubique comitata est fortuna. Scipionem et Jubam, Numidiæ regem, reliquias Pompeianarum partium in Africâ refoventes, devicit. Pompeii liberos in Hispaniâ superavit. Clementer usus est victoriâ, et omnibus, qui contra se arma tulerant, pepercit. Regressus in urbem, quinquies triumphavit.

11. Bellis civilibus confectis, Cæsar, dictator in perpetuum creatus, agere insolentiùs cœpit: senatum ad se venientem sedens excepit, et quendam, ut assurgeret, monentem, irato vultu respexit: quum Antonius, Cæsaris in omnibus expeditionibus comes, et tunc in consulatu collega ei in sellâ aureâ sedenti pro rostris diadema, insigne regium, imponeret, non visus est eo facto offensus. Quare conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta et ampliùs viris, Cassio et Bruto ducebibus conspirationis. Quum igitur Cæsar Idibus Martiis in senatum venisset, assidentem specie officii circumsteterunt, illicoque unus e conjuratis, quasi aliquid rogaturus, propiùs accessit, renuentique togam ab utroque humero apprehendit

Deinde clamantem : “Ista quidem vis est,” Cassius vulnerat paulo infra jugulum. Cæsar Cassii brachium arreptum graphio trajecit, conatusque prosilire aliud vulnus accepit. Quum Marcum Brutum, quem loco filii habebat, in se irruentem vidisset, dixit : “Tu quòque, fili mi !” Dein ubi animadvertit undique se strictis pugionibus peti, togâ caput obvolvit, atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est.

12. Erat Cæsar excelsâ staturâ, nigris vegetisque oculis, capite calvo : quam calvitii deformitatem ægre ferebat, quòd sæpe obtrectantium jocus esset obnoxia. Itaque ex omnibus honoribus sibi a senatu populoque decretis non aliud recepit aut usurpavit libentiùs, quàm jus laureæ perpetuò gestandæ. Eum vini parcissimum fuisse ne inimici quidem negârunt : unde Cato dicere solebat unum ex omnibus Cæsarem ad evertendam rempublicam sobrium accessisse. Armorum et equitandi peritissimus erat ; laboris ultra fidem patiens : in agmine nonnunquam equo, sæpius pedibus anteibat, capite detecto, sive sol, sive imber esset. Longissimas vias incredibili celeritate confecit, ita ut persæpe nuntios de se præveniret, neque eum morabantur flumina, quæ vel nando vel innixus inflatis utribus trajiciebat.

#### MARCUS CATO UTICENSIS.

13. Marcus Cato, adhuc puer, invictum animi robur ostendit. Quum in domo Drusi avunculi sui educaretur, Latini de civitate impetrandâ Romam venerunt. Popedius, Latinorum princeps, qui Drusi hospes erat, Catonem puerum rogavit, ut Latinos apud avunculum adjuvaret. Cato vultu constanti negavit id se facturum. Iterum deinde ac sæpius interpellatus in proposito perstitit. Tunc Popedius puerum, in excelsam ædium partem levatum, tenuit et abjecturum inde se minatus est, nisi precibus obtemperaret ; neque hoc metu a sententiâ eum potuit dimovere. Tunc Popedius exclamâsse fertur : “Gratulemur nobis, Latini, hunc esse tam



parvum; si enim senator esset, ne sperare quidem jus civitatis nobis liceret."

14. Cato, quum salutandi gratiâ ad Sullam a pædagogo duceretur, et in atrio cruenta proscriptorum capita vidisset, Sullæ crudelitatem exsecratus est; seque eodem esse animo significavit, quo puer alius nomine Cassius, qui tunc publicam scholam cum Fausto, Sullæ filio, frequentabat. Quum enim Faustus proscriptionem paternam in scholâ laudaret, diceretque 'se, quum per ætatem posset, eandem rem esse facturum,' ei sodalis gravem colaphum impexit.

15. Insignis fuit et ad imitandum præponenda Catonis erga fratrem benevolentia. Quum enim interrogaretur, 'quem omnium maximè diligeret,' respondit, 'fratrem.' Iterum interrogatus, 'quem secundum maximè diligeret,' iterum, 'fratrem,' respondit. Quærenti tertiò idem responsum dedit, donec ille a percunctando desisteret. Crevit cum ætate ille Catonis in fratrem amor: ab ejus latere non discedebat; ei in omnibus rebus morem gerebat. Annos natus viginti nunquam sine fratre cœnaverat, nunquam in forum prodierat, nunquam iter susceperat. Diversum tamen erat utriusque ingenium: in utroque probi mores erant, sed Catonis insoles severior.

16. Cato, quum frater, qui erat tribunus militum, ad bellum profectus esset, ne eum desereret, voluntaria stipendia fecit. Accidit postea, ut Catonis frater in Asiam proficisci cogeretur, et iter faciens in morbum incideret: quod ubi audivit Cato, licèt tunc gravis tempestas sæviret, neque parata esset magna navis, solvit e portu Thessalonicæ exiguâ naviculâ cum duobus tantùm amicis tribusque servis, et pene haustus fluctibus tandem præter spem incolumis evasit. At fratrem, modò defunctum vitâ, reperit. Tunc questibus et lacrymis totum se tradidit: mortui corpus quàm magnificentissimo potuit funere extulit, et marmoreum tumulum exstrui curavit suis impensis. Vela deinde facturum, quum suaderent amici, ut fratris reliquias in alio navigio poneret, animam se priùs quàm illas relicturum respondit, atque ita solvit.

17. Cato quæstor in insulam Cyprum missus est ad colligendam Ptolemæi regis pecuniam, a quo populus Romanus heres institutus fuerat. Integerrimâ fide eam rem administravit. Summa longè major, quàm quisquam sperare potuisset, redacta est. Ferè septem millia talentorum navibus imposuit Cato: atque ut naufragii pericula vitaret, singulis vasis, quibus inclusa erat pecunia, corticem suberis longo funiculo alligavit, ut, si forte mersum navigium esset, locum amissæ pecuniæ cortex supernatans indicaret. Catoni adveniēti senatus et tota ferme civitas obviâ effusa est, nec erat res triumpho absimilis. Actæ sunt Catoni a senatu gratiæ, præturaque illi et jus spectandi ludos prætextato extra ordinem data. Quem honorem Cato noluit accipere, iniquum esse affirmans, ‘sibi decerni quod nulli alii tribueretur.’

18. Quum Cæsar consul legem reipublicæ perniciosam tulisset, Cato solus, ceteris exterritis, huic legi obstitit. Iratus Cæsar Catonem extrahi curiâ, et in vincula rapi, iussit: at ille nihil de libertate linguæ remisit, sed in ipsâ ad carcerem viâ de lege disputabat, civesque commonebat, ut talia molientibus adversarentur. Catonem sequebantur mœsti patres, quorum unus objurgatus a Cæsare, quòd nondum misso senatu discederet; “Malo,” inquit, “esse cum Catone in carcere, quàm tecum in curiâ.” Exspectabat Cæsar, dum ad humiles preces Cato sese dmitteret: quod ubi frustrâ a se sperari intellexit, pudore victus unum e tribunis misit, qui Catonem dimitteret.

19. Cato Pompeii partes bello civili secutus est, eoque victo, exercitûs reliquias in Africam cum ingenti itinerum difficultate perduxit. Quum verò ei summum a militibus deferretur imperium, Scipioni, quòd vir esset consularis, parere maluit. Scipione etiam devicto, Uticam, Africæ urbem, petivit, ubi filium hortatus est, ut clementiam Cæsaris experiretur; ipse verò cœnatus deambulavit, et cubitum iturus arctiùs diutiusque in complexu filii hæsit, deinde ingressus cubiculum ferro sibi ipse mortem conscivit. Cæsar, auditâ

Catonis morte, dixit illum gloriæ suæ invidisse, quòd sibi laudem servati Catonis eripuisset. Catonis liberos, eisque patrimonium incolume, servavit.

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

20. Marcus Tullius Cicero, equestri genere, Arpini, quod est Volscorum oppidum, natus est. Ex ejus avis unus verucam in extremo naso sitam habuit ciceris grano similem, inde cognomen Ciceronis genti inditum. Quum id Marco Tullio a nonnullis probro verteretur; “Dabo operam,” inquit, “ut istud cognomen nobilissimorum nominum splendorem vincat.” Quum eas artes disceret, quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem solet informari, ingenium ejus ita eluxit, ut eum æquales e scholâ redeuntes medium, tanquam regem, circumstantes deducerent domum: imò eorum parentes pueri famâ commoti, in ludum litterarium ventitabant, ut eum viderent. Ea res tamen quibusdam rustici et inculti ingenii stomachum movebat, qui ceteros pueros graviter objurgabant, quòd talem condiscipulo suo honorem tribuerent.

21. Tullius Cicero adolescens eloquentiam et libertatem suam adversùs Sullanos ostendit. Chrysogonum quendam, Sullæ libertum, acriter insectatus est, quòd, dictatoris potentiâ fretus, in bona civium invadebat. Ex quo veritus invidiam Cicero Athenas petivit, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiosè audivit. Indè eloquentiæ gratiâ Rhodum se contulit, ubi Molone, rhetore tum disertissimo, magistro usus est. Qui, quum Ciceronem dicentem audivisset, flevisse dicitur, quòd prævideret per hunc Græcos a Romanis ingenii et eloquentiæ laude superatum iri. Romam reversus, quæstor in Siciliâ fuit. Nullius verò quæstura aut gravior, aut clarior fuit: quum in magnâ annonæ difficultate ingentem frumenti vim inde Romam mitteret, Siculos initio offendit; postea verò ubi diligentiam, justitiam et comitatem ejus experti fuerunt, majores quæstori suo honores, quàm ulli unquam prætori, detulerunt.

22. Cicero, consul factus, Sergii Catilinæ conjurationem singulari virtute, constantiâ, curâque compressit. Is nempe indignatus quòd in petitione consulatûs repulsam passus esset, et furore amens, cum pluribus viris nobilibus Ciceronem interficere, senatum trucidare, urbem incendere, ærarium diripere constituerat. Quæ tam atrox conjuratio a Cicerone detecta est. Catilina metu consulis Româ ad exercitum, quem paraverat, profugit; socii ejus comprehensi in carcere necati sunt. Senator quidam filium supplicio mortis ipse affecit. Juvenis scilicet ingenio, litteris et formâ inter æquales conspicuus, pravo consilio amicitiam Catilinæ secutus fuerat, et in castra ejus properabat: quem pater ex medio itinere retractum occidit, his eum verbis increpans: "Non ego te Catilinæ adversûs patriam, sed patriæ adversûs Catilinam, genui."

23. Non ideo Catilina ab incepto destitit, sed infestis signis Romam petens, cum exercitu cæsus est. Adeò acriter dimicatum est, ut nemo hostium prælio superfuerit: quem quisque in pugnando ceperat, eum, amissâ animâ, tegerat locum. Ipse Catilina longè a suis inter eorum, quos occiderat, cadavera cecidit, morte pulcherrimâ, si pro patriâ suâ sic occubuisset. Senatus populusque Romanus Ciceronem patriæ patrem appellavit: ea res tamen Ciceroni postea invidiam creavit, adeò ut abeuntem magistratu verba facere ad populum vetuerit quidam tribunus plebis, quòd cives, indictâ causâ, damnavisset, sed solitum duntaxat juramentum præstare ei permiserit. Tum Cicero magnâ voce: "Juro," inquit, "republicam atque urbem Romam meâ unius operâ salvam esse:" quâ voce delectatus populus Romanus, et ipse juravit verum esse Ciceronis juramentum.

24. Paucis pòst annis Cicero reus factus est a Clodio, tribuno plebis, eâdem de causâ, quòd nempe cives Romanos necavisset. Tunc mæstus senatus, tanquam in publico luctu, vestem mutavit. Cicero, quum posset armis salutem suam defendere, maluit urbe cedere, quàm suâ causâ cædem fieri. Proficiscentem omnes boni flentes prosecuti, sunt.

Dein Clodius edictum proposuit, ut Marco Tullio igni et aquâ interdiceretur: illius domum et villas incendit; sed vis illa diuturna non fuit: mox enim maximo omnium ordinum studio Cicero in patriam revocatus est. Obviâ ei redeunti ab universis itum est. Domus ejus publicâ pecuniâ restituta est. Postea Cicero, Pompeii partes secutus, a Cæsare victore veniam accepit. Quo interfecto, Octavium heredem Cæsaris fovit atque ornavit, ut eum Antonio republicam vexanti opponeret; sed ab illo deinde desertus est et proditus.

25. Antonius, initâ cum Octavio societate, Ciceronem jamdiu sibi inimicum, proscripsit. Quâ re audîtâ, Cicero transversis itineribus fugit in villam, quæ a mari proximè aberat, indeque navem conscendit, in Macedoniam transiturus. Quum verò jam aliquoties in altum provectum venti adversi retulissent, et ipse jactationem navis pati non posset, regressus ad villam: “Moriar,” inquit, “in patriâ sæpe servatâ.” Mox adventantibus percussoribus, quum servi parati essent ad dimicandum fortiter, ipse lecticam, quâ vehebatur, deponi jussit, eosque quietos pati, quod sors iniqua cogeret. Prominenti ex lecticâ et immotam cervicem præbenti caput præcisum est. Manus quoque abscissæ: caput relatum est ad Antonium, ejusque jussu inter duas manus in rostris positum. Fulvia, Antonii uxor, quæ se a Cicerone læsam arbitrabatur, caput manibus sumpsit, in genua imposuit, extractamque linguam acu confixit.

26. Cicero dicax erat, et facetiarum amans, adeò ut ab inimicis solitus sit appellari Scurra consularis. Quum Lentulum, generum suum, exiguæ staturæ hominem, vidisset longo gladio accinctum: “Quis,” inquit, “generum meum ad gladium alligavit?” Matrôna quædam juniorem se, quàm erat, simulans, dictitabat se triginta tantum annos habere. Cui Cicero: “Verum est,” inquit, “nam hoc viginti annos audio.” Cæsar, altero consule mortuo die Decembris ultimâ, Caninium consulem horâ septimâ in reliquam diei partem renuntiaverat: quem quum plerique irent salutatum de



more: "Festinemus," inquit Cicero, "priusquam abeat magistratu." De eodem Caninio scripsit Cicero: "Fuit mirificâ vigilantîâ Caninius, qui toto suo consulatu somnum non viderit."

#### MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS.

27. Marcus Brutus ex illâ gente, quæ Româ Tarquinius ejecerat oriundus, Athenis philosophiam, Rhodi eloquentiam, didicit. Sua eum virtus valdè commendavit: ejus pater, qui Sullæ partibus adversabatur, jussu Pompeii interfectus fuerat; unde Brutus cum eo graves gesserat simultates: bello tamen civili Pompeii causam, quòd justior videretur, secutus est, et dolorem suum reipublicæ utilitati posthabuit. Victo Pompeio, Brutus a Cæsare servatus est, et prætor etiam factus. Postea quum Cæsar, superbîâ elatus, senatum contemnere, et regnum affectare cœpisset, populus jam præsentî statu haud lætus vindicem libertatis requirebat. Subscripsêre quidam primi Bruti statuæ: *Utinam viveres!* Item ipsius Cæsaris statuæ: "Brutus, quia reges ejecit, primus consul factus est; hic, quia consules ejecit, postremò rex factus est." Inscriptum quòque est Marci Bruti prætoris tribunali: *Dormis, Brute!*

28. Marcus Brutus, cognitâ populi Romani voluntate, adversùs Cæsarem conspiravit. Pridie quàm Cæsar est occisus, Porcia, Bruti uxor, consilii conscia, cultellum tonso-rium, quasi unguium resecandorû causâ, poposcit, eoque velut forte e manibus elapso se ipsa vulneravit. Clamore ancillarum vocatus in cubiculum uxoris, Brutus objurgare eam cœpit, quòd tonsoris officium præripere voluisset; at Porcia ei secretò dixit: "Non casu, sed de industriâ, mi Brute, hoc mihi vulnus feci: experiri enim volui, an satîs mihi animi esset ad mortem oppetendam, si tibi propositum ex sententiâ parum cessisset." Quibus verbis auditis, Brutus ad cœlum manus et oculos sustulisse dicitur, et exclamavisse: "Utinam digaus tali conjuge maritus videri possim!"

29. Interfecto Cæsare, Antonius vestem ejus sanguinolentam ostentans, populum veluti furore quodam adversus conjuratos inflammavit. Brutus itaque in Macedoniam concessit, ibique apud urbem Philippos adversus Antonium et Octavium dimicavit. Victus acie, quum in tumultum se nocte recepisset, ne in hostium manus veniret, uni comitum latus transfodiendum præbuit. Antonius, viso Bruti cadavere, ei suum iniecit purpureum paludamentum, ut in eo sepeliretur. Quod quum postea surreptum audivisset, requiri furem et ad supplicium duci jussit. Cremati corporis reliquias ad Serviliam, Bruti matrem, deportandas curavit. Non eadem fuit Octavii erga Brutum moderatio: is enim avulsum Bruti caput Romam ferri jussit, ut Caii Cæsaris statuæ subjiceretur.

#### OCTAVIUS CÆSAR AUGUSTUS.

30. Octavius Juliæ, Caii Cæsaris sororis, nepos patrem quadrimus amisit. A majore avunculo adoptatus, eum in Hispaniam profectum secutus est. Deinde ab eo Apolloniam missus est, ut liberalibus studiis vacaret. Auditâ avunculi morte, Romam rediit, nomen Cæsaris sumpsit, collectoque veteranorum exercitu, opem Decimo Bruto tulit, qui ab Antonio Mutinæ obsidebatur. Quum autem urbis aditu prohiberetur, ut Brutum de omnibus rebus certiolem faceret, primò litteras laminis plumbeis inscriptas misit, quæ per urinatorem sub aquâ fluminis deferebantur; ad id postea columbis usus est: iis nempe diù inclusis et fame affectis litteras ad collum alligabat, easque a proximo mœnibus loco emittebat. Columbæ lucis cibique avidæ, summa ædificia petentes, a Bruto excipiebantur, maximè quum ille, deposito quibusdam in locis cibo, columbas illuc devolare instituisset.

31. Octavius bellum Mutinense duobus præliis confecit, in quorum altero non ducis modò, sed militis etiam functus est munere: nam aquilifero graviter vulnerato, aquilam humeris subiit, et in castra reportavit. Postea reconciliatâ

cum Antonio gratiâ, junctisque cum ipso copiis, ut Caii Cæsaris necem ulcisceretur, ad urbem hostiliter accessit, inde quadringentos milites ad senatum misit, qui sibi consulatum nomine exercitûs deposcerent. Cunctante senatu, centurio legationis princeps, rejecto sagulo, ostendens gladii capulum, non dubitavit in curiâ dicere : “ Hic faciet, si vos non feceritis.” Cui respondisse Ciceronem ferunt : “ Si hoc modo petieritis Cæsari consulatum, auferetis.” Quod dictum ei deinde exitio fuit : invisus enim esse cœpit Cæsari, quòd libertatis esset amantior.

32. Octavius Cæsar, nondum viginti annos natus, consulatum invasit, novamque proscriptionis tabulam proposuit : quæ proscriptio Sullanâ longè crudelior fuit : ne teneræ quidem ætati pepercit. Puerum quendam, nomine Atilium, Octavius coëgit togam virilem sumere, ut tanquam vir proscriberetur. Atilius, protinus ut e Capitolio descendit, deductibus ex more amicis, in tabulam relatus est. Desertum deinde a comitibus ne mater quidem præ metu recepit. Puer itaque fugit, et in silvis aliquandiu delituit. Quum verò inopiam ferre non posset, e latebris exivit, seque prætereuntibus indicavit, a quibus interfectus est. Alius puer etiam impubes, dum in ludum litterarium iret, cum pædago, qui pro eo corpus objecerat, necatus est.

33. Octavius, initâ cum Antonio societate, Marcum Brutum Cæsaris interfectorem, bello persecutus est. Quod bellum, quanquam æger atque invalidus, duplici prælio transegit, quorum priore castris exutus vix fugâ evasit ; altero victor se gessit acerbius. In nobilissimum quemque captivum sæviit, adjectâ etiam supplicio verborum contumeliâ. Uni suppliciter precanti sepulturam respondit, ‘ jam illam in volucrum atque ferarum potestate futuram.’ Ambo erant captivi pater et filius ; quum autem Octavius nollet, nisi uni, vitam concedere, eos sortiri jussit, utri parceretur. Pater, qui se pro filio ad mortem subeundam obtulerat, occisus est ; nec servatus filius, qui præ dolore voluntariâ

occubuit nece: neque ab hoc tristi spectaculo oculos avertit Octavius, sed utrumque spectavit morientem.

34. Octavius ab Antonio iterum abalienatus est, quòd is, repudiatâ Octaviâ sorore, Cleopatram Ægypti reginam duxisset uxorem: quæ mulier cum Antonio luxu et deliciis certabat. Gloriata est aliquando se centies sestertiûm unâ cœnâ absumpturam. Antonio id fieri posse neganti magnificam apposuit cœnam, sed non tanti sumptûs, quanti promiserat. Irrisa igitur ab Antonio jussit sibi afferri vas aceto plenum: expectabat Antonius quidnam esset actura. Illa gemmas pretiosissimas auribus appensas habebat; protinus unam detraxit, et aceto dilutam absorbit. Alteram quòque simili modo parabat absumere, nisi prohibita fuisset.

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## BATTLE OF ACTIUM.

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35. OCTAVIUS cum Antonio apud Actium, qui  
 A. U. 721.  
 A. C. 31. locus in Epiro est, navali prælio dimicavit; victum et fugientem Antonium persecutus, Ægyptum petiit, obsessâque Alexandriâ, quò Antonius cum Cleopatrá confugerat, brevi potitus est. Antonius, desperatis rebus, quum in solio regali sedisset regio diademate cinctus, necem sibi conscivit. Cleopatra verò, quam Octavius magnopere cupiebat vivam comprehendi triumphoque servari, aspidem sibi in cophino inter ficus afferendam curavit, eamque ipsa brachio applicuit: quod ubi cognovit Octavius, medicos vulneri remedia adhibere jussit. Admovit etiam Psyllos, qui venenum exsugerent, sed frustrâ. Cleopatrá mortuæ communem cum Antonio sepulturam tribuit.

36. Tandem Octavius, hostibus victis, solusque imperio potitus, clementem se exhibuit. Omnia deinceps in eo

plena mansuetudinis et humanitatis. Multis ignovit, a quibus sæpe graviter læsus fuerat, quo in numero fuit Metellus, unus ex Antonii præfectis. Quum is inter captivos senex squalidus sordidatusque processisset, agnovit eum filius ejus, qui Octavii partes secutus fuerat, statimque exsiliens, patrem complexus, sic Octavium allocutus est: "Pater meus hostis tibi fuit; ego miles: non magis ille pœnam, quàm ego præmium meriti sumus. Aut igitur me propter illum occidi jube, aut illum propter me vivere. Delibera, quæso, utrum sit moribus tuis convenientius." Octavius postquam paulùm addubitavisset, misericordiâ motus, hominem sibi infensissimum propter filii merita servavit.

37. Octavius in Italiam rediit, Romanque triumphans ingressus est. Tum bellis toto orbe compositis, Jani gemini portas suâ manu clausit, quæ tantummodo bis antea clausæ fuerant, primò sub Numâ rege, iterum post primum Punicum bellum. Tunc omnes præteritorum malorum oblivio cepit, populusque Romanus præsentis otii lætitiâ perfruitus est. Octavio maximi honores a senatu delati sunt. Ipse Augustus cognominatus est, et in ejus honorem mensis Sextilis eodem nomine est appellatus, quòd illo mense bellis civilibus finis esset impositus. Equites Romani natalem ejus biduo semper celebrârunt: senatus populusque Romanus universus cognomen Patris Patriæ maximo consensu ei tribuerunt. Augustus præ gaudio lacrymans respondit his verbis: "Compos factus sum votorum meorum; neque aliud mihi optandum est, quàm ut hunc consensum vestrum ad ultimum vitæ finem videre possim."

38. Dictaturam, quam populus magnâ vi offerebat, Augustus, genu nixus dejectâque ab humeris togâ, deprecatus est. Domini appellationem semper exhorruit, eamque sibi tribui edicto vetuit, imò de restituendâ republicâ non semel cogitavit; sed reputans et se privatum non sine periculo fore, et rempublicam plurium arbitrio commissum iri, summam retinuit potestatem, id verò studuit, nequem novi statûs pœniteret. Bene de iis etiam, quos adversarios expertus



fuerat, et sentiebat et loquebatur. Legentem aliquando unum e nepotibus invenit; quumque puer territus volumen Ciceronis, quod manu tenebat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cepit, eoque statim reddito: "Hic vir," inquit, "fili mi, doctus fuit et patriæ amans."

39. Pedibus sæpe per urbem incedebat, summâque comitate adeuntes excipiebat: unde quum quidam, libellum supplicem porrigens, præ metu et reverentiâ nunc manum proferret, nunc retraheret; "Putasne," inquit jocans Augustus, "assem te elephanto dare?" Eum aliquando convenit veteranus miles, qui vocatus in jus periclitabatur, rogavitque, ut sibi adesset. Statim Augustus unum e comitatu suo elegit advocatum, qui litigatorem commendaret. Tum veteranus exclamavit: "At non ego, te periclitante bello Actiaco, vicarium quæsivi, sed ipse pro te pugnavi;" simulque detexit cicatrices. Erubuit Augustus, atque ipse venit in advocationem.

40. Quum post Actiacam victoriam Augustus Romam ingrederetur, occurrit ei inter gratulantes opifex quidam corvum tenens, quem instituerat hæc dicere: *Ave, Cæsar victor, imperator*. Augustus, avem officiosam miratus, eam viginti millibus nummorum emit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illâ liberalitate pervenerat, affirmavit Augusto illum habere et alium corvum, quem afferri postulavit. Allatus corvus verba, quæ didicerat, expressit: *Ave, Antoni victor, imperator*. Nihil eâ re exasperatus Augustus jussit tantummodo corvorum doctorem dividere acceptam mercedem cum contubernali. Salutatus similiter a psittaco, emi eum jussit.

41. Exemplo incitatus sutor quidam corvum instituit ad parem salutationem; sed, quum parum proficeret, sæpe ad avem non respondentem dicebat: *Opera et impensa periit*. Tandem corvus cæpit proferre dictatam salutationem: quâ auditâ dum transiret, Augustus respondit: "Satis domi talium salutatorum habeo." Tum corvus illa etiam verba adjecit, quibus dominum querentem audire solebat: *Opera*

*et impensa periit*: ad quod Augustus risit, atque avem emi jussit, quanti nullam adhuc emerat.

42. Solebat quidam Græculus descendenti e palatio Augusto honorificum aliquod epigramma porrigere. Id quum frustrâ sæpe fecisset, et tamen rursum eundem facturum Augustus videret, suâ manu in chartâ breve exaravit Græcum epigramma, et Græculo venienti ad se obviâ misit. Ille legendo laudare cœpit, mirarique tam voce quàm vultu gestuque. Dein quum accessit ad sellam, quâ Augustus vehebatur, demissâ in pauperem crumenam manu, paucos denarios protulit, quos principi daret; dixitque ‘se plus daturum fuisse, si plus habuisset.’ Secuto omnium risu, Græculum Augustus vocavit, eique satîs grandem pecuniæ summam numerari jussit.

43. Augustus ferè nulli se invitanti negabat. Exceptus igitur a quodam cœnâ satîs parcâ et pæne quotidianâ, hoc tantùm insurravit: “Non putabam me tibi esse tam familiarum.” Quum aliquando apud Pollionem quendam cœnaret, fregit unus ex servis vas crystallinum: rapi illum protinus Pollio jussit, et, ne vulgari morte periret, abjici murænis, quas ingens piscina continebat. Evasit e manibus puer, et ad pedes Cæsaris confugit, non recusans mori, sed rogans ne piscium esca fieret. Motus novitate crudelitatis Augustus servi infelicis patrociniûm suscepit: quum autem veniam a viro crudeli non impetraret, crystallina vasa ad se afferri jussit; omnia manu suâ fregit; servum manumisit, piscinamque compleri præcepit.

44. Augustus in quâdam villâ ægrotans noctes inquietas agebat, rumpente somnum ejus crebro noctuæ cantu; quâ molestiâ quum liberari se vehementer cupere significâsset, miles quidam aucupii peritus noctuamprehendendam curavit, vivamque Augusto attulit, spe ingentis præmii; cui Augustus mille nummos dari jussit: at ille, minùs dignum præmii existimans, dicere ausus est: “Malo ut vivat,” et avem dimisit. Imperatori nec ad irascendum causa deerat, nec ad ulciscendum potestas. Hanc tamen injuriam æquo

animo tulit Augustus, hominemque impunitum abire passus est.

45. Augustus amicitias non facilè admisit, et admissas constanter retinuit: imprimis familiarem habuit Mæcenatem, equitem Romanum, qui eâ, quâ apud principem valebat, gratiâ ita semper usus est, ut prodesset omnibus quibus posset, noceret nemini. Mira erat ejus ars et libertas in flectendo Augusti animo, quum eum irâ incitatum videret. Jus aliquando dicebat Augustus, et multos morte damnaturus videbatur. Aderat tunc Mæcenas, qui circumstantium turbam perrumpere, et ad tribunal propiùs accedere, conatus est; quum id frustrâ tentâsset, in tabellâ scripsit hæc verba: "Surge tandem, carnifex:" eamque tabellam ad Augustum projecit, quâ lectâ, Augustus statim surrexit, et nemo est morte multatus.

46. Habitavit Augustus in ædibus modicis neque laxitate neque cultu conspicuis, ac per annos ampliùs quadraginta in eodem cubiculo hieme et æstate mansit. Supellex quòque ejus vix privatæ elegantix erat. Idem tamen Romam, quam pro majestate imperii non satîs ornatam invenerat, adeò excoluit, ut jure sit gloriatus, 'marmoream se relinquere, quam lateritiam accepisset.' Rarò veste aliâ usus est, quàm confectâ ab uxore, sorore, filiâ, neptibusque. Altiuscula erant ejus calceamenta, ut procerior, quàm erat, videretur. Cibi minimi erat atque vulgaris. Secundarium panem et pisciculos minutos et ficus virides maximè appetebat.

47. Augustus non ampliùs quàm septem horas dormiebat, ac ne eas quidem continuas, sed ita ut in illo temporis spatio ter aut quater expergisceretur. Si interruptum somnum recuperare non posset, lectores arcessebat, donec resumeret. Quum audisset senatorem quendam, licèt ære alieno oppressum, arctè et graviter dormire solitum, culcitam ejus magno pretio emit: mirantibus dixit: "Habenda est ad somnum culcita, in quâ homo, qui tantum debebat, dormire potuit."

48. Exercitationes campestris equorum et armorum statim post bella civilia omisit, et ad pilam primò folliculumque

transiit: mox animi laxandi causâ, modò piscabatur hamo, modò talis nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, quos facie et garrulitate amabiles undique conquirebat. Aleâ multùm delectabatur; idque ei vitio datum est. Tandem afflictâ valetudine in Campaniam concessit, ubi remisso ad otium animo, nullo hilaritatis genere abstinuit. Supremo vitæ die, pëtito speculo, capillum sibi comi jussit, et amicos circumstantes percontatus est, num vitæ minimum satîs commodè egisset; adjecit et solitam clausulam: "Edite strepitum, vosque omnes cum gaudio applaudite." Obiit Nolæ sextum et septuagesimum annum agens.

# DICTIONARY.

## EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> . . . . . active.	<i>fig.</i> . . . . . figuratively.	<i>num.</i> . . . . . numeral.
<i>abl.</i> . . . . . ablative.	<i>freq.</i> . . . . . frequentative.	<i>obs.</i> . . . . . obsolete.
<i>acc.</i> . . . . . accusative.	<i>gen.</i> . . . . . genitive.	<i>part.</i> . . . . . participle.
<i>adj.</i> . . . . . adjective.	<i>imp.</i> . . . . . impersonal.	<i>pass.</i> . . . . . passive.
<i>adv.</i> . . . . . adverb.	<i>inc.</i> . . . . . inceptive.	<i>pl.</i> . . . . . plural.
<i>comp.</i> . . . . . comparative.	<i>ind.</i> . . . . . indeclinable.	<i>prep.</i> . . . . . preposition.
<i>conj.</i> . . . . . conjunction.	<i>int.</i> . . . . . interjection.	<i>pret.</i> . . . . . preteritive.
<i>def.</i> . . . . . defective.	<i>irr.</i> . . . . . irregular.	<i>pro.</i> . . . . . pronoun.
<i>dep.</i> . . . . . deponent.	<i>m.</i> . . . . . masculine.	<i>sc.</i> . . . . . supply.
<i>dim.</i> . . . . . diminutive.	<i>n.</i> . . . . . neuter.	<i>sup.</i> . . . . . superlative.
<i>f.</i> . . . . . feminine.		

§ This character, with its accompanying letters and figures, refers to the sections and subordinate divisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

Roman letters, with Arabic numerals, refer to the books of the preceding history.

- A.*, an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Aulus.
- A, Ab, Abs, prep. with the abl.* § 195, R. 2. From. Before the agent of a passive verb, by, § 248. Denoting relative position, on — After; at. In composition, see § 196, 1, & § 197, 1.
- Abaliëno, âre, âvi, âtum, a.* (*ab & alieno*), to estrange, alienate, sell; to set at variance; to separate.
- Abdicô, âre, âvi, âtum, a.* (*ab & dico, âre*), to turn out of doors, disinherit; to lay down, resign, abdicate; to reject. *Abdicare se consulatu, etc.*, to resign the consulship, &c. § 251, R. 2.
- Abdo, êre, îdi, îtum, a.* (*ab & do*), to hide, conceal, secrete.
- Abducô, êre, xi, ctum, a.* (*ab & duco*), to take away, remove, lead away or off, draw off, withdraw; to lead, carry.
- Abeo, îre, ii, irr. n.* (*ab & eo*), § 182, to go away, depart, go off, go. *Abire in*, to grow into, become. *Magistratu abire*, to go out of office, § 242.
- Abesse.* See *Absum*.
- Abhinc, adv.* (*ab & hinc*, § 193, 13), hence; ago, since.
- Abiens, gen. abeuntis, part. (abeo).*
- Abii.* See *Abeo*.
- Abjectus, a, um, part. & adj.*, cast off, thrown away or aside; abject, debased, mean; depressed, dispirited: *frôm*
- Abjicio, êre, jêci, jectum, a.* (*ab & jacio*), § 163, *Exc.* 3, 2d clause, to cast or throw away; to cast or throw; to throw down, prostrate; to lay by, throw aside.



*Ablātus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*aufero*).  
*Abluo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a.* (*ab* & *luo*),  
 to wash off, wash, make clean,  
 purify; to expiate.  
*Abnuo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *a.* (*ab* & *nuo*), to  
 express dissent by a nod or  
 shake of the head; to refuse,  
 deny, decline, reject.  
*Abrīpio*, *ēre*, *ripui*, *reptum*, *a.* (*ab*  
 & *rapio*), to take away, carry off.  
*Abrogō*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ab* &  
*rogo*), to annul, abolish, abro-  
 gate, repeal.  
*Abrumpo*, *ēre*, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, *a.* (*ab*  
 & *rumpo*), to break off, break,  
 burst asunder, sever; to pull or  
 tear off.  
*Abs.* See *A*.  
*Abscindo*, *ēre*, *scīdi*, *scissum*, *a.* (*ab*  
 & *scindo*), to tear off, cut off, cut.  
*Absens*, *entis*, *adj.* (*abs* & *ens*, § 154,  
 1), absent, abroad, remote.  
*Abstimilis*, *e*, *adj.* (*ab* & *similis*),  
 unlike, dissimilar.  
*Absto*, *ēre*, *stīti*, *n.* (*ab* & *sisto*),  
 to stand off or aloof from; to  
 depart or retire from, leave, quit,  
 desist from, cease.  
*Absolvo*, *ēre*, *solvi*, *solūtum*, *a.* (*ab*  
 & *solvo*), to loose, unloose, set at  
 liberty, discharge, release, liber-  
 ate; to despatch, dismiss; to  
 finish, complete.  
*Absorbeo*, *ēre*, *ui* & *sorpsi*, *a.* (*ab* &  
*sorbeo*, to swallow), to absorb,  
 swallow.  
*Abstergeo*, *ēre*, *tersi*, *tersum*, *a.* (*abs*  
 & *tergeo*, to wipe), to wipe off,  
 wipe, clean, cleanse.  
*Abstīneo*, *ēre*, *tinui*, *tentum*, *a.* (*abs*  
 & *tenco*), § 242, to abstain from,  
 keep or refrain from, keep aloof  
 from.  
*Abstinētia*, *æ*, *f.* (*abstīnens*, tem-  
 perate), abstinence, moderation;  
 freedom from avarice; upright-

ness, disinterestedness, temper-  
 ance, sobriety.  
*Abstrāho*, *ēre*, *traxi*, *tractum*, *a.* (*abs*  
 & *traho*), to draw or tear away,  
 take away by force, lead away.  
*Abstūli.* See *Aufero*.  
*Absum*, *esse*, *fui*, *irr. n.* (*ab* & *sum*),  
 to be absent; to be distant or re-  
 moved; to be wanting. *Proxi-*  
*mè abesse*, to be at a very short  
 distance, to be very near.  
*Absūmo*, *ēre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a.* (*ab* &  
*sumo*), to consume, destroy; to  
 spend.  
*Abundo*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *n.* (*ab* &  
*undo*, to rise in waves), to  
 abound, overflow.  
*Ac*, *conj.*, the same as *atque*, § 198,  
 R. 1, and. *After alius*, *aliter*,  
*juxta*, *similiter*, *par*, *similis*, *se-*  
*cus*, &c., than or as.  
*Acarnan*, *ānis*, *m.*, an Acarnanian:  
 from  
*Acarnania*, *æ*, *f.*, a part of Epirus,  
 now Carnia.  
*Acca*, *æ*, *f.*, *Acca*, a woman's  
 name. *Acca Larentia*, the wife  
 of Faustulus, and nurse of Rom-  
 ulus and Remus: I. 2.  
*Accēdo*, *ēre*, *essi*, *essum*, *n.* (*ad* &  
*cedo*), to draw near, approach,  
 arrive at, come to, come; to con-  
 sent or agree to; to be added to.  
*Accedere ad rempublicam everten-*  
*dum*, to go about to destroy, un-  
 dertake the destruction of—.  
*Accelēro*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.* (*ad*  
 & *celero*, to hasten), to hasten,  
 accelerate, make haste.  
*Accendo*, *ēre*, *di*, *sum*, *a.* (*ad* & *candō*,  
 obs.), to set on fire, light up,  
 kindle, burn. *Fig.*, to excite,  
 inflame, stir up.  
*Accensus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*accendo*).  
*Accēpi.* See *Accipio*.  
*Acceptus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*accipio*).

*Accessi.* See *Accedo*.

*Accido, ēre, cidi, n.* (*ad & cado*), to fall down at or before; to fall; to arrive, come; to happen, occur, befall. *Si quid alicui accidat*, if any calamity befall one, if one should die, § 324, 11.

*Accingo, ēre, xi, ctum, a.* (*ad & cingo*), to gird, begird, gird on. *Fig.*, to prepare, equip, furnish.

*Accio, ire, ixi, itum, a.* (*ad & cio*), to send for, call, call in, summon, invite, fetch.

*Accipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, a.* (*ad & capio*, § 163, *Exc.* 2), to receive, take, accept; to receive, treat, entertain; to bear; to hear, learn; to admit, approve, accept of, adopt; to interpret, understand.

*Accitus, a, um, part.* (*accio*).

*Acclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n.* (*ad & clamo*), to cry out against; to applaud; to cry out, shout.

*Accumbo, ēre, cubui, cubitum, n.* (*ad & cumbo*), to recline or sit down at table; to recline near one at meat.

*Accurro, ēre, curri & cucurri, cursum, n.* (*ad & curro*), to run to; to run.

*Accusatio, ōnis, f.* (*accuso*), an accusation, impeachment.

*Accusātor, ōris, m.*, an accuser; a plaintiff: *from*

*Accūso, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ad & causa*), § 217, to accuse, arraign, impeach; to blame, chide, complain of, censure.

*Acer, acris, acre, adj., acrior, acerrimus*; sharp, sour. *Fig.*, vehement, fiery, impetuous, fierce; severe; acute; brave, bold, courageous; energetic, vigorous. *Acre bellum* or *prælium*, a severe or hard-fought battle.

*Acerbè, adv.* (*acerbus*), sharply, severely, bitterly, harshly.

*Acerbitus, ātis, f.*, sharpness, sourness. *Fig.*, sorrow, grief; rigor, austerity, severity: *from*

*Acerbus, a, um, adj.*, unripe, sour; bitter.

*Acerrimè, adv.* (*sup. of acriter*), very vehemently, vigorously, or stoutly.

*Acervus, i, m.*, a heap, hoard, or pile; an accumulation.

*Acētum, i, n.* (*aceo, obs.*, to be sour), vinegar. *Fig.*, raillery, wit, satire, gall, indignation.

*Achaicus, i, m.*, *Achaicus*, an agnomen, given to *L. Mummius*, from his conquest of Achaia.

*Achilles, is, m.*, Achilles, a Grecian hero, the son of Peleus and Thetis: III. 14.

*Acies, ei, f.*, a sharp edge or point; the pupil of the eye; the eye; a line of soldiers; a battalion; an army; an army in battle array; a battle, fight. *Prima acies*, the first rank or line, the van.

*Acquiesco, ēre, ēvi, n.* (*ad & quiesco*), to repose, rest. *Fig.*, to acquiesce in, be pleased or delighted with.

*Acrior.* See *Acer*.

*Acriter, adv.*, *acrius, acerrimè*, § 194, (*acer*), vehemently, sharply, severely, keenly, eagerly; valiantly, courageously, earnestly, vigorously, stoutly; very much, very.

*Actiacus, a, um, adj.* (*Actium*), of or belonging to Actium.

*Actio, ōnis, f.* (*ago*), an act, action, operation; action at law, arraignment.

*Actium, i, n.*, a town and promontory of Epirus: IX. 35.

- Actor, ōris, m. (ago), an agent, doer, performer, actor.*
- Actus, a, um, part. (ago).*
- Acuo, ĕre, ui, ūtum, a., to sharpen, point. Fig., to stimulate, rouse, excite, provoke, instigate. from*
- Acus, ūs, f. § 89, R 5, a needle; a bodkin.*
- Acutē, adv., sharply, acutely, keenly. Fig., ingeniously, wittily: from*
- Acūtus, a, um, adj. & part. (acuo), sharp-edged, pointed. Fig., ingenious, acute, quick.*
- Ad, prep. with the acc., to, unto; at; near, before, towards; for; according to, in regard to; with numerals, at the distance of, about. When ad denotes a purpose, the noun following it may often be translated by the infinitive or gerund, as, ad terrorem, to terrify, or for terrifying.*
- Adactus, a, um, part. (adigo).*
- Adāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & amo, to love), to love greatly or desperately; be enamored of, fall in love with.*
- Addico, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (ad & dico, ĕre), to give up, surrender, adjudge; to devote; to condemn; to consent to, approve, ratify.*
- Additus, a, um, part.: from*
- Addo, ĕre, didi, ditum, a. (ad & do), to add; to give, impart, bestow.*
- Addubito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & dubito, to doubt), to doubt, doubt a little, be somewhat in doubt.*
- Addūco, ĕre, xi, ctum, a. (ad & duco), to conduct, bring, lead; to induce, cause, persuade; to draw, draw tight, tighten; to reduce.*
- Adductus, a, um, part. (adduco).*
- Adēmi. See Adimo.*
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adimo).*
- Aded, adv. (ad & ed), so, so far, to such a degree, insomuch, too, indeed; therefore, for this reason.*
- Adeo, ĭre, ii, itum, n. (ad & eo), to go to; to approach; to address, accost; to undertake, undergo, incur.*
- Adeptus, a, um, part. (adipiscor).*
- Adesse. See Adsum.*
- Adhæreo, ĕre, si, sum, n. (ad & hæreo), to adhere, stick to, remain attached.*
- Adhibeo, ĕre, ui, itum, a. (ad & habeo), to adopt, use, employ; to take, admit, receive; to apply; to bring, bring on; to offer, pay; to treat, use, have recourse to.*
- Adhibitus, a, um, part. (adhibeo), called for, summoned.*
- Adhuc, adv. (ad & huc), hitherto, thus far, as yet, still, even yet, besides.*
- Adigo, ĕre, ĕgi, actum, a. (ad & ago), § 163, N., to drive, thrust, impel; to force, compel.*
- Adii. See Adeo.*
- Adīmo, ĕre, ĕmi, emptum, a. (ad & emo), to take away, remove, deprive of.*
- Adipiscor, i, adeptus sum, dep. (ad & apiscor, to get), to acquire, get, obtain, gain, procure; to reach, overtake; to undertake, assume; to reach, arrive at, attain.*
- Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo), a going to, approach, way, passage, entrance.*
- Adjāceo, ĕre, n. (ad & jaceo), to lie contiguous, border upon, lie near.*
- Adjicio, ĕre, jeci, jectum, a. (ad & jacio, to cast), to cast towards, apply to; to place near; to add.*
- Adjumentum, i, n. (adjuvo), aid, help, assistance. Alicui magno adjumento esse, to assist one*

greatly, to be of great assistance to one.

*Adjungo, ēre, xi, ctum, a.* (*ad & jungo*), to add, join, annex, unite, associate.

*Adjutor, ōris, m.*, an aider, abettor, helper, assistant: *from*

*Adjūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum, a.* (*ad & juvo*), to help, succor, aid, assist.

*Administro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ad & ministro*, to serve), to minister, attend, serve; to administer, manage, conduct, direct, govern, regulate.

*Admirabilis, e, adj.*, (*admiror*), admirable, wonderful.

*Admirandus, a, um, adj. & part.* (*admiror*), admirable, wonderful.

*Admiratio, ōnis, f.* (*admiror*), admiration; wonder, amazement.

*Admirātor, ōris, m.*, an admirer: *from*

*Admīror, āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*ad & miror*), to wonder greatly, be astonished or surprised; to admire, esteem.

*Admisceo, ēre, miscui, mistum & mixtum, a.* (*ad & misceo*, to mix), to mix, mingle, blend with.

*Admistus, or Admixtus, a, um, part.* (*admisceo*).

*Admitto, ēre, misi, missum, a.* (*ad & mitto*), to send to; to receive, admit, accept, allow. *Fig.*, to commit a crime. *Admittere auribus*, to listen to, hear. *Amicitiam admittere*, to form friendship.

*Admodum, adv.* (*ad & modus*), very, exceedingly, much, greatly; truly. *Nihil admodum*, nothing at all.

*Admoneo, ēre, ui, itum, a.* (*ad & moneo*), to remind, put in mind, admonish, warn, advise, give notice.

*Admōtus, a, um, part.*: *from*

*Admōveo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, a.* (*ad & moveo*), to bring near or to, lead to, apply, bring in contact with. *Ubera ori admovere*, to suckle, give suck to:—to employ, make use of; to admit, introduce.

*Adōleo, ēre, olui, ultum, n. & a.* (*ad & oleo*, to smell), to smell or emit a scent; to burn, consume by fire.

*Adolescens, entis, adj. & subs. m. & f.* (*adolesco*), young; a young man or woman, a youth.

*Adolescentia, a, f.* (*adolescens*), youth, the period intervening between the 14th and 28th years, or, as some say, between the 15th and 30th years.

*Adolescentulus, i, m. dim.* (*adolescens*), a young man; a youth; a stripling.

*Adolesco, ēre, olēvi, ultum, inc.* (*ad & olesco*, to grow), to grow, grow up, increase. *Fig.*, to advance, increase, mature, ripen.

*Adopērio, īre, erui, ertum, a.* (*ad & operio*), to cover, cover over.

*Adopertus, a, um, part.* (*adoperio*).

*Adoptio, ōnis, f.*, an adopting, adoption. *Dare filium in adoptionem*, to give a son (to one) to be adopted (by him): *from*

*Adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ad & opto*), to choose, assume, take; to adopt.

*Adōrior, īri, ortus sum, dep.* § 177, (*ad & orior*), to attack, assail, invade, assault; to attempt, strive, try, undertake; to begin; to accost.

*Adōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ad & oro*), to adore, worship, venerate.

*Adortus, a, um, part.* (*adorior*).

*Adrumētum, i, n.*, Adrumetum, a



maritime town of Africa proper :  
VII. 16.

*Adsum, esse, adfui or affui, irr. n.*  
(*ad & sum*), to be present; to be  
at hand, be near, approach; to  
arrive, come; to defend, aid,  
assist.

*Adulatio, ōnis, f.*, flattery, adula-  
tion, fawning; reverence: *from*  
*Adūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to  
soothe, fawn upon, flatter, ca-  
jole, coax; to worship, rev-  
erence.

*Adultus, a, um, part. & adj.* (*ado-  
lesco*), having grown up; grown  
up, adult, mature.

*Advectus, a, um, part.: from*

*Advēho, ěre, vxi, vectum, a.* (*ad &  
veho*), to conduct, carry, convey;  
to import, bring.

*Advēnio, ěre, vxi, ventum, n.* (*ad  
& venio*), to come to, come, ar-  
rive.

*Advento, āre, āvi, n. freq.* (*advenio*),  
to come frequently, come on,  
come, approach, draw near, ar-  
rive at.

*Adventus, ūs, m.* (*advenio*), a com-  
ing; an arrival, approach.

*Adversarius, i, m.*, an adversary,  
foe, enemy: *from*

*Adversor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq.*  
(*adverto*), to oppose, resist,  
thwart.

*Adversus, a, um, part. & adj.* (*ad-  
verto*), opposite, in front; ad-  
verse, hostile, contrary, oppos-  
ing, opposed, averse, unfavora-  
ble, unpropitious. *Vulnus ad-  
versum*, a wound in front. *Ad-  
versa valetudo*, ill health, sick-  
ness. *Adversa fortuna*, misfor-  
tune.

*Adversus, adv. & prep. with the acc.*  
(*adverto*), against, in front of,  
opposite to; towards.

*Adverto, ěre, verti, versum, a.* (*ad  
& verto*), to turn to or towards.  
*Fig.*, to advert to, attend to,  
heed, observe, perceive, under-  
stand.

*Advocatio, ōnis, f.* (*advōco*), the  
office of an advocate; pleading  
for another; a plea, defence;  
counsel, advice, consultation.  
*Venire in advocationem*, to ap-  
pear or present one's self as the  
advocate or counsel of another.

*Advocātus, a, um, part.* (*advōco*),  
summoned, called together.

*Advocātus, i, m.*, an advocate, pa-  
tron, counsellor, adviser, friend  
*from*

*Advōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ad &  
voco*), to call; to summon.

*Advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n.* (*ad &  
volo, āre*), to fly to or towards.  
*Fig.*, to run to, run, hasten.

*Ædes & Ædis, is, f.*, a temple.  
*In the pl*, a house, temples.

*Ædificatio, ōnis, f.* (*ædifico*), the  
act of building; a building, edi-  
fice.

*Ædificium, i, n.*, an edifice, struc-  
ture, building: *from*

*Ædifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ædes  
& facio*), to build, construct,  
frame, erect.

*Ædilis, is, m.* (*ædes*), a Roman  
magistrate who superintended  
the repairs of the temples, and  
other public buildings; an edile.

*Ædilitas, ātis, f.* (*ædilis*), the of-  
fice of edile, edileship.

*Ægātes, um, f. pl.*, the Ægates,  
islands in the Mediterranean,  
near Sicily: IV. 13.

*Æger, ægra, ægrum, adj.*, weak,  
infirm, faint, sick, diseased.

*Fig.*, sorrowful, unhappy, trou-  
bled, desponding, downcast.

*Ægeria, æ, f.*, Egeria, a nymph



of the grove of Aricia, near Rome: I. 10.

*Ægerrimè, adv.*: from

*Ægrè, adv.*, *ægrius*, *ægerrimè*, (*ager*), unwillingly, hardly, scarcely, with difficulty. *Ægre ferre*, to be displeased, offended, or indignant; to bear ill, grieve for. *Ferre ægerrime*, to grieve very much for.

*Ægritudo, inis, f.* (*ager*), sickness, malady, disease, infirmity, illness; sorrow, grief, affliction, solicitude, care, trouble.

*Ægrôto, âre, âvi, âtum, n.* (*agrôtus*, sick), to be sick, ill, infirm, diseased.

*Ægyptius, a, um, adj.*, Egyptian: from

*Ægyptus, i, f.*, Egypt, a large country in the north-eastern part of Africa: VI. 30.

*Æmiliānus, i, m.*, Æmilianus, an agnomen of P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus the younger.

*Æmilius, i, m.*, Æmilius, a Roman name belonging to the Æmilian gens.

*Æqualis, e, adj.* (*æquus*), equal, like, similar, even, level; coeval, of the same age. *Æqualis, is, m.*, an equal in age, contemporary.

*Æqualiter, adv.* (*equalis*), equally.

*Æquè, adv.* (*æquus*), equally, similarly, alike.

*Æqui, òrum, m. pl.*, an ancient people of Italy: II. 16.

*Æquitas, âtis, f.* (*æquus*), equality.

*Fig.*, equity, impartiality, justice, moderation, equanimity, reasonableness.

*Æquo, âre, âvi, âtum, a.*, to level; to equal, equalize, make equal: from

*Æquus, a, um, adj.*, *ior, issimus*;

level, smooth, plain, even. *Fig.*, like, similar; just, fair equitable, impartial, upright, right moderate, calm, composed; convenient, advantageous, favorable. *Æquo animo*, with equanimity, patiently, calmly.

*Ærarium, i, n.* § 100, 8, the treasury, exchequer; public money: from

*Æs, æris, n.*, copper, brass; money, coin. *Æs alienum*, money owed to another, a debt.

*Æstas, âtis, f.* (*æstus*), summer.

*Æstimabilis, e, adj.* (*æstimo*), estimable.

*Æstimatio, ònis, f.*, an estimating, valuing; an estimate, valuation, price, value: from

*Æstimo, âre, âvi, âtum, a.*, to estimate, value, regard; to think, judge, consider. *Æstimare magni*, to value highly, § 214, & R. 1.

*Æstivus, a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to summer: from

*Æstus, ûs, m.*, burning or scorching heat, heat; hot weather; the tide. *Fig.*, force, violence, ardor, fury.

*Ætas, âtis, f.* (*ævum*, an age), age, time of life, life; an age, generation. *Prima ætas*, childhood, youth.

*Æternum, adv.*, ever, constantly, continually, eternally, forever, always: from

*Æternus, a, um, adj.* (*ævum*), eternal, everlasting, perpetual, continual; durable, lasting.

*Afer, Afra, Afrum, adj.*, African.

*Afri, òrum, m. pl.*, the Africans.

*Affabilis, e, adj.* (*affâri*, to address,) affable, accessible, easy of access, courteous.

*Affabilitas, âtis, f.* (*affabilis*), affa-

- bility, courtesy, complaisance, kindness.
- Affecto*, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. freq.* (*afficio*), to affect, seek after, aim at; to covet, desire.
- Affectus*, *a, um, part.* (*afficio*).
- Affero*, afferre, attūli, allātum, *irr. a.* (*ad & fero*), to bring, bring to, carry; to report, announce; to produce, cause; to offer, allege. *Allatum est*, it was reported, a report was made, information was given. *Afferre causam*, to occasion.
- Afficio*, ēre, ēci, ectum, *a.* (*ad & facio*), to move, affect, influence, touch. *With a noun in the abl.*, it is rendered by the verb corresponding to the noun, as, *afficere honore*, to honor,—laude, to praise,—*pœnā, malo*, or *supplicio*, to punish, subject to punishment,—*clade*, to slaughter. *Aliquos magna clade afficere*, to make a great slaughter of—. *Supplicio mortis, etc. aliquem afficere*, to punish with—.
- Affigo*, ēre, xi, xum, *a.* (*ad & figo*, to fix), to fix or fasten to, attach to, affix. *Fig.*, to impress, imprint.
- Affinis*, *e, adj.* (*ad & finis*), contiguous, adjoining; partaking in, concerned in. *Culpæ affinis*, connected with—, guilty of—.
- Affirmo*, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.* (*ad & firmo*), to confirm, ratify; to affirm, assert, declare positively, say confidently.
- Affixus*, *a, um, part.* (*affigo*).
- Afflātus*, ūs, *m.* (*afflo*, to breathe upon), a breathing upon, breath, blast, breeze, gale.
- Afflictus*, *a, um, part.*, distressed, harassed, afflicted; impaired, injured. *Res afflictæ*, adversity, misfortune: *from*
- Affligo*, ēre, xi, ctum, *a.* (*ad & fligo*, to dash), to dash against, throw to the ground, overthrow. *Fig.*, to harass, distress, vex, trouble, afflict; to injure, hurt.
- Affluo*, ēre, xi, *n.* (*ad & fluo*, to flow), to flow to or towards, run or flock to, assemble; to abound.
- Affui*. See *Adsum*.
- Afri*. See *Afer*.
- Africa*, æ, *f.*, Africa, one of the four quarters of the world: III. 17; also the Roman province in the northern part of Africa.
- Africānus*, *a, um, adj.* (*Africa*), African. *Africānus, i, m.*, the agnomen of the two Scipios who conquered the Carthaginians.
- Age*, & *Agite*, imperative of *ago*; used adverbially; come, come on, well: *agēdum*, or *age dum*, come now, come.
- Agēdum*. See *Age*.
- Agellus*, *i, m. dim.*, a little field, small piece of ground: *from*
- Ager*, *agri, m.*, a field, farm; land; a territory, tract.
- Agger*, ēris, *m.* (*aggēro*, to heap up), a heap, pile; a mound, bulwark, bank, rampart.
- Aggrēdior*, ēdi, *essus sum, dep.* (*ad & gradior*, to go), to go to, approach, accost; to attack, assail; to undertake, attempt, go about, commence, enter upon.
- Aggressus*, *a, um, part.* (*aggredior*).
- Agito*, āre, āvi, ātum, *a. freq.* (*ago*), to drive, conduct; to toss, agitate, disturb; to follow, pursue, chase; to debate, discuss; to pass, spend; to be, live, dwell; to make, exercise, be employed or engaged in; to meditate, think of, weigh, ponder over, revolve, consider.
- Agmen*, īnis, *n.* (*ago*), an army on the march; a marching, march;

an army, troop, multitude, body, band.

*Agnitus*, *a*, *um*, *part.*: from

*Agnosco*, *ēre*, *nōvi*, *nītum*, *a*. (*ad* & *nosco*, to know), to acknowledge, recognize, own; to know, comprehend, see, admit, confess.

*Ago*, *agēre*, *egi*, *actum*, *a.*, to conduct, drive, lead; to pursue; to guide, direct, move; to do, perform, effect, accomplish, act, enact, execute; to be, live; to abide, remain; to be employed, engaged; to pass, spend, consume; to procure, contrive, manage; to treat, discuss; to act the part of. *Agere triumphum*, to celebrate a triumph. *Imp.*, *actum est*, it is all over: *actum est de aliquo*, he is utterly ruined: *agitur*, a discussion is had, a question is discussed. *Agere causam*, to plead, manage, or defend a cause. *Agere annum decimum*, to be in (one's) tenth year. *Agere* or *agere se*, to conduct one's self, behave.

*Agrarius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ager*), of or belonging to land. *Lex agraria*, the agrarian law, a law concerning the division of the public lands among the people.

*Agrestis*, *e*, *adj.* (*ager*), belonging to the fields, rustic, rural. *Fig.*, rude, unpolished, wild, uncivilized.

*Agricola*, *a*, *m.* (*ager* & *colo*), a husbandman, farmer, agriculturist.

*Agricultura*, *a*, *f.* (*ager* & *colo*), agriculture, tillage, husbandry.

*Agrippa*, *a*, *m.*, Agrippa, a Roman cognomen, in the Menenian gens. *Menenius Agrippa*, a consul, A. U. 251: by his eloquence, he

reconciled the plebeians and patricians, A. U. 261: II. 9, 10.

*Aio*, *ais*, *ait*, *def.* § 184, 4, to say, speak; to affirm, assert.

*Ala*, *a*, *f.*, a wing; the wing of an army.

*Alācer*, *cris*, *cre*, *adj.*, lively, sprightly, cheerful, ready, active, nimble, prompt, in high spirits:

*Alacritas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*alacer*), ardor, eagerness, spirit, liveliness, alacrity, cheerfulness.

*Alba*, *a*, *f.*, Alba, an ancient city of Italy, not far from Rome: I. 2.

*Albānus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Alba*), Alban.

*Albanus mons*, a mountain near Alba, the Alban mount: V. 16.

*Albāni*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Albans, inhabitants of Alba.

*Alea*, *a*, *f.*, a game of chance; a die; gaming. *Aleā ludere*, to play at dice. *Fig.*, chance, luck, risk, hazard, fortune

*Ales*, *itis*, *m. & f.* (*ala*), a large bird; a bird, fowl.

*Alexander*, *dri*, *m.*, Alexander, surnamed the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedon: V. 32.

*Alexandria*, *a*, *f.* (*Alexander*), Alexandria, a maritime city of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, founded by Alexander the Great: VI. 30.

*Aliās*, *adv.* (*alius*), in another way, at another time, otherwise, else.

*Non alias*, at no other time, never.

*Alibi*, *adv.* (*alius* & *ibi*), elsewhere, in another place. *Alibi—alibi*, in one place—in another.

*Alienigēna*, *a*, *m. & f.* (*alienus* & *genus*), a stranger, foreigner, alien.

*Alieno*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to alienate, transfer, separate, estrange: from

*Alienus, a, um, adj. (alius),* belonging to another or others, another's, foreign, opposed to, inconsistent; free from, exempt. *Alienus ab aliquo,* at variance with, inimical to —.

*Alimentum, i, n. (alo), § 102, 4,* nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, food.

*Aliò, adv. (alius),* to another place, thing, or person, elsewhere.

*Aliòquin, & Aliòqui, adv. (alius & quin),* otherwise, in other respects, else, if not.

*Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu),* for some time.

*Aliquando, adv. (alius & quando),* at some time, once, sometimes; formerly; at length.

*Aliquantulum, adv. (aliquantulus, a little),* a little; a very little.

*Aliquantus, a, um, adj. (alius & quantus),* some, somewhat. *Aliquanto, abl.* somewhat, some, a little.

*Aliquis, qua, quod & quid, gen. alicujus, indef. pro. § 138, (alius & quis),* some, somebody, some one, something; any.

*Aliquot, ind. adj. pl. (alius & quot, how many),* some, several, some certain, a few, not many.

*Aliquoties, adv. (aliquot),* several times, certain times, on different occasions.

*Aliùter, adv.,* in a different manner, otherwise, in another way, else: *from*

*Alius, a, ud, adj., gen. alius, § 107,* another, other; any other, diverse, different, else; *alius — alius,* one — another, § 207, R. 32. *Non aliud,* no other. *Alius quam,* other than, any other than, any except. *Neque aliud*

*— quam ut,* nothing else — than —.

*Ablatus, a, um, part. (affero).*

*Allia, æ, f., Allia, nov* Rio di Mosso, a branch of the Tiber: II. 21.

*Allicio, ère, lexi, lectum, a. (ad & obs. lacio, to allure),* to attract, invite, allure, entice, decoy.

*Aliensis, e, adj. (Allia),* Allian, of or belonging to the River Allia. *Dies Aliensis,* the day of the battle of Allia.

*Alligo, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (ad & ligo, to bind),* to bind, tie, fasten, join, unite. *Fig.,* to shackle, impede, hinder.

*Allocutus, a, um, part.: from*

*Allòquor, i, cùtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor, to speak),* to speak to, address, accost.

*Alo, alère, alui, alitum or altum, a.,* to nourish, cherish, feed, support, keep, maintain, strengthen, increase.

*Alpes, ium, f. pl.,* the Alps, a range of high mountains, separating Italy from Gaul and Germany: V. 11.

*Altàre, is, n.,* an altar.

*Altè, adv., altiùs, altissìme, (altus),* on high, high, highly, deeply.

*Alter, èra, èrum, adj., gen. alterius, § 107,* one of two, the other; one or the other, the second, § 120, 1. *Alter — alter,* the one — the other.

*A'tercor, àri, àtus sum, dep. (alter),* to altercate, dispute, contend, debate, wrangle.

*Altitùdo, ìnis, f. (altus),* height, depth, loftiness.

*Altiusculus, a, um, adj. (altior),* somewhat high, rather high.

*Altum, i, n.,* the sea, the deep: *from*



- Altus*, *a, um, adj.*, *altior, altissimus*; high, tall, lofty, deep. *Fig.*, lofty, elevated, exalted.
- Alveus*, *i, m.*, the channel or bed of a river; a trench, trough; the hull, body, or hold of a ship; a boat, skiff, bark; a gaming-board.
- Amabilis*, *e, adj.* (*amo*), worthy of being loved, lovely, desirable, amiable.
- Amans, tis, part. & adj.*, *ior, issimus, (amo)*, loving, fond of, attached to.
- Ambio, ire, ii, itum, a.* (*amb*, § 196, 11 & 12, & *eo*), to go round, surround, encompass, invest; to solicit votes, canvass; to seek or sue for one's favor; to endeavor to gain, sue, or seek after.
- Ambitio, ōnis, f.* (*ambio*), a going round, a soliciting or canvassing for office, an eager desire of honor, power, &c., ambition.
- Ambo, e, o, adj. pl.* § 118, 1, both.
- Ambulatio, ōnis, f.*, a walking; a walk, place to walk in, piazza: *from*
- Ambulo, āre, āvi, ātum, n.*, to walk, walk along, go afoot, go a walking, take a walk.
- Ambustus, i, m.* (*ambustus*, burnt), *Ambustus*, a Roman *cognomen* in the Fabian gens. *Q. Fabius Ambustus*, a consul, A. U. 343: III. 1.
- Amens, entis, adj.* (*a & mens*), out of one's mind or wits, beside one's self, foolish, silly, distracted.
- Amentum, i, n.*, a strap or thong, used in throwing javelins and other missile weapons.
- Amicē, adv.* (*amicus*), in a friendly manner, amicably, cordially, kindly. *Parum amice vivere*, to live on no very friendly terms.
- Amīcio, ire, —, tum, a.*, to cover, clothe, dress.
- Amicitia, e, f.* (*amicus*), friendship, amity; an alliance.
- Amictus, a, um, part.* (*amicio*).
- Amīcus, a, um, adj.* (*amo*), friendly, kind, cordial, benevolent. *Amīcus, i, m.*, a friend, an ally.
- Amissus, a, um, part.*, lost. *Amisso sacramento*, — annulled, no longer valid: *from*
- Amitto, ĕre, ĭsi, issum, a.* (*a & mitto*), to send away, dismiss, let go; to lose, throw away.
- Amnis, is, m.*, a river, stream.
- Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to love, be fond of, delight in.
- Amēnus, a, um, adj.* (*amo*), pleasant, delightful, charming, sweet.
- Amor, ōris, m.* (*amo*), love, desire, affection, passion.
- Amōveo, ĕre, ōvi, ōtum, a.* (*a & moveo*), to remove, take away, withdraw.
- Amplē, adv.*, *ampliūs, amplissimē, (amplus)*, amply, largely, profusely, richly.
- Amplector, i, xus sum, dep.* (*am & plecto*), to embrace, encircle, surround, clasp. *Fig.*, to love, cherish.
- Amplexus, a, um, part.* (*amplector*).
- Amplitūdo, ĭnis, f.* (*amplus*), amplitude, greatness, largeness. *Fig.*, dignity, grandeur, excellence, distinction.
- Ampliūs, adv.* (*comp. of amplē*), more, further, longer.
- Amplus, a, um, adj.*, *ior, issimus*; large, spacious, ample, great, extensive. *Fig.*, splendid, magnificent, glorious; *amplior*, greater, larger. *Nihil amplius*, nothing more.
- Ampūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*am &*



- puto*), to cut or lop off, prune, amputate.
- Amulius*, *i*, *m.*, Amulius, son of Proca, king of Alba, and brother of Numitor: I. 1 & 3.
- An*, *adv.* & *conj.*, in indirect questions, whether; in direct questions it is not translated.
- Anceps*, *ancipitis*, *adj.* § 111, (*am* & *caput*, § 112), having two heads, double, twofold; doubtful, uncertain, dubious, irresolute.
- Ancile*, *is*, *n.*, a small oval shield carried by the priests of Mars.
- Ancilla*, *æ*, *f.*, a maid-servant, a female slave.
- Ancus*, *i*, *m.*, Ancus. See *Marcus*.
- Ango*, *ëre*, *xi*, *a.*, to stifle, choke, strangle. *Fig.*, to tease, vex, trouble, torment, harass, disturb.
- Anguis*, *is*, *m.* & *f.*, a snake, serpent.
- Angulus*, *i*, *m.*, an angle, corner, nook.
- Angustia*, *æ*, & *Angustiae*, *arum*, *f.* (*angustus*, narrow; narrowness; in the *pl.*, a narrow place, defile.
- Anima*, *æ*, *f.*, air, breath; the living principle, life; the soul, spirit.
- Animadverto*, *ëre*, *ti*, *sum*, *a.* (*animus* & *adverto*), to take heed, attend to, observe, notice, perceive. *Animadvertere in aliquem*, to punish, inflict punishment upon. *Animadvertitur*, *pass. imp.*, punishment is inflicted.
- Animal*, *alis*, *n.* (*anima*), a living creature, an animal.
- Animus*, *i*, *m.*, wind, breath; the mind, soul, intellect; *pl.*, courage, spirit; anger; purpose, design. *Nobis in animo est*, we design, intend, it is our purpose; — inclination, disposition, affection, feeling, regard. *Bonum animum habere*, to be of good cheer.
- Anio*, *ënis*, *m.*, the Anio, a river of the Sabine territory, emptying into the Tiber, about three miles from Rome: III. 3.
- Annalis*, *e*, *adj.* (*annus*), of a year, lasting a year.
- Anniversarius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*annus* & *verto*), anniversary, returning yearly, yearly, annual.
- Annōna*, *æ*, *f.* (*annus*), the year's increase; provisions. *Annona gravi*, provisions being scarce or dear.
- Annulus*, *i*, *m.* (*annus*), a ring for the finger, finger-ring.
- Annuo*, *ëre*, *ui*, *n.* & *a.* (*ad* & *nuo*, to nod), to give consent by a nod, to approve, allow, permit, grant; to promise, consent, agree.
- Annus*, *i*, *m.*, a year; the year.
- Ante annos*, before the prescribed time, *i. e.*, before the age at which one might legally be a candidate for office; see *Consul*.
- Annus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*annus*), lasting a year, recurring every year, yearly, annual.
- Anser*, *ëris*, *m.*, a goose, gander.
- Ante*, *prep.* with the *acc.*, before, previous to; opposite to. *With persons, in a comparison*, more than, superior to.
- Antè*, *adv.*, before, formerly, previously. *Longe ante*, *multo ante*, long before.
- Antea*, *adv.* (*ante* & *is*), before, aforesaid, previously, formerly, heretofore.
- Antecēdo*, *ëre*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *n.* & *a.* (*ante* & *cedo*), to go before, precede. *Fig.*, to surpass, outdo, exceed, excel

*Anteō, ire, ii, irr. a. (ante & eo), to go before, precede, take the lead.*

*Fig., to surpass, outstrip, excel.*

*Antepōno, ēre, posui, positum, a. (ante & pono), to set before, to prefer.*

*Antēquam, adv. (ante & quām), § 263, 3, before, before that.*

*Antidōtum, i, n., an antidote, preservative against poison.*

*Antiōchus, i, m., Antiochus, the name of many kings of Syria.*

*Antiochus Magnus, Antiochus the Great, was conquered by Scipio Asiaticus: V. 32. Antiochus Epiphanes, Antiochus the Illustrious, son of Antiochus the Great, at the order of the Roman senate, relinquished the war with Ptolemy, and departed from Egypt: VI. 30, 31. Antiochus, a Platonic philosopher, born at Ascalon, in Palestine: IX. 21.*

*Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ante), old, ancient.*

*Antistes, itis, m. & f., a president; a chief priest, high priest; a priest.*

*Antonius, i, m., Antonius or Antony, a Roman name. M. Antonius, Marcus Antonius, or Mark Antony, a Roman, who, with Augustus and Lepidus, constituted the second triumvirate, and by whose order Cicero was put to death: IX. 10.*

*Anus, ūs, f., an old woman.*

*Anxius, a, um, adj. (ango), anxious, disquieted, vexed, troubled, uneasy, solicitous.*

*Apenninus, i, m., the Apennines, a range of mountains extending from the Alps to the southern extremity of Italy.*

*Aper, apri, m., a wild boar, a boar.*

*Aperio, ire, erui, ertum, a. (ad &*

*pario), to open, set open, uncover, unveil; to display, discover, show, disclose.*

*Apertē, adv., openly, clearly, distinctly, manifestly, plainly, publicly: from*

*Apertus, a, um, part. & adj. (aperio), open, standing open. Fig., clear, manifest, evident, open.*

*Aperui. See Aperio.*

*Apollo, inis, m., Apollo, the god of archery, augury, medicine, music, and poetry; son of Jupiter and Latona: II. 1.*

*Apollonia, æ, f., Apollonia, the name of a town in Macedonia: IX. 30.*

*Apollonius, i, m., Apollonius or Apollonius Molo, a rhetorician of Rhodes, born at Alabanda, a town of Caria, in Asia Minor: IX. 5.*

*Apparātus, ūs, m. (appāro, to prepare), a preparing, preparation; provision, equipment, equipage, furniture, apparatus; splendor, magnificence.*

*Appāreo, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo), to appear; to be certain, evident, clear, or manifest. Imp., it appears, is evident, &c.*

*Apparitor, ōris, m. (appareo), a beadle, sergeant, marshal; an attendant on a superior officer or magistrate.*

*Appellatio, ōnis, f., naming, calling by name or title; a name, appellation; an appealing, appeal: from*

*Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello, āre, obs., to speak), to call, name, term, entitle; to address, accost; to accuse; to appeal.*

*Appello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a. (ad & pello, ēre), to drive to or towards; to steer, direct.*

- Appendo, ěre, di, sum, a.* (ad & pen do), to suspend to, to weigh.
- Appensus, a, um, part.* (appendo).
- Appĕto, ěre, i vi, itum, a.* (ad & pe to), to try to get or obtain, seek, strive for, aim at, desire eagerly, covet; to approach; to attack.
- Appius, i, m., Appius, a* Roman prænomen.
- Applaudo, ěre, si, sum, a. & n.* (ad & plaudo, to clap), to applaud, clap.
- Applico, āre, āvi, ātum, or ui, itum, a.* (ad & plico, to intertwine), to apply, bring near or in contact with, attach, unite; to direct, steer.
- Appōno, ěre, osui, ositum, a.* (ad & pono), to place near, apply to, attach, unite; to reckon, to consider; to serve up or set before.
- Apporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (ad & porto), to bring or carry to, conduct, convey; to bring news, announce.
- Apprehendo, ěre, di, sum, a.* (ad & prehendo), to catch or lay hold of, take, seize. *Fig.*, to learn, perceive, understand.
- Apprehensus, a, um, part.* (apprehendo).
- Apprĕmo, ěre, pressi, pressum, a.* (ad & premo), to press, bring near to.
- Apprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (ad & probo), to approve, commend, applaud; to prove, demonstrate.
- Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n.* (ad & propinquo, to approach), to draw nigh, approach.
- Aprilis, is, m.* (*aperio*), the month of April.
- Aptĕ, adv.*, closely; fitly, aptly, suitably, properly, conveniently: from
- Aptus, a, um, adj.*, aptior, aptissimus; adapted, suitable, fit.
- Apud, prep.* with the acc., at, close by, near; with, among, in, before, by; at or in the house of.
- Apud Pyrrhum legatus*, at the court of —.
- Apulia, æ, f.*, Apulia, a country of Lower Italy, bordering upon the Adriatic Sea: III. 11.
- Aqua, æ, f.*, water.
- Aquĭla, æ, f.*, an eagle; the banner of the Roman legion.
- Aquilifer, ěri, m.* (*aquila & fero*), a standard-bearer; the chief standard-bearer of the Roman legion.
- Ara, æ, f.*, an altar.
- Arbiter, tri, m.*, an arbitrator, umpire, judge; a witness.
- Arbitrium, i, n.* (*arbiter*), the sentence of an arbitrator, award, determination, decision, judgment, will, pleasure.
- Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, (arbiter)*, to observe, watch; to think, judge, consider.
- Arbor & Arbos, ōris, f.*, a tree; a mast.
- Arca, æ, f.*, a chest, coffer, desk.
- Arceo, ěre, ui, a.*, to keep or ward off, remove, drive away, restrain, hinder, prevent.
- Arcesso, ěre, i vi, itum, a.*, to call, send for, invite, summon; to summon to a court of justice, accuse.
- Archimēdes, is, m.*, Archimedes, a famous mathematician of Syracuse: V. 15.
- Architectus, i, m.*, a builder, architect. *Fig.*, an author, inventor, contriver.
- Arctĕ, adv.*, arctius, arctissimĕ, (*arctus*, close), straitly, closely, strictly, tightly. *Arcte et grav-*

- iter dormire*, — soundly and profoundly.
- Arcus*, *ūs*, *m.* § 89, R. 5, a bow ; an arch, vault.
- Ardea*, *æ*, *f.*, Ardea, a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutulians : I. 26.
- Ardens*, *entis*, *part. & adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*, (*ardeo*), on fire, hot, burning. *Fig.*, eager, ardent, impatient.
- Ardenter*, *adv.* (*ardens*), hotly, ardently, keenly ; earnestly, eagerly.
- Ardeo*, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *n.*, to burn, be on fire ; to be eager, impatient.
- Ardor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*ardeo*), heat, burning heat ; eagerness, impatience, fervor, ardor, heat, fury.
- Arēna*, *æ*, *f.* (*areo*, to be dry), sand, gravel ; the sea-shore, coast ; that part of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought, which was covered with sand to prevent their slipping, the arena.
- Argentaria*, *æ*, *f.* (*argentarius*, relating to silver), a banking-house, bank. *Argentariam facere*, to exercise the profession of a banker.
- Argenteus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of silver, bright as silver : *from*
- Argentum*, *i*, *n.*, silver, silver-money.
- Argivus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Argive, belonging to Argos. *Argivi*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, inhabitants of Argos ; Grecians : *from*
- Argos*, *n.*, *found only in the nom. and acc. in the sing.* *Argi*, *orum*, *m. pl.*, Argos, a city of Peloponnesus : III. 25.
- Arguo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *atum*, *a.*, to show, demonstrate, prove ; to accuse, impeach, blame, reprove.
- Aridus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*areo*, to be dry), dry, parched, thirsty, arid ; meagre, poor.
- Arma*, *ōrum*, *n. pl.*, warlike arms, offensive and defensive, weapons, arms, armor. *Esse in armis*, to be in arms, — at war. *Fig.*, war ; armed troops.
- Armamentarium*, *i*, *n.* (*armamenta*, implements), an arsenal, armory, magazine.
- Armātus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*armo*), armed. *Armāti*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, armed men.
- Armenia*, *æ*, *f.*, Armenia, a country of Asia, between the mountains Taurus and Caucasus : VIII. 10.
- Armilla*, *æ*, *f.* (*armus*, the shoulder), a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle.
- Armo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *atum*, *a.* (*arma*), to arm, equip ; to excite to arms.
- Aro*, *āre*, *āvi*, *atum*, *a.* & *n.*, to plough ; to till, cultivate.
- Arpinum*, *i*, *n.*, *now* Arpino, a town of Latium, where Plautus, Cicero, and Marius were born : IX. 20.
- Arripio*, *ēre*, *ripui*, *reptum*, *a.* (*ad* & *rapio*), to take by force, seize.
- Ars*, *artis*, *f.*, an art, faculty, quality ; talent ; contrivance, skill, ability ; art, stratagem, cunning ; a trade, profession, employment, pursuit ; a method, way, or mean.
- Artifex*, *icis*, *m.* & *f.* (*ars* & *facio*), an artificer, artist.
- Artus*, *ūs*, *m.* § 89, R. 5, a joint ; *pl.*, joints ; the limbs.
- Aruns*, *untis*, *m.*, Aruns, son of Tarquin, the last king of Rome : II. 3.
- Arx*, *arcis*, *f.*, a lofty place ; the



- top of a hill; a castle, fortress, citadel; the citadel of *Rome*, on the *Capitoline Mount*.
- As*, *assis*, *m.*, a pound weight, or any thing that may be divided into twelve parts; an *as*, a Roman coin of the value of nearly one and a half cents, a penny.
- Ascendo*, *ēre*, *di*, *sum*, *a.* (*ad* & *scando*, to climb), to ascend, mount, climb.
- Ascribo*, *ēre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a.* (*ad* & *scribo*), to add to a writing; to enrol, register; to attribute, impute, ascribe.
- Asia*, *æ*, *f.*, Asia, one of the three great divisions of the earth, as known to the ancients: I. 23. In a more limited sense, Asia Minor.
- Asiaticus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Asiatic. *Subs.*, *Asiaticus*, *i*, *m.*, Asiaticus, an agnomen of L. Scipio.
- Asper*, *ēra*, *ērum*, *adj.*, rough, rugged, uneven, harsh.
- Asperitas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*asper*), roughness, ruggedness, unevenness, harshness, roughness of manners, asperity, severity.
- Aspernor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*ad* & *sperno*), to reject, avoid, spurn, refuse; to slight, despise, disdain, scorn.
- Aspicio*, *ēre*, *exi*, *ectum*, *a.* & *n.* (*ad* & *specio*, *obs.*), to look at, behold, see.
- Aspis*, *īdis*, *f.*, an asp, a small venomous serpent.
- Assecutus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*assequor*).
- Assentatio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*assentor*, to flatter), assenting; flattery, adulation, compliment.
- Assēquor*, *qui*, *cūtus sum*, *dep.* (*ad* & *sequor*), to overtake, reach; to gain, obtain, procure.
- Assideo*, *ēre*, *sēdi*, *sessum*, *n.* (*ad* & *sedeo*), to sit near or by, encamp near, sit; to attend to, devote one's self to.
- Assigno*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ad* & *signo*), to assign, appoint, allot, distribute, bestow; to impute, attribute, ascribe.
- Assimūlo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ad* & *simulo*), to feign, pretend, dissemble, counterfeit.
- Assuefācio*, *ēre*, *fēci*, *factum*, *a.* (*assuesco*, to be accustomed, & *facio*), to accustom, habituate, inure.
- Assūmo*, *ēre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a.* (*ad* & *sumo*), to take, assume, adopt; to claim, arrogate.
- Assumptus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*assumo*).
- Assurgo*, *ēre*, *surrexi*, *surrectum*, *n.* (*ad* & *surgo*), to rise, rise up; to ascend, grow, increase.
- Asto*, *āre*, *astiti*, *n.* (*ad* & *sto*), to stand by or near, stand; to be present.
- Astutia*, *æ*, *f.* (*astūtus*, shrewd), craftiness, knavery, cunning.
- Asylum*, *i*, *n.*, an asylum, sanctuary, place of refuge.
- At*, *conj.* § 198, 4, but, yet.
- Athēnæ*, *ārum*, *f. pl.*, Athens, the capital of Attica, and most celebrated city of Greece: III. 21.
- Athenienses*, *ium*, *m. pl.* (*Athenæ*), the Athenians.
- Athēsis*, *is*, *m.* § 79, 1, the Adige, a river of Italy, rising in the Alps, and emptying into the Gulf of Venice: VII. 34.
- Atilius*, *i*, *m.*, Atilius, a Roman name belonging to the Atilian gens. *M. Atilius*, a youth put to death by Octavius Cesar: IX. 32.
- Atque*, *conj.* § 198, R. 1, and; but.
- Atqui*, *conj.*, but, but yet, and yet, however.



- Atrium*, *i*, *n.*, a court-yard, court, hall, an oblong square surrounded with galleries.
- Atrox*, *ōcis*, *adj.*, savage, atrocious, barbarous, cruel, fierce, harsh, terrible, horrible.
- Attālus*, *i*, *m.*, Attalus, a king of Pergamos: VI. 4.
- Attendo*, *ēre*, *dī*, *tum*, *a.* (*ad* & *tendo*), to stretch, extend; to attend or give heed to, mind.
- Attentē*, *adv.*, *attentiūs*, *attentissimē*, (*attentus*, *attentive*), attentively, diligently, carefully.
- Atticus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Attic, Athenian.
- Attingo*, *ēre*, *tigī*, *tactum*, *a.* (*ad* & *tango*, to touch), to touch, come in contact with; to reach, arrive at, attain; to touch or treat lightly upon.
- Attonitus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.*, amazed, thunderstruck; alarmed, aghast: *from*
- Attōno*, *āre*, *ui*, *itum*, *a.* (*ad* & *tono*, to thunder), to astonish, amaze, alarm.
- Attractus*, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*
- Attrāho*, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*ad* & *traho*), to draw towards, draw, attract; to draw together, collect.
- Attūli*. See *Affero*.
- Attus*, *i*, *m.*, Attus Navius, an augur in the days of Tarquinius Priscus: I. 20.
- Auctor*, *ōris*, *m.* & *f.* (*augeo*), an author, contriver, maker, cause; an adviser, instigator. *Auctor esse*, to be an adviser, to advise.
- Auctoritas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*auctor*), authority, dominion, power; influence, weight, interest, reputation, force.
- Auctus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*augeo*), enlarged, increased, augmented; improved.
- Aucupium*, *i*, *n.* (*auceps*, a bird-catcher), bird-catching, fowling.
- Audacia*, *a*, *f.* (*audax*), boldness, courage, intrepidity; audacity, impudence, presumption.
- Audaciter*, *adv.*, boldly, confidently, courageously: *from*
- Audax*, *ācis*, *adj.*, bold, resolute, courageous, daring, audacious: *from*
- Audeo*, *ēre*, *ausus sum*, *n. pass.* § 142, R. 2, to dare, attempt, presume, endeavor, undertake.
- Audio*, *ire*, *ivi*, *itum*, *a.*, to hear, hearken, give ear, listen to; to regard, obey.
- Auditus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*audio*).
- Aufēro*, *ferre*, *abstūli*, *ablātum*, *irr.* *a.* (*ab* & *fero*), to take away, carry off, remove, bear away; to gain, obtain, receive.
- Aufugio*, *ēre*, *fūgi*, *n.* (*ab* & *fugio*), to flee or run away.
- Augeo*, *ēre*, *auxi*, *auctum*, *a.* & *n.*, to increase, augment, enlarge; to heighten, exalt; to advance, promote; to grow, increase.
- Augur*, *ūris*, *m.*, an augur, soothsayer, diviner, one who professes to foretell events by the flying, singing, &c., of birds.
- Augurium*, *i*, *n.* (*augur*), an augury, divination by the flight, singing, &c., of birds; a prediction.
- Augustus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*; august, venerable, great, majestic.
- Augustus*, *i*, *m.*, August, the sixth month among the Romans: *from*
- Augustus*, *i*, *m.*, Augustus, or the August, a title of honor first conferred by the senate upon Octavius Cesar, and adopted by succeeding emperors.
- Aula*, *a*, *f.*, a hall, court-yard.

*Aulæum, i, n.*, tapestry, hangings, arras.

*Aulus, i, m.*, Aulus, a Roman *prænomen*.

*Auratus, a, um, adj.* (*aurum*), gilt or gilded.

*Aureus, a, um, adj.* (*aurum*), of gold, golden; precious.

*Auris, is, f.*, an ear.

*Aurum, i, n.*, gold; money.

*Ausim, it, def. verb.* § 183, R. 1, I dare.

*Auspicium, i, n.* (*auspex*, a diviner), a consulting of the auspices, divination by observing the actions of birds; *auspicia, pl.*, the auspices, omens.

*Ausus, a, um, part.* (*audeo*).

*Aut, conj.*, or; *aut — aut*, either—or.

*Autem, conj.*, but, yet, nevertheless, however, § 279, 3.

*Auxi.* See *Augeo*.

*Auxilior, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to assist, help, aid, succor: *from*

*Auxilium, i, n.* (*augeo*), assistance, aid, help, succor. *Alicui auxilio venire*, to come to one's assistance, § 227.

*Avaritia, æ, f.*, avarice, covetousness: *from*

*Avārus, a, um, adj.* (*aveo*), avaricious, covetous.

*Ave, avēto, n. def.* § 183, 8, hail!

*Avello, ēre, li or avulsi, avulsum, a.* (*ab & vello*), to pull or tear away, to pluck off, separate, sever.

*Aventinus, i, m.*, Mount Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome: II. 19.

*Aveo, ēre, n.*, to desire earnestly, long for, covet, wish.

*Aversor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq.* (*averto*), to turn aside, turn from in disgust, refuse, decline, shun, abhor, avoid.

*Aversus, a, um, part. & adj.*, turned away, opposite. *Fig.*, averse, contrary, hostile: *from*

*Averto, ēre, ti, sum, a.* (*ab & verto*), to turn away, avert, withdraw, remove, divert, alienate; to embuzzle.

*Avide, adv.*, eagerly, earnestly: *from*

*Avīdus, a, um, adj.*, *ior, issim*, (*aveo*), eager, earnest, desirous, greedy, ardent in the pursuit of.

*Avīs, is, f.*, a bird, fowl.

*Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*a & voco*), to call off or away, call aside, divert, withdraw.

*Avulsus, a, um, part.* (*avello*).

*Avunculus, i, m. dim.*, a maternal uncle; mother's brother. *Avunculus major, & avunculus*, a grandmother's brother, great uncle.

*Avus, i, m.*, a grandfather; an ancestor.

## B.

*Baculus, i, m.*, a staff, stick, cane.

*Bagrāda, æ, f.*, Bagrada, a river of Numidia, in Africa: IV. 8.

*Ballista, æ, f.*, a ballista, a warlike engine, for hurling stones or darts.

*Balneum, i, n.*, a bath.

*Barba, æ, f.*, a beard.

*Barbārus, a, um, adj.*, barbarian, barbaric, *not Greek nor Roman*, foreign; wild, savage, barbarous, rude, uncivilized. *Barbāri, ōrum, m. pl.*, barbarians.

*Beātus, a, um, adj.* (*beo*, to bless), happy, blessed.

*Bellicōsus, a, um, adj.* (*bellum*), warlike, valorous.

*Bellicum, i, n.* (*bellum*), the signal for battle. *Bellicum canere* or

- sonare*, to give the signal for battle, sound the charge, play or perform martial music.
- Bellīcus*, *a, um, adj.* (*bellum*), of or relating to war; warlike, martial.
- Bello*, *āre, āvi, ātum, n.* (*bellum*), to war, wage or carry on war.
- Bellua*, *æ, f.*, a beast, brute.
- Bellum*, *i, n.*, a war; war; a battle, engagement.
- Bene*, *adv.*, *melius, optime*; successfully; favorably, well.
- Benefācio*, *ēre, ēci, actum, n.* (*bene & facio*), to do good, benefit, confer a favor.
- Beneficium*, *i, n.* (*benefacio*), a kindness, benefit, favor.
- Benevolentia*, *æ, f.* (*benevōlus, benevolens*), benevolence, goodwill, kindness, favor, sincere regard.
- Benignē*, *adv.* (*benignus*), kindly, courteously, liberally, freely.
- Benignitas*, *ātis, f.*, kindness, liberality, bounty, benignity, courtesy: *from*
- Benignus*, *a, um, adj.*, kind, liberal, obliging, generous; plentiful, abundant, copious; fertile, fruitful; courteous, gracious, flattering.
- Bibo*, *ēre, bibi, bibitum, a.*, to drink, quaff; to imbibe, drink in.
- Bibulus*, *i, m.* (*bibulus*, satiated with drink), Bibulus, a Roman cognomen in the Calpurnian gens. *M. Calpurnius Bibulus*, consul with Julius Cesar, A. U. 693: IX. 7.
- Biduum*, *i, n.* (*bis & dies*), the space of two days.
- Bini*, *æ, a, adj. pl.* § 119, III., two by two, two, double; two each.
- Bis*, *num. adv.* § 119, twice.
- Bithynia*, *æ, f.*, Bithynia, a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Euxine: VI. 20.
- Blanditia*, *æ, f.* (*blandus, courteous*), a complimenting, caressing, flattering; compliments, flattery.
- Blosius*, *i, m.*, Blosius, a friend of Tiberius Gracchus: VII. 13.
- Bocchus*, *i, m.*, a king of the Getulians: VII. 32.
- Bonum*, *i, n.*, a good thing, benefit, advantage. *Bona, ōrum, pl.*, goods, property, effects: *from*
- Bonus*, *a, um, adj.*, *melior, optimus*; § 125, 5, good, excellent; brave, gallant; valuable, precious; useful; virtuous, worthy; friendly; true, steadfast.
- Bos, bovis, m. & f.* § 83, R. 1, and § 84, Exc. 1, an ox or cow.
- Brachium*, *i, n.*, the arm.
- Brevis*, *e, adj.*, *ior, issimus*; short, brief. *Brevi, abl.*, shortly, in a short time.
- Brevitas*, *ātis, f.* (*brevis*), shortness, brevity.
- Breviter*, *adv.* (*brevis*), shortly, briefly, in brief, in a word.
- Britannus*, *a, um, adj.* (*Britannia, Britain*), British. *Britanni, ōrum, m. pl.*, Britons, the British.
- Bruma*, *æ, f.*, the winter solstice, midwinter, winter.
- Brundisium*, *i, n.*, *novo* Brindisi, a town in the southern part of Italy, on the Adriatic: IX. 9.
- Brutus*, *i, m.*, Brutus, a Roman cognomen in the Junian gens. *L. Junius Brutus*, the first Roman consul: II. 1—3. *M. Junius Brutus*, a celebrated Roman, and one of the conspirators against Cesar: IX. 27. *D. Junius Brutus*, one of the conspirators against Cesar: IX. 30: *from*

*Brutus, a, um, adj.*, brutish, stupid, dull.

*Bubŭlus, a, um, adj. (bos)*, of or belonging to an ox or cow.

*Bulla, æ, f.*, a bubble; an ornament of the shape of a heart, suspended from the neck of children until they were seventeen years old.

## C.

*C*, an abbreviation of the *præ-nomen* Caius.

*Cadāver, ĕris, n.*, a corpse, carcass, dead body: *from*

*Cado, ĕre, cecidi, casum, n.*, to fall; to fall in battle, be slain, perish; to fall out, happen, occur, chance.

*Caduceātor, ōris, m. (caduceus, a herald's staff)*, a herald, ambassador, envoy; one sent to treat of peace.

*Cæcilius, i, m.*, Cæcilius, a Roman name belonging to the Cæcilian gens.

*Cæcus, a, um, adj.*, blind.

*Cæcus, i, m. (cæcus, a, um)*, Cæcus, a Roman cognomen in the Claudian gens. *Appius Claudius Cæcus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 446 and 456: III. 18.

*Cædes, is, f.*, a cutting, wounding; murder, slaughter, massacre, carnage: *from*

*Cædo, ĕre, cecidi, cæsum, a.*, to cut, cut down; to strike, beat; to kill, slay, slaughter, destroy. *Cædere virgis*, to scourge.

*Cæsar, a* Roman cognomen in the Julian gens.

*Cæsar, āris, m.*, *C. Julius Cæsar*, a member of the first triumvirate at Rome, who, after the conquest of Gaul, overthrew the commonwealth, and became the first Ro-

man emperor: IX. 4. *Augustus Octavius Cæsar*, the nephew of Julius Cæsar, and second emperor of Rome: IX. 30.

*Cæsaries, ĕi, f. (cædo)*, hair.

*Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo)*, cut; cut off, slaughtered, destroyed, slain.

*Caius, i, m.*, Caius, a Roman *prænomen*.

*Calamitas, ātis, f.*, calamity, mishap, misfortune, disaster, loss, injury, damage.

*Calatinus, i, m. (Calatinus, belonging to Calatia, a town in Campania)*, Calatinus, a Roman cognomen in the Atilian gens. *A. Atilius Calatinus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 494: IV. 4—6.

*Calcar, āris, n. (calx, the heel)*, a spur.

*Calceamentum, i, n. (calceo, to shoe)*, a sandal, shoe.

*Calendæ, ārum, f. pl. (calo, to call)*, § 326, the calends, the first day of the month.

*Calesco, ĕre, n. inc. (caleo)*, to grow hot or warm.

*Calidè, adv. (calidus, warm)*, warmly, actively.

*Caligo, inis, f.*, darkness, obscurity; cloudiness, mistiness; a mist, a fog. *Dare caliginem*, to cause darkness.

*Callidè, adv.*, skilfully, cunningly, expertly, craftily, shrewdly: *from*

*Callidus, a, um, adj. (callum, callosus)*, skilful, tried, experienced; shrewd, crafty, cunning.

*Calpurnius, i, m.*, Calpurnius, a Roman name, belonging to the Calpurnian gens. *M. Calpurnius*, a tribune, A. U. 494: IV. 4—6.

*Calvitium, i, n.*, baldness: *from*



*Calvus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, bald.

*Camillus*, *i*, *m.*, Camillus, a Roman *cognomen*, in the Furian *gens*.

*M. Furius Camillus*, a Roman dictator, A. U. 359 : II. 20—24.

*Campania*, *æ*, *f.*, Campania, a fertile country of Italy, the capital of which was Capua: III. 15.

*Campānus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Campania*), Campanian.

*Campester*, *tris*, *tre*, *adj.* (*campus*, a field), of or belonging to a plain or field, level, flat, champion. *Exercitiōnes campes- tres*, exercises in the Campus Martius, a public place at Rome.

*Candidātus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, clothed in white. *Candidātus*, *i*, *m.*, a candidate, competitor, candidate for office. *Candidates were so called from their being clothed in a white toga.*

*Candidus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*candeo*, to glow), white, bright, shiny, clear, lucid; candid, open, frank, sincere.

*Caninius*, *i*, *m.*, a Roman name.

*C. Caninius*, a Roman consul.

He was consul for part of a single day only: IX. 26.

*Canis*, *is*, *m.* & *f.*, a dog.

*Cannæ*, *ārum*, *f. pl.*, Cannæ, a village of Apulia, near the River Aufidus: V. 8.

*Cannensis*, *e*, *adj.* (*Cannæ*), of or belonging to Cannæ.

*Cannius*, *i*, *m.*, Cannius.

*Cano*, *ēre*, *cecini*, *cantum*, *n.* & *a.*, to sing, play upon a musical instrument. *Canere receptui*, to give the signal for retreat, sound a retreat.

*Cantus*, *us*, *m.* (*cano*), the act of singing; melody, song. *Noc- tuæ cantus*, the screeching of an owl.

*Canusium*, *i*, *n.*, now Canosa, a town of Apulia, near the Aufidus: V. 20.

*Capesso*, *ēre*, *cepi*, *itum*, *a. intens.* § 187, II. 5, (*capio*), to take, seize, undertake, enter upon, take the management of.

*Capillus*, *i*, *m.*, a hair; the hair of the head, the hair.

*Capio*, *ēre*, *cepi*, *captum*, *a.*, to take, receive, adopt; to choose, select, make choice of; to hold, contain; to seize, take possession of, occupy, catch; to acquire, obtain; to capture, take captive; to charm, captivate, allure, attract; to take in, cheat. *Capere consilium*, to form a design or resolution; — to receive, sustain, suffer.

*Capitālis*, *e*, *adj.* (*caput*), relating to the head or life; capital, deadly.

*Capitolinus*, *i*, *m.*, *Capitolinus*, a Roman *cognomen* in the Manlian *gens*. *M. Manlius Capitolinus*, a Roman who saved the capitol from the Gauls: II. 23: from

*Capitolium*, *i*, *n.* (*caput*), the Capitol, one of the seven hills of Rome; the capitol or citadel, built upon the Capitoline Hill.

*Cappadōces*, *um*, *m. pl.*, the Cappadocians, the inhabitants of Cappadocia, a country of Asia Minor.

*Capra*, *æ*, *f.*, Capra, a lake near Rome: I. 8.

*Captivus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*capio*), captive, captured, enslaved, taken in war, or from the enemy.

*Captivus*, *i*, *m.*, a captive.

*Capto*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a. freq.* (*capio*), to catch at, strive to obtain, seek for, strive after, seek



- for solicitously, solicit; to take, seize.
- Captus*, *a, um, part.* (*capio*).
- Capua*, *a, f.*, Capua, the principal city of Campania: V. 10.
- Capŭlus*, *i, m.* (*capio*), a hilt or handle.
- Caput*, *ŭis, n.*, a head; a man, a person; life; source, origin; the capitol, chief city.
- Carbo*, *ōnis, m.* (*carbo*, a coal), Carbo, a Roman *cognomen* in the Papirian gens. *Cn. Papirius Carbo*, a Roman who was three times consul, between A.U. 632 and 667, and a general in the party of Marius; put to death in his third consulship, by order of Pompey: VIII. 19.
- Carbonarius*, *a, um, adj.* (*carbo*, a coal), pertaining to coals. *Negotium carbonarium*, the coal trade, the trade of a collier.
- Carcer*, *ēris, m.*, a prison, jail.
- Carco*, *ēre, ui, n.*, to be without, be in want of, be destitute of, be free from, go without.
- Caritas*, *ātis, f.* (*carus*), dearth, scarcity of provisions, dearness.
- Carmen*, *īnis, n.* (*cano*), a song, a poem.
- Carnīfex*, *īcis, m.* (*caro*, flesh, & *facio*), a hangman, executioner, torturer.
- Carpentum*, *i, n.*, a chariot, wagon, coach.
- Carpo*, *ēre, psi, ptum, a.*, to gather, pull, pluck, cull, crop; to harass, molest; to cut off piece-meal.
- Carthaginiensis*, *e, adj.*, Carthaginian, belonging to Carthage. *Carthaginienses, ium, m. pl.*, the Carthaginians: *from*
- Carthāgo*, *īnis, f.*, Carthage, a maritime city of Africa, once the rival of Rome: IV. 3. *Carthago Nova*, New Carthage, a city of Spain, now Carthagena: V. 22.
- Carus*, *a, um, adj.*, *ior, issimus*; dear, precious, costly; beloved, dear.
- Casa*, *a, f.*, a cottage, cabin, or hut, of turf, straw, &c., a soldier's hut.
- Casilinātes, um, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Casilinum: V. 14: *from*
- Casilinum*, *i, n.*, now Castelluccio, a town of Campania: V. 12.
- Casilinus*, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Casilinum.
- Cassius*, *i, m.*, Cassius, a Roman name belonging to the Cassian gens. *C. Cassius*, a distinguished Roman, one of the conspirators against Cesar: IX. 11. *Also*, a boy, the school-fellow of Faustus the son of Sylla: IX. 14.
- Castellum*, *i, n. dim.* (*castrum*, a castle), a castle, fortress, fort, fortified place.
- Castigo*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to chastise, punish, correct; to chide, reprove.
- Castra*, *ōrum, n. pl.*, a camp, encampment. *Castra alicujus sequi*, to attend the camp of, to serve under —.
- Cusus*, *ūs, m.* (*cado*), a fall or falling; downfall. *Fig.*, misfortune, adversity, calamity; an event, accident, chance.
- Catellus*, *i, m.*, a little dog, puppy.
- Catēna*, *a, f.*, a chain.
- Caterva*, *a, f.*, a troop, battalion, band or company of soldiers; a multitude, crowd.
- Catilina*, *a, m.*, Catiline, a *cognomen* in the Sergian gens. *L.*

*Sergius Catilina*, a Roman nobleman, who, with others, conspired against the republic. His conspiracy was brought to light by Cicero, and Catiline was defeated by Antony, and perished, with most of his army: IX. 22.

*Cato, ōnis, m.*, Cato, a *cognomen* in the Porcian *gens*. *M. Porcius Cato*, surnamed *Censorinus*, the Censor, was contemporary with the elder Scipio Africanus, and was greatly distinguished for the severity of his manners: VI. 6—16. *M. Porcius Cato Uticensis*, the grandson of Cato the Censor. He joined the party of Pompey, and, after their defeat, put an end to his own life at Utica, whence he has obtained the *agnomen* of *Uticensis*: IX. 13.

*Catŭlus, i, m.*, a little dog, whelp, puppy.

*Catŭlus, i, m. (catus, shrewd)*, Catulus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Lutatian *gens*. *C. Lutatius Catulus*, a Roman consul, who put an end to the first Punic war, A. U. 510: IV. 13. *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, a consul, A. U. 674: VIII. 22.

*Cauda, æ, f.*, the tail of a beast, bird, or fish.

*Caudex, ĭcis, m. (caudex, a boat)*, Caudex, a Roman *cognomen* in the Claudian *gens*. *Appius Claudius Caudex*, a Roman consul, A. U. 488: IV. 1.

*Caudĭnus, a, um, adj. (Caudium)*, of or pertaining to Caudium, a city of the Herpini in Italy, Caudine.

*Causa, æ, f.*, a cause, reason; a pretext, excuse; an occasion, motive; a cause or suit at law;

a matter, business, affair; a cause, party. *Causâ, with the gen.*, on account of, for the purpose or sake of. *Quâ de causâ*, for which reason, wherefore.

*Causor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (causa)*, to pretend, or plead in the way of excuse, allege as a reason.

*Cautus, a, um, adj. (caveo)*, cautious, *cautissimus*; cautious, careful, wary, provident, circumspect, prudent.

*Cavea, æ, f. (cavus, hollow)*, a hollow, cavity; a cave, den for wild beasts; a cage or coop for birds.

*Caveo, ěre, i, cautum, a. & n.*, to beware of, take heed of, be aware, guard against, avoid, shun; to keep or ward off; to provide, take care. *Imp., cavendum est*, measures must be taken. *Cavere sibi*, to provide for one's safety.

*Cecĭdi. See Cado.*

*Cecĭdi. See Cædo.*

*Cecĭni. See Cano.*

*Cedo, ěre, cessi, cessum, n. & a.*, to give place, give way, yield, withdraw, retire, depart; to cede, give up, concede, grant; to submit, yield to; to happen, turn out.

*Celebrâtus, a, um, part. & adj., ior, issĭmus, (celebro)*, celebrated, solemnized, frequented; distinguished.

*Celebrĭtas, âtis, f. (celĕber, celebrated)*, a great resort, crowd; glory, renown, fame, celebrity.

*Celĕbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (celeber)*, to frequent, resort to; to celebrate, solemnize; to praise, extol.

*Celer, ěris, e, adj., ior, errĭmus*; swift, speedy, active, fleet, quick.

*Celeritas*, ātis, *f.* (*celer*), swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity, activity.

*Celeriter*, *adv.* (*celer*), *celerius*, *celerissime*; quickly, speedily, immediately.

*Celo*, āre, āvi, ātum, *a.*, to hide, conceal, keep secret, cover.

*Celsus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, lofty, high, upright, stately.

*Celtiberi*, ōrum, *m. pl.* (*Celtiberia*), the Celtiberians, inhabitants of Celtiberia, a part of Spain on the Iberus: V. 22.

*Censeo*, ēre, ūi, *sum*, *a.*, to think, judge, suppose, imagine, apprehend, be of opinion, express an opinion, as in the senate, &c.; to ordain, decree, resolve; to assess, appraise, tax.

*Censor*, ōris, *m.* (*censeo*), a censor, a Roman magistrate appointed every fifth year to take the census, and to inspect the public morals. He degraded those citizens guilty of scandalous offences, a senator, by removing him from the senate, a knight, by depriving him of his horse, &c.

*Censura*, æ, *f.* (*censor*), the censorship, office of censor.

*Census*, ūs, *m.*, a census; a valuation of every man's estate; a general registration. *Agere census*, to take a census.

*Centesimus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*centum*), the hundredth.

*Centies*, *adv.*, a hundred times: from *Centum*, *num.* *adj. pl. ind.*, a hundred.

*Centuria*, æ, *f.* (*centum*), a century or hundred; a company of one hundred soldiers; a division of the Roman people; a century.

*Centurio*, ōnis, *m.* (*centum*), a cen-

turion, a captain of a century or hundred.

*Cepi*. See *Capio*.

*Cerebrum*, i, *n.*, the brain.

*Ceres*, *Cerēris*, *f.*, Ceres, the daughter of Saturn and Ops, and goddess of corn.

*Cerno*, ēre, crevi, *cretum*, *a.*, to sift, separate by a sieve; to consider, deliberate, distinguish, judge, determine, decide, decree; to contend; to see, behold; to see, discern, perceive, understand.

*Certāmen*, inis, *n.* (*certo*), a contest, strife, contention, debate; a game, exercise; a battle, engagement, combat.

*Certatim*, *adv.* (*certo*), earnestly, eagerly, emulously.

*Certè*, or *Certò*, *adv.* (*certus*), certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly.

*Certo*, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.*, to contend, strive, vie, struggle, fight. *Certatur*, *imp.*, the contest is maintained, they contend.

*Certus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, determined, resolved; tried, faithful, safe, trustworthy; certain, fixed, sure; well-known, manifest, evident; fixed upon, appointed, established.

*Cerva*, æ, *f.*, a hind, deer.

*Cervix*, icis, *f.*, the hinder part of the neck; the neck.

*Cessi*. See *Cedo*.

*Cesso*, āre, āvi, ātum, *n. freq.* (*cedo*), to cease, give over, leave off, pause, delay.

*Cetēra*, ērum, *adj.*, not used in *nom. masc.*, other, the other, the rest, residue, or remainder.

*Cetērūm*, *adj.* (*cetēra*), as for the rest, in other respects, otherwise; but, furthermore, moreover.

*Charta*, æ, *f.*, paper.

*Chrysogōnus*, *i*, *m.*, Chrysogonus, a freedman of Sylla's : IX. 21.

*Cibus*, *i*, *m.*, food, nourishment, aliment, victuals, meat.

*Cicat̄rix*, *īcis*, *f.*, a cicatrice, scar.

*Cicer*, *ēris*, *n.*, a small pulse, vetches, chick-pease.

*Cicēro*, *ōnis*, *m.* (*cicer*), Cicero, a Roman *cognomen* in the Tullian *gens*. *M. Tullius Cicero*, the most illustrious of the Roman orators, born at Arpinum, in the year B. C. 103 : IX. 20.

*Cimber*, *bri*, *m.*, a Cimbrian ; the *Cimbrians* were the ancient inhabitants of the Cimbrian *Chersonesus*, now Jutland, in Denmark : VII. 33.

*Cimbr̄icus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Cimber*), Cimbrian.

*Cineas*, *æ*, *m.* § 44, Cineas, a minister and ambassador of Pyrrhus : III. 17.

*Cincinnātus*, *i*, *m.* (*cincinnatus*, having curled or crisped hair), *Cincinnatus*, a Roman *cognomen* in the Quintian *gens*. *L. Quintius Cincinnatus*, an illustrious Roman dictator, A. U. 296 : II. 16, 17.

*Cingo*, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.*, to gird, tie about, surround, encompass, embrace. *Cingere obsidione*, to blockade, besiege. *Diademate cingere*, to crown. *Cingi gladio*, to gird on one's sword.

*Cinis*, *ēris*, *m.* & *f.*, ashes, embers, cinders.

*Cinxi*. See *Cingo*.

*Circa*, *adv.* & *prep.* with the *acc.*, about, around.

*Circensis*, *e*, *adj.* (*circus*, a circus), relating to the circus. *Circenscs ludī*, the Circensian games, games celebrated in the Roman circus.

*Circūlus*, *i*, *m.*, *dim.* (*circus*), a circle, any thing circular ; a company or circle of men.

*Circum*, *prep.* with the *acc.*, around, about, near.

*Circumāro*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*circum* & *aro*), to plough around.

*Circumdo*, *dāre*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *a.* (*circum* & *do*), to put or set round, to surround, encompass, environ, invest.

*Circumdūco*, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*circum* & *duco*), to lead or draw round. *Fig.*, to cheat, deceive ; to cancel, annul.

*Circumēo*, *īre*, *ii*, *ītum*, *a.* (*circum* & *eo*), to go round, surround, try, solicit, canvass.

*Circumfēro*, *ferre*, *tūli*, *lātum*, *a.* (*circum* & *fero*), to carry round.

*Circumfundo*, *ēre*, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, *a.* (*circum* & *fundo*), to pour round, sprinkle about, circumfuse ; to surround, encompass.

*Circumfūsus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*circumfundo*), poured round, surrounding. *Circumfusi*, *sc.* *homines*, the surrounding multitude.

*Circumiens*, *euntis*, *part.* (*circumco*.)

*Circumjicio*, *ēre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, *a.* (*circum* & *jacio*, to cast), to cast around.

*Circumpōno*, *ēre*, *osui*, *osītum*, *a.* (*circum* & *pono*), to place or set round.

*Circumscribo*, *ēre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a.* (*circum* & *scribo*), to draw a circle around ; to circumscribe, limit, bound, confine.

*Circumsessus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* : from *Circumsideo*, *ēre*, *ēdi*, *essum*, *a.* & *n.* (*circum* & *sedeo*), to sit or stand round ; to besiege, invest ; lay siege to ; to surround.



- Circumstans*, *tis*, *part.*, standing round. *Subs.*, a bystander: *from*
- Circumsto*, *āre*, *stēti*, *a.* (*circum & sto*), to stand round, to beset, surround.
- Circumvōho*, *ēre*, *exi*, *ectum*, *a.* (*circum & vōho*); to carry round.
- Circumvēnio*, *ire*, *vēni*, *ventum*, *a.* (*circum & venio*), to come round, surround, encompass, blockade, beset; to circumvent, deceive.
- Cisalpinus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*cis*, on this side, & *Alpes*), Cisalpine, on this side the Alps.
- Citerior*, *adj.* of the *comp. degree*, *sup.* *cūtmus*, § 126, 1, (*cis*, on this side), nearer, hither.
- Cito*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. freq.* (*cieo*, to excite), to excite, stir up, rouse; to incite, impel, stimulate; to summon, cite; to call off, read aloud, name.
- Citra*, *prep.* with the *acc.* (*cis*), on this side.
- Civicus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*civis*), civil, civic. *Civica corona*, a civic crown, a garland of oak given to him who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.
- Civilis*, *e*, *adj.*, of or belonging to the citizens, civil: *from*
- Civis*, *is*, *m.* & *f.*, a citizen, free inhabitant of a town or city.
- Civitas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*civis*), the body of citizens, the citizens; a city, state, nation, government; the freedom of a city, citizenship.
- Clades*, *is*, *f.*, loss, injury, disaster; overthrow, defeat, discomfiture; slaughter, destruction. *Accipere cladem*, to suffer a defeat.
- Clam*, *adv.* & *prep.* with the *abl.* and *acc.*, privately, privily, secretly; without the knowledge of.
- Clamito*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.* *freq.*, to cry aloud, vociferate, shout: *from*
- Clamo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.*, to cry, cry aloud, exclaim.
- Clamor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*clamo*), a loud voice, cry, shout, clamor, noise.
- Clandestinus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*clam*), secret, hidden, unknown, private, clandestine.
- Clangor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*clango*, to sound), the sound of a trumpet; a cry, scream, yell. *Anserum clangor*, the cackling of geese.
- Clarē*, *adv.* (*clarus*), clearly, splendidly, brightly, distinctly.
- Clareo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* (*clarus*), to be clear or bright; to shine; to be illustrious or famous.
- Claritas*, *ātis*, *f.*, clearness, brightness, splendor: *from*
- Clarus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*; clear, bright, splendid; loud, distinct. *Fig.*, manifest, open, evident; famous, illustrious, distinguished, celebrated, renowned.
- Classicum*, *i*, *n.*, the sound of a trumpet; a trumpet.
- Classis*, *is*, *f.*, a class, company, order of citizens; a fleet, armament.
- Claudia*, *æ*, *f.*, Claudia, a Roman name, belonging to females of the Claudian gens. Claudia, the sister of Appius Claudius Pulcher: IV. 12.
- Claudius*, *i*, *m.*, Claudius, a Roman name belonging to the Claudian gens. Appius Claudius, a decemvir: II. 18.
- Claudo*, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.*, to shut, close, confine, shut in, enclose; to surround, encompass.
- Claustrum*, *i*, *n.* (*claudio*), a bar, bolt, barrier.



*Clausula*, *æ*, *f.* (*clauda*), a finishing clause; a close, conclusion.

*Clausus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*claudio*).

*Clava*, *æ*, *f.*, a club, cudgel.

*Clavis*, *is*, *f.* (*claudio*), a key; a bar, bolt.

*Clavus*, *i*, *m.*, a nail.

*Clemens*, *tis*, *adj.*, calm, gentle; mild, compassionate, merciful, clement.

*Clementer*, *adv.* (*clemens*), gently, mildly, quietly, placidly, with clemency.

*Clementia*, *æ*, *f.* (*clemens*), mildness, gentleness, clemency; calmness, stillness.

*Cleopătra*, *æ*, *f.*, Cleopatra, queen of Egypt: IX. 34.

*Clients*, *entis*, *m.*, a client, dependant, one under the protection of a patron. *The plebeians, at Rome, were accustomed to select some patrician as their patron, on whom they depended for protection.*

*Clodius*, *i*, *m.*, Clodius, a Roman name belonging to the Clodian gens. See Pulcher.

*Clălia*, *æ*, *f.*, Clălia, a noble Roman maiden: II. 6.

*Clusini*, *orum*, *m. pl.*, the Clusinians, inhabitants of Clusium: from

*Clusium*, *i*, *n.*, Clusium, a town of Etruria: II. 21.

*Clypea*, *æ*, *f.*, Clypea, a city of Africa: IV. 8.

*Clypeus*, *i*, *m.*, a shield, buckler, target.

*Cn.*, an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Cnæus.

*Cnæus*, *i*, *m.*, Cnæus, a Roman *prænomen*.

*Coactus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*cogo*).

*Coæquo*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* (*con* & *æquo*), to level, make equal or even.

*Cocles*, *itis*, *m.* (*cocles*, a person blind of one eye), Cocles, a Roman *cognomen*. *Horatius Cocles*, a Roman who prevented the army of Porsenna from crossing a bridge over the Tiber: II. 4.

*Codex*, *icis*, *m.*, the body, trunk, stump or stock of a tree.

*Coëgi*. See *Cogo*.

*Călius*, *i*, *m.*, Călius, one of the seven hills of Rome: I. 16.

*Călum*, *i*, *n.*, the sky, heaven, the heavens; the air.

*Căna*, *æ*, *f.*, supper, the principal meal of the Romans.

*Căno*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *n.* & *a.* (*căna*), to sup, sup upon. *Imp. cănatum est*, a supper was given, they supped. *Inter cănandum*, during supper.

*Cănösus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, muddy, boggy, swampy, marshy, filthy: from

*Cănum*, *i*, *n.*, dirt, mire, mud, filth.

*Căpi*, *def. verb.* § 183, 2, I began *Imp.*, it began. *Militem căpi pănitere*, it began to repent the soldiers, *i. e.*, the soldiers began to repent, § 209, R. 3, (6.)

*Căptus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*căpi*).

*Coerceo*, *äre*, *ui*, *ütum*, *a.* (*con* & *arceo*), to surround, embrace; to keep in, confine, restrain, check; to repress, curb, control.

*Cătus*, *üs*, *m.* (*căco*, to assemble), an assembly, meeting; a multitude, crowd.

*Cogitatio*, *önis*, *f.*, a thinking, considering; thought, care, consideration, deliberation: from

*Cogito*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* (*con* & *agito*), to think, ponder, consider, meditate, think of.

*Cognatio*, *önis*, *f.* (*con* & *nascor*), relation by blood; kindred, relationship.

*Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco).*  
*Cognōmen, īnis, n. (con & nomen),*  
 a surname, family name; a name  
 subjoined to the *nomen*, and de-  
 noting the *familia*, or family. *It*  
*is sometimes used for the agno-*  
*men, the appellation, title.*

*Cognomīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*  
*(cognomen), to surname, entitle,*  
*name.*

*Cognosco, ēre, nōvi, nītum, a. (con*  
*& nosco, to know), to know; to*  
*learn, hear, find, ascertain, dis-*  
*cover, understand, be informed;*  
*to examine, investigate, explore;*  
*to try a cause; to recognize; to*  
*acknowledge, confess; to per-*  
*ceive, see.*

*Cogo, ēre, coēgi, coactum, a. (con*  
*& ago), to collect, assemble,*  
*gather, drive or bring together;*  
*to drive, impel; to constrain,*  
*compel, render necessary, force,*  
*urge; to induce; to confine, re-*  
*strain.*

*Cohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (con & ha-*  
*beo), to hold or contain; to check,*  
*stop, arrest; to confine, enclose;*  
*to repress, restrain.*

*Cohors, tis, f., a pen or coop; a*  
*cohort, band of soldiers consist-*  
*ing of the tenth part of a legion,*  
*and consequently containing, at*  
*different periods, from 300 to 600*  
*men.*

*Cohortor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con*  
*& hortor, to exhort), to exhort,*  
*encourage.*

*Colāphus, i, m., a blow or buffet*  
*with the fist.*

*Collatia, æ, f., Collatia, a town of*  
*Latium, in which Collatinus re-*  
*sided: I. 26.*

*Collatinus, i, m. (Collatia), Colla-*  
*tinus, a surname of L. Tarquin-*  
*ius, husband of Lucretia, and*

one of the first two consuls:  
 I. 26, and II. 2.

*Collātus, a, um, part. (confero).*

*Collaudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con &*  
*laudo), to extol, commend.*

*Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo).*

*Callēga, æ, m., a colleague, copart-*  
*ner in office.*

*Colligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, a. (con &*  
*lego), to gather together, collect,*  
*assemble; to get, procure, ob-*  
*tain.*

*Collis, is, m., a hill, hillock, rising*  
*ground.*

*Collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con &*  
*loco), to place, settle, dispose,*  
*arrange, set, set in order, sta-*  
*tion, post; to give in marriage.*

*Collocūtus, a, um, part. (colloquor).*

*Colloquium, i, n., conversation,*  
*converse, discourse; a confer-*  
*ence, an interview: from*

*Collōquor, i, cūtus sum, dep. (con &*  
*loquor), to speak together, con-*  
*verse, confer.*

*Collum, i, n., the neck.*

*Colo, ēre, colui, cultum, a., to exer-*  
*cise, practise, pursue; to culti-*  
*vate, attend to, tend, till; to*  
*cherish, take care of; to respect,*  
*honor, regard, venerate, worship.*

*Colonia, æ, f., a colony, plantation,*  
*settlement; a company of emi-*  
*grants, colonists, emigrants:*  
*from*

*Colōnus, i, m. (colo), a husband-*  
*man, farmer, cultivator; a colo-*  
*nist, settler, emigrant.*

*Color, or Colos, ōris, m., a color,*  
*complexion, tint, hue.*

*Columba, æ, f., a dove, pigeon.*

*Comes, itis, m. & f., a companion,*  
*associate, attendant, assistant,*  
*comrade.*

*Comis, e, adj., kind, courteous,*  
*good-humored, obliging.*

*Comītus, ātis, f. (comis)*, courtesy, affability, complaisance, good-breeding, mildness, kindness, civility.

*Comitātus, ūs, m. (comitor)*, a train, retinue, suite, company

*Comīter, adv. (comis)*, courteously, kindly, affably, gently, civilly, politely.

*Comitia, ōrum, n. pl. (comes)*, a public meeting for the purpose of voting; a public election, the comitia, an assembly of the people.

*Comitium, i, n. (comes)*, the comitium, a place in the Roman forum where the Comitia were held.

*Comītor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (comes)*, to accompany, attend, wait upon, follow.

*Commeātus, ūs, m. (comeo, to come and go)*, a passage, right of passage; a furlough; provisions, supplies.

*Commemōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & memoro)*, to mention, make mention of, recount, relate.

*Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & mando)*, to commit to one's charge, to consign to one's care; to commend, recommend, procure favor for. *Plurimūm commendare*, to praise very highly.

*Commīgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (con & migro, to remove)*, to remove, migrate, change one's place of abode.

*Commilito, ōnis, m. (con & milito)*, a fellow-soldier, comrade.

*Comminuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. (con & minuo)*, to lessen, diminish; to crush or break to pieces. *Fig.*, to weaken, impair.

*Committo, ēre, īsi, issum, a. (con & mitto)*, to join or bring to-

gether; to do, act, cause, perform, commit; to begin, commence; to consign, intrust, commit; to join, begin; to engage, fight. *With ut*, to pursue such a course that —; to cause that.

*Commōdē, adv. (commodus)*, fitly, aptly, conveniently, to the purpose. *Satis commode*, well enough.

*Commōditas, ātis, f. (commodus)*, aptness, just proportion, symmetry; indulgence, kindness; advantage, benefit.

*Commōdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (commodus)*, to adjust, adapt, accommodate; to give, afford, lend, furnish.

*Commōdum, i, n.*, advantage, profit, utility, convenience: *from*

*Commōdus, a, um, adj. (con & modus)*, convenient, apt, fit, suitable, agreeable.

*Commōneo, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. (con & moneo)*, to call to mind, remind, advise, warn, suggest.

*Commōror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con & moror)*, to stop, pause, stay, remain, tarry.

*Commōtus, a, um, part.: from*

*Commōveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. (con & moveo)*, to move together, move, stir, remove. *Fig.*, to move, touch, affect, disquiet, trouble, alarm, stir up, excite, provoke, enrage.

*Commūnio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. (con & munio)*, to fortify, secure.

*Commūnis, e, adj.*, common to two or more, the same, general, universal, public.

*Commūnīter, adv. (communis)*, in common with others, commonly, conjointly, promiscuously.

*Commutatio, ōnis, f.*, a changing, change, alteration: *from*

*Commūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (con & *muto*), to change, alter; to exchange, traffic. *Nihil est commutatum*, no change was made.

*Como, ēre, psi, ptum, a.*, to comb, dress, or adorn the hair.

*Compar, āris, adj.* (con & *par*), equal, even, like, suitable, agreeable.

*Comparatio, ōnis, f.*, a preparing or providing for, provision, preparation, acquisition: *from*

*Compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (con & *paro*), to procure, obtain, get, furnish, prepare, provide; to collect.

*Compello, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (con & *pello, obs.*), to accost, address, call by name.

*Compello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a.* (con & *pello*), to drive or bring together, assemble, collect; to compel, constrain, force.

*Compērio, īre, pēri, pertum, a.* (con & *pario*), to discover, find out, ascertain, learn.

*Compes, ēdis, f.*, § 94, (con & *pes*), a fetter, chain for the feet. *Dare alicui compedes*, to fetter, put fetters upon —.

*Compilo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (con & *pilo*, to pillage), to rob, spoil, plunder, pillage.

*Complector, i, plexus sum, dep.* (con & *plecto*), to encircle, compass, surround, comprehend, contain; to embrace.

*Compleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a.* (con & *pleo, obs.*, to fill), to fill, fill up; to complete, perfect, finish, perform.

*Complexus, ūs, m.* (*complector*), a compassing, encircling; an embracing, embrace.

*Complexus, a, um, part.* (*complector*).

*Comploratio, ōnis, f.* (*complōro*, to bewail), a lamenting, weeping; lamentation.

*Complorātus, ūs, m.* (*complōro*), a lamenting, weeping.

*Complūres, a or ūa, adj. pl.*, § 110 (con & *plus*), many, a great many, very many.

*Compōno, ēre, osui, ositum, a.* (con & *pono*), to put or place together; to put in order, arrange, dispose, order; to compose, settle, bring about, adjust; to construct, build. *Componere bellum*, to terminate, put an end to —; — to make, bring about, conclude.

*Compos, ōtis, adj.* (con & *potis*), master of, having in one's power. *Fieri compos voti*, to obtain one's wish.

*Compositus, a, um, part. & adj.* (*compono*), put or placed together, united; arranged, composed. *Ex composito*, according to agreement or concert: — quieted, stilled, put down, allayed, appeased, concluded.

*Comprehendo, ēre, di, sum, a.* (con & *prehendo*), to take or seize hold of, lay hold of, catch, apprehend, seize.

*Compressus, a, um, part.*: *from*

*Comprīmo, ēre, essi, essum, a.* (con & *premo*), to press together; to keep close, hold fast; to restrain, curb, repress, check; to suppress, quell.

*Comprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (con & *probo*), to approve, prove, confirm; to allow.

*Compūli.* See *Compello*.

*Compulsus, a, um, part.* (*compello*).

*Conātus, a, um, part.* (*conor*).

*Concedo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n. & a.* (con & *cedo*), to retire, yield,



depart, withdraw; to go, repair; to grant, give, allow, permit, concede; to pardon.

*Concelebro*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con* & *celebro*), to frequent, resort to; to celebrate together, solemnize; to praise, celebrate.

*Concēpi*. See *Concipio*.

*Concessi*. See *Concedo*.

*Concessus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*concedo*).

*Concha*, *æ*, *f.*, a shell-fish; a shell, sea-shell.

*Concido*, *ēre*, *di*, *n.* (*con* & *cado*), to fall down, fall to the ground; to fall, die, perish.

*Concilio*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*concilium*, an assembly), to conciliate, gain over, reconcile; to bring about, make, cause, effect, procure. *Conciliare alicui*, to acquire one's friendship.

*Concilium*, *i*, *n.*, an assembly, meeting, company, council.

*Concio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*concio*, to call together), a meeting or assembly of people, public assembly; an oration, harangue, public speech.

*Concipio*, *ēre*, *ēpi*, *eptum*, *a.* (*con* & *cupio*), to conceive, form, receive; to imagine, comprehend, understand.

*Concito*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con* & *cito*), to stir up, rouse to action, put in motion, excite, stimulate, incite. *Concitare equum calcaribus*, or *Concitare equum*, to spur, spur on —.

*Conclāmo*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *n.* & *a.* (*con* & *clamo*, to cry), to cry out together; to cry aloud; to shout, exclaim.

*Concordia*, *æ*, *f.* (*concor*, concordant), concord, agreement, union, harmony, unanimity.

*Concupio*, & *Concupisco*, *ēre*, *īvi*,

*itum*, *a.* (*con* & *cupio*), to desire greatly, long for, covet.

*Concurro*, *ēre*, *curri*, *cursum*, *n.* (*con* & *curro*), to run together, meet, rush or flock together, assemble; to fight, engage in fight.

*Concursus*, *ūs*, *m.* (*concurro*), a running or meeting together; a concourse; a conflict, charge, engagement, onset, shock. *Fit concursus*, a concourse is made, a crowd collects.

*Concūtio*, *ēre*, *ussi*, *ussum*, *a.* (*con* & *quatio*), to shake, move violently, agitate, cause to tremble.

*Fig.*, to trouble, disquiet, alarm. *Condemno*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con* & *damno*), § 217, to condemn.

*Condidi*. See *Condo*.

*Condiscipulus*, *i*, *m.* (*con* & *discipulus*, a scholar), a school-fellow, companion in learning.

*Conditio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*condo*), a making, constructing; a laying up, preserving; a state, condition, situation; a condition, stipulation, terms.

*Conditor*, *ōris*, *m.*, a maker, builder, founder, inventor, author: *from*

*Condo*, *ēre*, *didī*, *ditum*, *a.* (*con* & *do*), to lay or treasure up, hoard, hide, conceal; to finish, end; to make, build, establish, found.

*Condōno*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*con* & *dono*), to give freely, grant, present, bestow; remit, excuse, pardon, forgive.

*Condūcens*, *tis*, *part.*, hiring. *Conducentes*, *sc.* *homines*, contractors: *from*

*Conduco*, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*con* & *duco*), to bring or lead together, conduct, assemble; to hire, bargain for.



*Confeci.* See *Conficio*.

*Confectus*, *a, um, part.* (*conficio*).

*Conféro*, *ferre, tûli, collatum, irr.*  
*a. (con & fero)*, to bring, c  rry,  
put or lay together; to collect;  
to contribute, pay; to bring.  
*Conferre se*, to betake one's self,  
go. *Conferre signa*, to join  
standards; to unite armies: *also*,  
to join battle, fight.

*Confertus*, *a, um, adj., ior, issimus*,  
(*confercio*, to stuff), close to-  
gether, crowded, full; thick,  
close, dense.

*Confessio*, *  nis, f. (confiteor)*, a  
confession, acknowledgment.

*Confessus*, *a, um, part. (con-*  
*fiteor)*.

*Confestim*, *adv.*, forthwith, imme-  
diately.

*Conficio*, *  re,   ci, ectum, a. (con &*  
*facio)*, to make together; to  
make, cause, effect, execute,  
prepare, perform, do; to end,  
finish; to kill, slay, destroy,  
overpower; to waste, wear out,  
consume; to chew, masticate.

*Confido*, *  re,   sus sum, n. pass.,*  
*   142, R. 2, (con & fido, to trust)*,  
to trust, feel confident, depend  
upon.

*Configo*, *  re, xi, xum, a. (con &*  
*figo, to fix)*, to fix or fasten to-  
gether; to pierce, transfix.

*Confirm  tus*, *a, um, part. & adj.*,  
strengthened; strong, firm, res-  
olute: *from*

*Confirmo*, *  re,   vi,   tum, a. (con &*  
*firmitas)*, to make strong, strength-  
en, establish, re  stablish; to  
encourage, inspire with courage,  
animate; to ratify, confirm.

*Confiteor*, *  ri, essus sum, dep. (con*  
*& fateor, to confess)*, to confess,  
acknowledge, own.

*Confl  gro*, *  re,   vi,   tum, a. (con*

*& flagro)*, to burn; to be on fire,  
be consumed.

*Confligo*, *  re, xi, ctum, a. (con &*  
*fligo, to beat)*, to conflict, con-  
tend, fight, engage.

*Conflo*, *  re,   vi,   tum, a. (con &*  
*flo)*, to blow together, bring to-  
gether; to make up, compound;  
to raise, make, create, excite;  
to cause, occasion; to melt,  
fuse, forge.

*Confluo*, *  re, xi, n. (con & fluo,*  
*to flow)*, to flow or run to-  
gether, flock or crowd together,  
meet.

*Conf  dio*, *  re, f  di, fossum, a. (con*  
*& fodio, to dig)*, to dig. *Fig.*,  
to wound, pierce, stab, thrust  
through.

*Conf  gio*, *  re, f  gi, fugitum, n.*  
(*con & fugio*), to flee to for  
succor, flee, have recourse to.

*Confundo*, *  re, f  di, f  sum, a.*  
(*con & fundo*), to pour out to-  
gether, mingle, mix or blend to-  
gether; to discompose, trouble,  
perplex.

*Cong  ro*, *  re, essi, estum, a. (con*  
*& gero)*, to carry or bring to-  
gether, heap or pile up, amass,  
hoard, accumulate, collect; to  
give, bestow, heap.

*Congestus*, *a, um, part. (congero)*.

*Congestus*, *  s, m. (congero)*, a  
heaping or gathering together;  
a heap.

*Congr  dior*, *i, gressus sum, dep.*  
(*con & gradior, to go*), to move  
or go together; to meet, accost,  
address, speak to, converse with;  
to join battle, fight, engage.

*Congr  go*, *  re,   vi,   tum, a. (con*  
*& grex)*, to gather or collect  
together, assemble.

*Congressio*, *  nis, f. (congrador)*, a  
coming together, meeting.

*Congressus*, *a, um, part.* (*congre-*  
*dior*).

*Congressus*, *ūs, m.* (*congregior*),  
a coming together, meeting, in-  
terview; a conflict, encounter,  
contest, battle.

*Congruo*, *ēre, uī, n.* (*con & gruo*,  
*obs.*), to come together, meet;  
to happen, occur; to agree,  
suit, match, fit, correspond, an-  
swer.

*Conjicio*, *ēre, jēcī, jectum, a.* (*con*  
*& jacio*), to throw together,  
throw, cast, hurl, discharge.  
*Fig.*, to throw, cast, thrust, put.

*Conjugium*, *i, n.*, a joining to-  
gether, conjunction; marriage,  
matrimony, wedlock: *from*

*Conjūgo*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*con &*  
*jugo*, to join), to join together,  
connect.

*Conjunctē, adv.*, *iūs, issimē*, (*con-*  
*junctus*, connected), conjointly,  
jointly, intimately, on intimate  
terms.

*Conjunctio*, *ōnis, f.* (*conjungo*), a  
joining or uniting together;  
union, agreement, connection.

*Conjungo*, *ēre, xi, ctum, a.* (*con &*  
*jungo*), to join or unite together,  
connect, join to, associate, unite,  
couple.

*Conjuratio*, *ōnis, f.* (*conjuro*), a  
confederacy, combination; a  
plot, conspiracy.

*Conjurātus, a, um, part.*, con-  
spired. *Conjurāti, ōrum, m. pl.*,  
conspirators: *from*

*Conjūro*, *āre, āvi, ātum, n.* (*con &*  
*juro*), to swear together, com-  
bine, league together; to con-  
spire, enter into a conspiracy.  
*Conjuratum est*, a conspiracy  
was formed.

*Conjux*, *ūgis, m. & f.* (*conjungo*),  
a husband, wife, consort, spouse.

*Connubium*, *i, n.* (*con & nubo*, to  
marry), a lawful marriage, wed-  
lock, marriage, intermarriage.

*Conor*, *ārī, ātus sum, dep.*, to  
strive, endeavor, attempt, try,  
undertake.

*Conquiesco*, *ēre, ēvi, ētum, n.* (*con*  
*& quiesco*), to rest, be at rest,  
take rest, repose.

*Conquiro*, *ēre, quisīvi, quistum, a.*  
(*con & quero*), to seek after,  
search for diligently, try to pro-  
cure, rake up, collect.

*Consalūto*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*con*  
*& saluto*), to salute together, sa-  
lute.

*Conscendo*, *ēre, di, sum, n. & a.*  
(*con & scando*, to climb), to  
climb or go up to, mount, get  
up, ascend; to embark, go on  
board.

*Conscisco*, *ēre, īvi, itum, a.* (*con &*  
*scisco*, to inquire), to vote to-  
gether; to determine, resolve,  
decree; to execute, put in exe-  
cution. *Consciscere sibi mortem*  
or *necem*, to lay violent hands  
on one's self, kill one's self.

*Conscius, a, um, adj.* (*conscio*, to  
know), conscious, privy to, ac-  
cessary; guilty.

*Conscribo*, *ēre, psi, ptum, a.* (*con*  
*& scribo*), to write together,  
write.

*Conscriptus, a, um, part.* (*con-*  
*scribo*), written; enlisted, en-  
rolled. *Patres conscripti*, the  
conscript fathers, the senators;  
*the first Roman senators were*  
*called Patres, and those subse-*  
*quently added to their number*  
*were denominated Conscripti;*  
*but, in process of time, it became*  
*customary to address the whole*  
*body of senators by the term*  
*Patres Conscripti.*

*Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*con & sacro*, to consecrate), to consecrate, dedicate, make sacred, devote to the gods; to devote, appropriate.

*Consecūtus, a, um, part.* (*consequor*).

*Consector, āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*con & sector*, to follow), to go after, follow after, pursue; to seek, obtain; to imitate.

*Consēdi.* See *Consido*.

*Consensus, ūs, m.* (*consentio*), consent, agreement, unanimity.

*Consentaneus, a, um, adj.*, agreeable, suitable, consonant, meet, convenient, fit, consentaneous, consistent, reasonable.

*Consentio, īre, sensi, sensum, n.* (*con & sentio*), to consent, agree, accord, be of the same opinion; to conspire.

*Consēquor, i, cūtus sum, dep.* (*con & sequor*), to follow, go after; to imitate; to come up with, reach, overtake; to gain, obtain, acquire.

*Consēro, ēre, serui, sertum, a.* (*con & sero*, to connect), to join or knit together; to construct. *Conserere pugnam, manum, etc.*, to join battle, fight hand to hand, engage in close combat.

*Conseruo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*con & seruo*), to preserve, keep, defend, protect, save, maintain; to observe, regard, keep.

*Consessus, ūs, m.*, an assembly sitting together, an assembly: *from*

*Consideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n.* (*con & sedeo*), to sit together, sit.

*Consideratio, ōnis, f.* (*considero*), consideration, regard, circumspection.

*Considerātus, a, um, part.* & *adj.*,

weighed, considered; wary, attentive, considerate, cautious: *from*

*Considēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to consider, meditate, think of, weigh; to inspect, examine, observe, notice.

*Consido, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n.* (*con & sideo*, to sit), to sit down together, sit down; to settle; to light; to fall, sink; to pitch, encamp.

*Consilium, i, n.*, counsel, advice; deliberation, consideration, consultation; a design, intention, aim, plan, measure, scheme, intent, purpose, end; determination, resolve; prudence, discretion, sagacity, reason; artifice, stratagem; a council, assembly.

*Consisto, ēre, stiti, n.* (*con & sisto*), to stand firmly, stand fast, make a stand, stand, stand still, stop, take a stand; to remain.

*Consobrīnus, i, m.* (*con & sobrinus*, the son of a mother's sister), the son of a mother's sister; a cousin-german, first cousin.

*Consolor, āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*con & solor*, to console), to console, comfort, solace; to alleviate, relieve, make amends for.

*Conspectus, ūs, m.* (*conspicio*), the act of seeing; a sight, view; the sight. *In conspectum venire*, to come in sight. *Ad conspectum*, at sight of, on seeing.

*Conspetus, a, um, part.* & *adj.* (*conspicio*), beheld; conspicuous, remarkable.

*Conspexi*: *from*

*Conspicio, ēre, exi, ectum, a.* (*con & specio*, to see), to see, behold, look at, observe, discern, perceive.

*Conspīcor, āri, ātus sum, dep.* *con & specio*), to see, behold, descry.

*Conspicius, a, um, adj. (conspicio),* conspicuous, clear, visible. *Fig.,* illustrious, distinguished, remarkable.

*Conspiratio, ōnis, f.,* an agreement, league, combination, association, confederacy; union, unanimity, harmony, concord; a plot, conspiracy: *from*

*Conspiro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & spiro),* to blow together; to agree, unite or conspire together.

*Constans, antis, adj. (consto),* standing together; firm, steady, resolved, determined; constant, even, uniform, consistent; unmoved.

*Constanter, adv. (constans),* firmly, steadily; uniformly, evenly, regularly, constantly.

*Constantia, æ, f. (constans),* firmness, steadiness, uniformity of conduct, constancy.

*Consterno, ěre, strāvi, strātum, a. (con & sterno, to throw down),* to alarm, terrify, affright, dismay.

*Constīti. See* Consisto.

*Constituo, ěre, ui, ātum, a. (con & statuo),* to set up, place, erect; to found, build; to dispose, arrange; to establish, appoint; to place, put, station; to intend, determine, resolve.

*Consto, āre, stīti, n. (con & sto),* to stand together, stand; to consist of; to be consistent, correspond.

*Imp., constat,* it is evident, manifest, clear, or certain; it is agreed. *Satis or certo constat,* it is well or fully agreed. *Constare sibi,* to be consistent with one's self.

*Consuesco, ěre, ēvi, ētum, n. & a. (con & suesco, to accustom),* to be accustomed or used to a thing;

to acquire a habit by practice, be in the habit of.

*Consuetudo, ūnis, f. (consuesco),* custom, usage, use, habit. *In consuetudinem abire,* to pass into a custom, become customary. *Eoque consuetudinis adducta res est,* the affair was brought to such a degree of commonness, became so customary.

*Consul, ūlis, m. (consulo),* a consul, one of the two supreme magistrates annually elected at Rome. *The age at which one might first become a candidate for the consulship was forty-two.*

*Consulāris, e, adj. (consul),* of or belonging to a consul, consular. *Vir consularis,* one who has been consul, a man of consular dignity.

*Consulātus, ūs, m. (consul),* the office of consul, the consulship or consulate.

*Consŭlo, ěre, ui, tum, n. & a.,* to consult, deliberate, take counsel, reflect, consider; to ask the advice of any one, consult, ask, interrogate.

*Consultē, adv. (consultus, experienced),* wisely, prudently, advisedly.

*Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. (consulo),* to consult, deliberate; to consult for, provide.

*Consŭmo, ěre, psi, ptum, a. (con & sumo),* to take together; to eat, devour, consume; destroy; to waste, spend, employ.

*Consumptio, ōnis, f. (consumo),* a spending, wasting, consumption.

*Consumptus, a, um, part. (consumo),* consumed, spent, wasted, taken up.

*Consurgo, ěre, rexi, rectum, n. (con & surgo),* to rise, rise together.



*Contactus, ūs, m. (contingo), the act of touching; a touch, contact.*  
*Contēgo, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (con & tego), to cover all round; to hide, conceal.*

*Contemno, ěre, psi, ptum, a. (con & temno, to contemn), to make no account of, contemn, despise, slight; to hold in contempt.*

*Contempsi. See Contemno.*

*Contemptor, ōris, m. (contemno), a despiser, contemner; as an adj., disdainful, contemptuous.*

*Contemptus, ūs, m. (contemno), contempt, scorn, disdain, derision.*

*Contendo, ěre, di, tum, a. & n. (con & tendo), to stretch, strain; to exert, employ; to strive, attempt, endeavor; to go to, direct one's course; to go, hasten; to contend, assert, insist, maintain; to urge, solicit, entreat, beg.*

*Contentio, ōnis, f. (contendo), a straining; an effort, exertion, endeavor; a contention, contest, dispute, controversy.*

*Contentus, a, um, part. & adj. (contineo), content, satisfied, well-pleased.*

*Contextus, ūs, m. (contexo, to weave), a weaving or plating together.*

*Conticesco, ěre, ticui, (con & taceo), to be silent, keep silence, hold one's peace, be still.*

*Contigit. See Contingo.*

*Contīnens, tis, part. & adj. (contineo), contiguous, adjoining, adjacent.*

*Continentia, æ, f., a checking, restraining; moderation, continence, temperance; chastity: from*

*Contīneo, ěre, ui, tentum, a. (con & teneo), to hold, keep, include, contain, comprehend; to restrain, check. Continere se castis, to remain, stay —.*

*Contingo, ěre, tigi, tactum, a. (con & tango, to touch), to touch; to concern, affect; to arrive at, reach; to happen to. Impersonally, to happen.*

*Continuo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (continuus), to continue, prolong.*

*Continuo, adv., immediately, forthwith, instantly: from*

*Continuus, a, um, adj. (contineo), continual, without intermission, uninterrupted.*

*Contra, prep. with the acc. & adv., against, contrary to, in opposition to; on the contrary, on the other hand. Contra dignitatem, in derogation of —.*

*Contractus, a, um, part. (contraho).*

*Contradico, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (contra & dico), to speak against, contradict, gainsay, oppose, thwart.*

*Contrāho, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (con & traho), to draw together, bring together, collect, unite together; to fall into, enter into, engage in.*

*Contrarius, a, um, adj. (contra), opposite, contrary, at variance with, repugnant.*

*Contrebia, æ, f., Contrebia, a city of Spain: VII. 18.*

*Contubernālis, is, m. & f. (con & taberna, a hut), a soldier belonging to the same tent with one, one occupying the same quarters; a comrade; a familiar friend, companion.*

*Contubernium, i, n. (con & taberna), a dwelling together in the same tent; a tent.*

*Contūdi. See Contundo.*

*Contūli. See Confero.*

*Contumacia, æ, f. (contūmax, obstinate), contumacy, stubbornness, obstinacy, frowardness, perverse-ness, disobedience.*



*Contumelia*, æ, f. (*con* & *tumeo*, to swell), an affront, outrage, insult, contumely. *Verborum contumelia*, contumelious or abusive language.

*Contumeliōsus*, a, um, adj. (*contumelia*), abusive, insolent, contumelious, injurious, insulting, reproachful.

*Contundo*, ěre, ūdi, ūsum, a. (*con* & *tundo*), to bruise, crush, break, lessen, weaken, check, subdue, cripple, tame.

*Contus*, i, m., a long pole or staff; a pike or spear.

*Convalesco*, ěre, ui, n. (*con* & *valesco*, to wax strong), to acquire strength, to grow strong; to recover one's health, be convalescent, get well.

*Convēho*, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (*con* & *veho*), to carry or bring together; to convey.

*Convello*, ěre, velli, vulsum, a. (*con* & *vello*), to rend, tear, pull or pluck up, remove, displace, upset, overthrow, overturn.

*Conveniēns*, tis, adj., meet, fit, suitable, agreeable, convenient, becoming: from

*Convēnio*, ěre, ēni, entum, n. & a. (*con* & *venio*), to come together, meet, flock, assemble, collect.

*Convenit*, imp., it is fit, proper, suitable, becoming; it is agreed upon, settled, an agreement is made. *Convenire aliquem*, to meet with, go up to, speak to, accost —.

*Conversus*, a, um, part.: from

*Converto*, ěre, ti, sum, a. (*con* & *verto*), to turn about, whirl about, turn; to turn back. *Fig.*, to transform, change, alter; to apply, turn, direct.

*Convicior*, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*con-*

*viciū*, a loud noise), to rail at, taunt, reproach, revile.

*Convictus*, ūs, m. (*convivo*, to live together), a living together, intimacy, familiarity.

*Conviva*, æ, m. & f. (*convivo*), one invited to a feast, a guest.

*Convivium*, i, n. (*con* & *vivo*), a feast, banquet, entertainment.

*Convōco*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*con* & *voco*), to call together, assemble, summon, convoke.

*Coorior*, iri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (*con* & *orior*), to arise, rise, spring.

*Cophīnus*, i, m., a twig basket, pannier.

*Copia*, æ, f., (*con* & *ops*), plenty, abundance, supply, number; effects, goods, substance; pl., troops or forces;—power, opportunity, permission.

*Copiōsē*, adv. (*copiōsus*, copious), abundantly, copiously, plentifully.

*Copūla*, æ, f., a tie, band, fetter.

*Coquus*, i, m. (*coquo*, to cook), a cook.

*Cor*, cordis, n., the heart.

*Coram*, adv. & prep. with the abl., before, in presence of, in person, face to face.

*Corinthius*, a, um, adj., of Corinth. Corinthian. *Corinthii*, ōrum, m. pl., the inhabitants of Corinth, the Coriuthians: from

*Corinthus*, i, f., Corinth, the principal city of Achaia, in Greece: VII. 14.

*Coriolānus*, i, m., Coriolanus, a surname of C. Marcius, given to him for his bravery at the taking of Corioli, A. U. 260: II. 11—13.

*Coriōli*, ōrum, m. pl., Corioli, a town of Latium, on the borders of the Volsci: II. 11.

- Corium, i, n.*, the skin or hide of a beast; leather.
- Cornelia, æ, f.*, Cornelia, a name belonging to females of the Cornelian gens. The daughter of Scipio Africanus, the elder, and mother of the Gracchi: VII. 9. Also, the wife of C. Julius Cæsar, and daughter of L. Cornelius Cinna: IX. 4.
- Cornelius, i, m.*, Cornelius, a Roman name belonging to the Cornelian gens.
- Corneus, a, um, adj.*, of or like horn, horný, made of horn: from
- Cornu, ind. in the sing.*, § 87, a horn; the wing of an army; the horns of the moon.
- Corōna, æ, f.*, a crown, garland. Sub *coronâ vendere*, to sell as a slave. *Captives taken in war, when exposed to sale, are said to have worn a wreath upon their heads.*
- Corōno, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*corona*), to crown; to adorn, hang with garlands.
- Corpus, ōris, n.*, a body; a substance; the body, person.
- Corruptus, a, um, part.* (*corripio*).
- Corrigo, ěre, exi, ectum, a.* (*con & rego*), to set right, amend, correct, reform, remedy.
- Corripio, ěre, ui, eptum, a.* (*con & rapio*), to snatch, seize, seize hastily; to attack.
- Corrumpto, ěre, ūpi, uptum, a.* (*con & rumpo*), to tear apart; to waste, impair, spoil, hurt, injure, destroy, corrupt; to seduce, bribe.
- Corruo, ěre, ui, n. & a.* (*con & ruo*), to fall together, fall down, fall.
- Corruptus, a, um, part.* (*corrumpto*).
- Cortex, ěcis, m. & f.*, the bark of a tree, the rind.
- Corvinus, i, m.*, Corvinus, a Roman cognomen in the Valerian gens. *M. Valerius Corvinus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 407: III. 7, 8: from
- Corvus, i, m.*, a raven; a grapple iron, grapnel.
- Cos, cotis, f.*, a rock; a whetstone, hone.
- Cras, adv.*, to-morrow.
- Crates, is, f.*, a hurdle, crate, wicker vessel.
- Creber, bra, brum, adj.*, frequent, repeated, numerous, thick, close.
- Credibiliter, adv.* (*credibilis, credible*), credibly, probably.
- Credo, ěre, didi, ditum, n. & a.*, to trust, have confidence in, confide in, believe. *Satis credere*, to believe confidently, feel sure of any thing:—to think, suppose, consider. *Credendum est*, credit must or should be given.
- Cremĕra, æ, f.*, Cremera, a small river of Etruria: II. 14.
- Cremo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to burn, set on fire.
- Creo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to make, create; to cause, occasion; bring on; to elect, appoint, create. *Alicui invidiam creare*, to bring odium upon —.
- Crepida, æ, f.*, a slipper, sandal.
- Crepitus, ūs, m.* (*crepo*, to sound), a noise, rattling, clashing, ringing, tinkling. *Alarum crepitus*, a flapping —.
- Cresco, ěre, crevi, cretum, n.*, to grow; to appear, become visible; to increase.
- Creta, æ, f.*, Crete, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Candia.
- Cretensis, e, adj.* (*Creta*), Cretan.
- Crevi.* See *Cresco*.
- Crimen, ěnis, n.*, a reproach, charge, accusation; offence, crime.
- Crimĭnor, āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*cri-*

- men*), to accuse, charge with a crime, criminate, to allege as a reproach.
- Crinis, is, m.*, the hair of the head.
- Cruciātus, ūs, m.*, torment, torture, pain, anguish: *from*
- Crucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (crux)*, to torment, rack, torture, pain, afflict, vex, grieve, distress.
- Crudēlis, e, adj., ior, issimus, (crudus, bloody)*, cruel, fierce, savage, barbarous: *from*
- Crudelitus, ātis, f.*, cruelty, inhumanity.
- Crudeliter, adv. (crudelis)*, in a cruel manner, cruelly.
- Cruento, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to make bloody, or sprinkle with blood; to stain: *from*
- Cruentus, a, um, adj. (cruor)*, bloody.
- Crumēna, æ, f.*, a leathern bag, purse.
- Cruor, ōris, m.*, blood, gore.
- Crus, cruris, n.*, the leg from the knee to the ankle.
- Crux, crucis, f.*, a cross. *Cruci suffigere*, to crucify.
- Crystallinus, a, um, adj.*, of crystal, crystalline.
- Cubiculum, i, n. (cubo)*, a bed-chamber, a room.
- Cubitus, i, m. (cubo)*, the arm below the elbow; *in measure*, a cubit.
- Cubitus, a, um, part.: from*
- Cubo, āre, ui, ūtum, n.*, to lie, lie down, be in bed, recline, repose.
- Cubitum ire*, to go to bed.
- Cucurri. See Curro.*
- Cujas, ātis, adj.*, of what country, whence; belonging to whom.
- Cujus. See Qui.*
- Cujusdam. See Quidam.*
- Culcita, æ, f.*, the tick of a bed; a mattress; a cushion, pillow.
- Culmen, īnis, n. (colūmen, the top)*, the thatched roof of a house, the top.
- Culpa, æ, f.*, a fault, blame, guilt; an offence, crime.
- Culpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (culpa)*, to blame, find fault with, censure, reprove.
- Cultellus, i, m.*, a little knife, knife: *from*
- Culter, tri, m. (colo)*, a knife, the colter of a plough.
- Cultus, ūs, m. (colo)*, cultivation, care, culture, improvement, education; a manner of living; dress, elegance.
- Cultus, a, um, part. (colo)*, honored, worshipped; adorned, decked.
- Cultus munditiis*, studiously nice.
- Cum, prep. with the abl.*, with, along with, together with; against, to, towards.
- Cūm, or Quum, conj.*, when, whenever.
- Cumæ, ārum, f. pl., Cumæ*, a maritime city of Campania: II. 8.
- Cunctatio, ōnis, f. (cunctor)*, a delaying, lingering; delay, doubt, hesitation.
- Cunctātor, ōris, m.*, a lingerer, delayer; the agnomen of Q. Fabius Maximus: *from*
- Cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to delay; to hesitate; to scruple: *from*
- Cunctus, a, um, adj.*, all together, all.
- Cupide, adv. (cupidus)*, eagerly, gladly.
- Cupiditas, ātis, f. (cupidus)*, a wish, desire; an inordinate desire, passion; eagerness; avarice, ambition.
- Cupido, īnis, m. & f. (cupio)*, a wish, desire, passion.
- Cupidus, a, um, adj.*, desirous, fond, eager.

*Cupio, ĕre, vī & ii, itum, a. (cupio), to covet, desire, be willing, wish, long for.*

*Cur, adv. (quare, wherefore), why, wherefore, for what reason, to what purpose.*

*Cura, æ, f. (quæro), care, carefulness, attention, thought, regard, solicitude, anxiety; charge, conduct, direction.*

*Curatio, ōnis, f. (curo), a taking care, a charge; the administration or management of any thing.*

*Cures, ium, f. pl., Cures, a town of the Sabines: I. 9.*

*Curia, æ, f., the senate-house; a curia or ward.*

*Curiatius, i, m., Curiatius. Curiatii, ōrum, pl., the Curiatii, three Alban brothers: I. 11—14.*

*Curius, i, m., Curius, a Roman name.*

*Curo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (cura), to take care of, look to, order, attend to, provide, cause, take care, order.*

*Curro, ĕre, cucurri, cursum, a., to run, hasten.*

*Currus, ūs, m. (curro,) a chariot, car, wagon.*

*Cursor, ōris, m. (curro), Cursor, a Roman cognomen in the Papirian gens. L. Papirius Cursor, a dictator in the Sabine war, A. U. 430: III. 9, 10.*

*Cursus, ūs, m. (curro), running, a running; a course, motion.*

*Curūlis, e, adj. (currus), belonging to a chariot. Sella curulis, the curule chair, chair of state. Curules magistratus, the curule magistrates, those who were permitted to use the curule chair, namely, the consuls, pretors, censors, and curule ediles; curule magistracies.*

*Custodia, æ, f. (custos), a watch, guard; care; a keeping, guarding, charge, protection; a prison.*

*Custodio, ĩre, vī, itum, a., to keep, guard, preserve, watch, defend: from*

*Custos, ōdis, m. & f., a keeper, protector, defender, guard, sentinel.*

*Corporis custos, a body-guard.*

*Cutis, is, f., the skin.*

*Cyprus, i, f., Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean: IX. 17.*

## D.

*D., an abbreviation of the prænomen Decimus.*

*Dabam. See Do.*

*Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to condemn, sentence. Damnare multā, to fine, § 217, R. 3. Capitis or morte damnare, to condemn to death: from*

*Damnum, i, n., loss, hurt, harm, damage.*

*Daps, dapis, f., food, meat; a feast, banquet.*

*Datus, a, um, part. (do).*

*De, prep. with the abl., of, from; about, concerning, respecting; when denoting a change of condition, in place of, instead of, from being; — because of, on account of, owing to.*

*Dea, æ, f., a goddess.*

*Deambūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (de & ambūlo), to walk up and down, walk abroad, take a walk.*

*Debeo, ĕre, vī, itum, a. (de & habeo), to owe, be in debt; to be indebted to. With the infinitive, it denotes duty; it is proper, it is indispensable, one ought. Pass., to be owed, be due.*

*Debilis, e, adj. (de & habilis), in-*



- firm, feeble, maimed, impotent, disabled; weak, faint.
- Debitor, ōris, m. (debeo)*, a debtor.
- Debitor esse alicujus*, to be indebted for any thing.
- Decēdo, ěre, essi, essum, n. (de & cedo)*, § 242, to depart, withdraw, retire; retire from. *Decedere* or *decedere vita*, to die.
- Decem, ind. num. adj.*, ten.
- December, bris, m. (decem)*, the month December; the tenth month of the Roman year.
- Decemvirālis, e, adj.*, of or belonging to the *decemviri*: from
- Decemviri, ōrum, m. (decem & vir)*, ten men appointed to execute jointly any public commission, the *decemvirs*.
- Deceptus, a, um, part. (decipio)*.
- Decerno, ěre, crēvi, crētum, a. (de & cerno)*, to think, judge, conclude; to deliberate, determine, resolve; to settle, decide; to decree, adjudge, grant; to fight, contend, engage. *Decernere provincium* or *bellum*, to decree, to commit, consign —.
- Decerpo, ěre, psi, ptum, a. (de & carpo)*, to pull or pluck off; to pull away; to gather.
- Decessi. See Decedo.*
- Decet, uit, imp.*, it becomes, is proper, behoves, is right, fit, suitable.
- Decido, ěre, idi, n. (de & cado)*, to fall from, fall down.
- Decimus, i, m., Decimus*, a Roman *prænomen*: from
- Decimus, a, um, adj. (decem)*, the tenth.
- Decipio, ěre, ěpi, eptum, a. (de & capio)*, to deceive, beguile.
- Decius, i, m., Decius*, a Roman name belonging to the Decian gens. *P. Decius Mus*, a consul who devoted himself for his country, in the Latin war: III. 6. *P. Decius*, a Roman pretor: VII. 23.
- Declāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & claro)*, to make clear), to declare, show clearly, evince, manifest; declare, proclaim.
- Declīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & clino)*, to bend), to bend downwards; to turn aside.
- Decōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (decus)*, to adorn, beautify, embellish, decorate.
- Decrētum, i, n. (decerno)*, a decree, act, ordinance, statute. *Decretum ferre*, to pass or make a decree, enact.
- Decrētus, a, um, part. (decerno)*, decreed, resolved upon.
- Decus, ōris, n. (deceo)*, an ornament; grace, credit, honor.
- Decūtio, ěre, ussi, ussum, a. (de & quatio)*, to shake down, strike or shake off, beat down.
- Dedēcet, uit, imp. (de & decet)*, it misbecomes, or does not become.
- Dedēcus, ōris, n. (de & decus)*, disgrace, dishonor, shame, infamy.
- Dedi. See Do.*
- Deditio, ōnis, f. (dedo)*, a yielding up, surrender, surrendry.
- Deditus, a, um, part. & adj.*, devoted, addicted, given up: from
- Dedo, ěre, didi, ditum, a. (de & do)*, to give, give up, deliver; to surrender, submit; to apply, devote.
- Dedūco, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (de & duco)*, to bring down; to convey, conduct, bring, lead; to remove; to accompany, escort.
- Decesse. See Desum.*
- Defatigatio, ōnis, f. (defatigo)*, to weary), a wearying, tiring; weariness, fatigue.
- Defēcī. See Deficio.*



*Defectio, ōnis, f. (deficio),* a failing, defect, failure, want. *Fig.*, defection, revolt. *Defectio lunæ*, an eclipse —.

*Defectus, ūs, m. (deficio),* a defect, want, deficiency; a rebellion, revolt.

*Defendo, ěre, di, sum, a. (de & fendo, obs.),* to repel; to defend, keep, protect, guard, preserve; to assert, maintain.

*Defensio, ōnis, f. (defendo),* a defending, defence.

*Defero, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr., a. (de & fero),* to carry down or along; to carry, bring, convey; to offer, proffer, exhibit, give, confer, bestow; to tell, narrate, report; to bring or lay before one. *Honorem alicui deferre*, to bestow or confer upon —.

*Defessus, a, um, adj. (de & fessus),* weary, tired, fatigued.

*Deficio, ěre, fēci, fectum, n. & a. (de & facio),* to fail, be wanting; to lose strength, become feeble; to perish; to rebel, revolt, go over; to be eclipsed.

*Defigo, ěre, fixi, fixum, a. (de & figo, to fix),* to fix in the ground, plant; to plant, fix; to astonish, overpower, stupefy, strike motionless.

*Deflecto, ěre, flexi, flexum, a. (de & flecto),* to bend downwards, bend, bow; to turn aside; to turn, change. *Deflectere ad iracundiam*, to become passionate or irascible.

*Defluo, ěre, fluxi, n. (de & fluo, to flow),* to flow down, float down; to escape, vanish, pass away, perish.

*Deformitas, ātis, f. (deformis, deformed),* deformity, ugliness, unseemliness, defect.

*Defui.* See *Desum*.

*Defunctus, a, um, part.,* having gone through with or finished.

*Defunctus vitā, or defunctus,* dead: from

*Defungor, i, functus sum, dep. (de & fungor),* to discharge, execute, perform, get rid of, be freed from.

*Degēner, ěris, adj. (de & genus),* unlike one's ancestors, degenerate.

*Dego, ěre, i, a. & n. (de & ago),* to lead, pass, or spend; to live, exist.

*Dehonestamentum, i, n. (dehonesto, to disgrace),* a blemish, deformity; a reproach, disgrace, disparagement.

*Dein, or Deinde, adv. (de & in or inde),* then, after that, afterwards, next.

*Deinceps, adv. (dein & capio),* successively, one after another; after that, afterwards, next, in the next place; continually, hereafter.

*Dejicio, ěre, jēci, jectum, a. (de & jacio),* to throw, cast, or hurl down; to throw off; to bring down, strike; to overthrow, kill, slay.

*Delabor, i, lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor, to glide down),* to fall or slide down, fall.

*Delapsus, a, um, part. (delabor).*

*Delātus, a, um, part. (defero).*

*Delectabilis, e, adj.,* delectable, delightful, pleasant: from

*Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & lacto, to allure),* to allure, invite; to delight, please.

*Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo),* chosen, selected.

*Delectus, ūs, m. (deligo),* a choosing, selecting, choice; a levy of soldiers. *Delectum habere, agere, etc.,* to make a levy.

*Deleo, ěre, ēvi, ētum, a.,* to blot out,

efface, expunge, erase; to overthrow, destroy.

*Delibĕro*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de* & *libĕro*), to consult, deliberate, advise, take advice, debate, weigh, consider, ponder.

*Delicātus*, *a, um*, *adj.* (*deliciā*), delicate, neat, elegant, effeminate.

*Delicātē*, *adv.* (*delicātus*), delicately, softly, luxuriously, neatly, elegantly.

*Deliciā*, *arum*, *f. pl.* (*delicio*, to entice), delights, pleasures, pastimes, sports, luxury, indulgence.

*Delĭgo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de* & *li-go*, to bind), to bind, tie, make fast.

*Delĭgo*, *ĕre*, *lĕgi*, *lectum*, *a.* (*de* & *lego*), to choose, pick out, select.

*Delitescō*, *ĕre*, *litui*, *n. inc.* (*de* & *latesco*, to lie hid), to lie hid, be concealed, skulk, lurk.

*Delphi*, *orum*, *m. pl.*, Delphi, a town of Phocis, in Greece, situated on Mount Parnassus, where was the celebrated oracle of Apollo: II. 1.

*Delūbrum*, *i*, *n.*, a shrine, temple.

*Demigratio*, *ōnis*, *f.*, an emigration, removing from one place to another: *from*

*Demĭgro*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*de* & *migro*, to migrate), to remove, change one's place of residence, migrate, emigrate; to go away, depart.

*Demissē*, *adv.* (*demissus*, low), low, meanly, abjectly, humbly.

*Demitto*, *ĕre*, *mĭsi*, *missum*, *a.* (*de* & *mitto*), to send down, cast, thrust, or let down, lower. *Fig.*, to fix, fasten. *Demittere se ad aliquod*, to condescend, lower one's self, descend —.

*Demo*, *ĕre*, *dempsi*, *demptum*, *a.* (*de*

& *emo*), to take away, take off, subtract, withdraw, remove.

*Demum*, *adv.*, at length, at last, finally, truly, indeed, in truth.

*Denarius*, *i*, *m.* (*deni*, ten), a Roman denier, a silver coin worth ten asses, § 327, 2 & 3.

*Denĕgo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de* & *nego*), to deny, not suffer; to refuse to give; to re use.

*Denĭque*, *adv.*, to conclude, in fine, at last, finally; at length.

*Dens*, *tis*, *m.*, a tooth.

*Dentātus*, *i*, *m.* (*dentatus*, having teeth), Dentatus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Curian *gens*. *Manius Curius Dentatus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 462: III. 23.

*Denūdo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de* & *nudo*), to make bare or naked, despoil, strip.

*Denuntio*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de* & *nuntio*), to denounce; to intimate, declare, forewarn, foretell, proclaim; to command, enjoin, order.

*Deoscŭlor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*de* & *osculor*), to kiss.

*Depello*, *ĕre*, *pŭli*, *pulsum*, *a.* (*de* & *pello*), to drive, put, or thrust down; to drive away, expel, remove; to deter.

*Depĕreo*, *ĭre*, *ii*, *irr. n.* (*de* & *pereo*), to perish, be lost, go to ruin, be undone. *Deperire amore*, to love greatly, be desperately in love with.

*Depōno*, *ĕre*, *osui*, *ositum*, *a.* (*de* & *pono*), to lay, put, or set down, lay aside, leave off; to lay, put, place; to lay by, resign, throw aside; to cast away, abandon, give up.

*Deporto*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*de* & *porto*), to carry down; to carry or convey away.

*Deposco, ěre, poposci, a. (de & posco), to require, demand, request earnestly. Deposcere in servitutem, to demand for slavery, i. e., to claim as a slave.*

*Depositus, a, um, part. (depono).*

*Depręcor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (de & precor), to pray for earnestly, supplicate, beseech, beg; to deprecate, avert by prayers, beg to be freed from; to avert, remove.*

*Deprehendo, ěre, di, sum, a. (de & prehendo), to seize, catch, arrest, take unawares, overtake; to detect, surprise; to find, discover, perceive.*

*Depressus, a, um, part.: from*

*Deprįmo, ěre, pressi, pressum, a. (de & premo), to press or weigh down, depress, sink.*

*Depūli. See Depello.*

*Depulsus, a, um, part. (depello).*

*Derįpio, ěre, ripui, reptum, a. (de & rapio), to take or pull down, take away.*

*Descendo, ěre, di, sum, n. (de & scando, to climb), to go or come down, descend; to penetrate, sink into, pierce. Descendere or ex equo descendere, to dismount, alight —.*

*Descisco, ěre, scįvi, scįtum, n. (de & scisco, to inquire), to withdraw, stand aloof, revolt, alter, change. A senatu desciscere, to desert the senate, to abandon the party of the senate.*

*Describo, ěre, psi, ptum, a. (de & scribo), to write over, copy; to express, describe; to divide, distribute; to draw, delineate.*

*Desęro, ěre, ui, sertum, a. (de & sero, to connect), to abandon, leave, forsake, desert.*

*Desiderium, i, n., a longing for, de-*

*sire, love, affection. Desiderium alicujus, grief for the want, loss, or absence, of any person or thing; regret for one's absence: from*

*Desidęro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to desire, wish; to need.*

*Desidia, a, f., (deses, idle), idleness, sloth, inactivity.*

*Desįlio, ěre, ui or ii, n. (de & salio), to jump or leap down, alight, vault.*

*Desįno, ěre, sįvi or sii, sįtum, n. & a. (de & sino), to cease, leave off, give over; to end, terminate.*

*Desįpio, ěre, ui, n. (de & sapio), to dote, be foolish, act foolishly, be out of one's wits, be delirious.*

*Desisto, ěre, stįti, stįtum, n. (de & sisto), to cease, give over, desist from, leave off.*

*Desperātus, a, um, part. & adj., despaired of; desperate, past hope: from*

*Despęro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & spero), to despair of, be without hope, despond.*

*Despįcio, ěre, exi, ectum, a. (de & specio, to see), to look down upon; to despise. Despicere in domum, to overlook —.*

*Despondeo, ěre, spopondi, sponsum, a. (de & spondeo), to promise, promise in marriage, betroth.*

*Desponsus, a, um, part. (despondeo).*

*Destįno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (destįna, a tie), to tie; to destine, doom; to determine, resolve, design, purpose, aim.*

*Destįti. See Desisto.*

*Desum, deesse, defui, irr. n. (de & sum), to fail, be wanting, be wanting in duty. Deesse occasioni, to lose, let slip, fail to improve —.*

*Desūmo, ěre, sumpsi, sumptum, a.*

- (*de & sumo*), to take or pick out, choose; to assume, take upon one's self.
- Desuper*, *adv.* (*de & super*), from above; above; over.
- Detectus*, *a, um, part.*: from
- Detēgo*, *ēre, exi, ectum, a.* (*de & tego*), to lay open, uncover, expose, detect, disclose; to find out, discover.
- Detерreo*, *ēre, ui, itum, a.* (*de & terreo*), to deter, frighten, discourage.
- Detestor*, *āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*de & testor*, to testify), to call to witness; to imprecate, execrate; to detest.
- Detīneo*, *ēre, ui, tentum, a.* (*de & teneo*), to detain, keep, hold, hinder. *In carcere detinere*, to confine in prison.
- Detractus*, *a, um, part.*: from
- Detrāho*, *ēre, traxi, tractum, a.* (*de & traho*), to draw or take down, take away, pull or take off.
- Detrecto*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*de & tracto*, to handle), to decline, refuse, diminish, disparage.
- Detrimentum*, *i, n.* (*detēro*, to wear), a rubbing off; detriment, disadvantage, damage, loss, harm.
- Detūli.* See *Defero*.
- Deturbo*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*de & turbo*), to tumble, beat, or throw down; to demolish, overthrow.
- Devasto*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*de & vasto*), to lay waste, spoil, pillage, ravage.
- Devinco*, *ēre, īci, ictum, a.* (*de & vinco*), to conquer, vanquish, subdue.
- Deuius*, *a, um, adj.* (*de & via*), out of the way, retired, sequestered; difficult of access, inaccessible.
- Devōlo*, *āre, āvi, ātum, n.* (*de & volo*), to fly down, fly away.
- Devōveo*, *ēre, vōvi, vōtum, a.* (*de & voveo*), to vow; to devote to destruction; to devote, doom, promise.
- Deus*, *i, m., a* god, deity.
- Dexter*, *ēra & tra, ērum & trum, adj.*, *dexterior, dextimus*; right, on the right hand.
- Dextēra*, *& Dextra, ē, f.*, (*dexter*), the right hand; the right side.
- Diadēma, ātis, n.*, a diadem, crown.
- Diāna*, *ē, f.*, Diana, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and goddess of hunting: I. 23.
- Dicax*, *ācis, adj.* *cior, cissimus, (dico)*, witty, sharp, quick, acute, keen, satirical.
- Dico*, *ēre, dixi, dictum, a.*, to speak, say, utter; to relate; to mention; to call; to appoint. *Dicere sententiam*, to declare one's opinion. *Dicere causam*, to plead—.
- Diem dicere.* See *Dies*.
- Dictātor, ōris, m. (dicto)*, a chief magistrate elected on extraordinary occasions, and vested with absolute power, dictator.
- Dictātura, ē, f. (dictator)*, the office of dictator, dictatorship.
- Dictērium, i, n.*, a sharp saying, jest, scoff, witticism.
- Dictito*, *āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (dico, § 187, II. 1)*, to speak, say, or tell often, give out, say commonly; to pretend.
- Dicto*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (dico, § 187, II. 1)*, to dictate what another may write; to command, order, direct, prescribe, dictate.
- Dictum, i, n. (dico)*, a word, saying, remark, expression; response, prediction, prophecy; a command, injunction.
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico).*
- Didici.* See *Disco*.



- Didūco*, ēre, xi, ctum, a. (*dis* & *duco*), to draw aside, separate, divide; to stretch wide, open wide.
- Dies*, ēi, m. & f., in pl. only m., a day. *Diem dicere*, to appoint or fix a day for trial, summon to trial. *Die*, abl., by day, in the daytime.
- Diffēro*, ferre, distūli, dilātum, irr. a. (*dis* & *fero*), to carry hither and thither; to scatter, disperse; to spread abroad, proclaim; to defer, put off, postpone.
- Difficilis*, e, adj. (*dis* & *facilis*), hard, difficult.
- Difficiliter*, or *Difficile*, adv., ius, illime, (*difficilis*), difficultly, with difficulty.
- Difficultas*, ātis, f. (*difficilis*), difficulty, trouble; scarcity. *Cum ingenti itinerum difficultate*, with great difficulty in performing the journey; by a toilsome march.
- Diffīdo*, ēre, fīsus sum, n. pass. (*dis* & *fīdo*, to trust), to distrust, mistrust, despair.
- Diffūo*, ēre, xi, n. (*dis* & *fluo*), to flow on all sides; to run over, overflow. *Otio et luxu diffluere*, to give one's self up to —.
- Dīgītus*, i, m., a finger.
- Dignitas*, ātis, f. (*dignus*), merit, desert; dignity, greatness, authority, rank, honor, nobility, eminence, worth; an office. *Dignitas corporis*, personal dignity, dignity of deportment.
- Dignor*, āri, ātus sum, dep., to think or esteem worthy; to deign: from
- Dignus*, a, um, adj., worthy, deserving, befitting; convenient, fit, suitable, proper.
- Digrēdior*, i, essus sum, dep. (*dis* & *gradior*, to go), to step aside, turn aside, depart.
- Dilātus*, a, um, part. (*differo*).
- Diligens*, tis, adj. (*diligo*), fond of; diligent, careful.
- Diligentiū*, a, f. (*diligens*), diligence, carefulness, attention, industry.
- Dilīgo*, ēre, exi, ectum, a. (*dis* & *lego*), to love, esteem highly.
- Diluo*, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. (*dis* & *luo*), to wash, cleanse, purify; to refute; to dilute, dissolve.
- Dimicatio*, ōnis, f., a fight, skirmish, struggle, battle, contest: from
- Dimīco*, āre, āvi or ui, ātum, n. (*dis* & *nico*), to fight, skirmish, encounter, contend. *Imp., dimicandum est*, one must fight, a battle must be fought. *Dimicatum est, imp.*, they fought, the battle was fought.
- Dimidium*, i, n. (*dimidius*, half), the half.
- Dimitto*, ēre, īsi, īssum, a. (*dis* & *mitto*), to send different ways, send away, despatch; to dismiss, discharge, let go; to give over, drop, abandon; to repudiate, divorce.
- Dimōveo*, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. (*dis* & *moveo*), to move asunder; to divide; to remove; to move, turn away, divert, dissuade from.
- Diræ*, ārum, f. pl., curses, imprecations.
- Direptus*, a, um, part. (*diripio*).
- Dirīgo*, ēre, exi, ectum, a. (*dis* & *rego*), to direct, guide, steer, place straight; to range, draw up.
- Dirīmo*, ēre, ēmi, emptum, a., to part, divide, separate; to put an end to, terminate; to frustrate.
- Dirīpio*, ēre, īpui, eptum, a. (*dis* &



- rapio*), to tear asunder; to plunder, pillage, rob.
- Diruo*, ēre, rui, rūtum, a. (*dis & ruo*), to pull down, overthrow, destroy, demolish.
- Dirus*, a, um, adj., cruel, savage, fierce; direful.
- Dirūtus*, a, um, part. (*diruo*).
- Dis*, m. & f., *Dite*, n. adj., ditior, ditissimus; rich, wealthy, opulent.
- Discēdo*, ēre, cessi, cessum, n. (*dis & cedo*), to part, divide; to depart, go away, leave. *Discedere superior*, to come off victorious.
- Discerno*, ēre, crēvi, crētum, a. (*dis & cerno*), to separate, divide; to distinguish, discern.
- Discerpo*, ēre, psi, ptum, a. (*dis & carpo*), to pluck or tear in pieces; to scatter, disperse.
- Discessi*. See *Discedo*.
- Disciplina*, a, f., instruction, discipline: from
- Disco*, ēre, didici, a. & n., to learn; to acquire learning, study; to understand, make one's self acquainted with.
- Discordia*, a, f. (*discors*, discordant), discord, dissension, disagreement, variance, debate, strife.
- Discordo*, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*discors*), to be at variance, disagree, differ. *Ab aliquo discordare*, to fall out with, disagree with, quarrel with —.
- Discrīmen*, īnis, n. (*discerno*), a distinction, difference; danger, risk, hazard.
- Discurro*, ēre, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. (*dis & curro*), to run different ways; to run to and fro, run about.
- Discutio*, ēre, ussi, ussum, a. (*dis & quatio*), to shake, drive, shake off, disperse, dispel, dissipate, remove.
- Disertē*, adv., clearly, expressly; eloquently: from
- Disertus*, a, um, adj., ior, issimus; eloquent, copious, clear.
- Disjicio*, ēre, jēci, jectum, a. (*dis & jacio*), to disperse, rout; to destroy, shatter, dash to pieces.
- Dispar*, āris, adj. (*dis & par*), unequal, dissimilar, different.
- Dispōno*, ēre, osui, ositum, a. (*dis & pono*), to distribute; to place, put, set in order, arrange.
- Dispūto*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*dis & puto*), to discourse, treat of, debate, dispute, argue, discuss.
- Dissensus*, ūs, m., & *Dissensio*, ōnis, f., a dissension, disagreement, difference, variance: from
- Dissentio*, īre, si, sum, n. (*dis & sentio*), to differ in sentiment, dissent, disagree; to be unlike, different.
- Dissēro*, ēre, rui, sertum, n. (*dis & sero*, to lay in order), to speak, talk; to discourse, debate, dispute; to treat of, discuss.
- Dissēro*, ēre, sēvi, situm, a. (*dis & sero*, to sow), to scatter, disseminate, disperse.
- Dissimilis*, e, adj. (*dis & similis*), unlike, dissimilar, different.
- Dissimilitudo*, īnis, f. (*dissimilis*), unlikeness, dissimilitude, dissimilarity.
- Dissimūlo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*dis & simulo*), to dissemble, disguise, conceal, keep secret.
- Dissīpo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to disperse, scatter; to squander, waste.
- Dissuādeo*, ēre, si, sum, a. (*dis & suadeo*), to dissuade, advise against or to the contrary.

- Distrāho*, ēre, xi, ctum, a. (*dis* & *traho*), to draw or pull asunder, divide; to perplex, distract. In *diversa distrahere*, to tear in pieces.
- Distribuo*, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. (*dis* & *tribuo*), to divide, distribute.
- Districtus*, a, um, part., drawn, unsheathed: from
- Distingo*, ēre, nxi, ctum, a. (*dis* & *stringo*), to bind fast; to draw, unsheath.
- Disturbo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*dis* & *turbo*), to throw down, overthrow, demolish.
- Ditesco*, ēre, n. inc. (*dis*, rich), to grow or become rich.
- Dotio*, ōnis, f., rule, power, dominion, authority.
- Diutissimus*, a, um, adj. (*sup.* of *dis*), richest.
- Dito*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*dis*), to enrich.
- Diu*, adv., in the daytime, by day; long, for a long time; comp. *diutius*, longer, very long.
- Diuturnitas*, ātis, f., length of time, long continuance, long duration: from
- Diuturnus*, a, um, adj. (*diu*), of long continuance, long, continued. *Morbus diuturnus*, a protracted or lingering disease.
- Diversus*, a, um, adj., turned from one another, separated, opposite, contrary; other, different, unlike: from
- Diverto*, ēre, ti, sum, n. & a., to turn aside; to digress.
- Divido*, ēre, īsi, īsum, a. (*dis* & *vido*, obs.), to separate, divide; to distribute, portion out, allot, share.
- Divinatio*, ōnis, f. (*divino*, to divine), the foreseeing or predicting of future events, divination.
- Divinitus*, adv. (*divinus*, divine), from God, from heaven; by divine Providence, providentially; divinely, excellently.
- Divisi*. See *Divido*.
- Divisus*, a, um, part. (*divido*).
- Divitiæ*, ārum, f pl. (*dives*), riches, wealth.
- Dixi*. See *Dico*.
- Do*, dare, dedi, datum, a., to give, bestow, grant; to offer, present, furnish. *Dare veniam*, to pardon. To yield, give up, resign. *Honoribus operam dare*, to seek for offices or preferment. *Tutor dari*, to be appointed —. *Dare negotium alicui*, to commit an affair —, to give in charge —, direct —.
- Doceo*, ēre, ui, ctum, a., to show, inform, say, tell, declare; to teach, instruct.
- Docilis*, e, adj. (*doceo*), apt to learn or be taught, docile.
- Doctor*, ōris, m. (*doceo*), a teacher, instructor, master.
- Doctrīna*, æ, f. (*doceo*), the art of teaching; instruction, education, learning.
- Doctus*, a, um, part. & adj. (*doceo*), taught; skilled, learned, well versed, experienced.
- Doleo*, ēre, ui, n. & a., to grieve, sorrow, be sorry, be afflicted.
- Dolium*, ī, n., a cask, barrel, tub.
- Dolor*, ōris, m. (*doleo*), pain, grief, distress, mortification, sorrow, affliction, anguish; offence, injury; indignation, resentment, anger.
- Dolōsè*, adv. (*dolōsus*, cunning), craftily, cunningly, deceitfully, treacherously.
- Dolus*, ī, m., a cunning device, artifice, deceit, treachery, fraud.
- Domicilium*, ī, n. (*domus*), a house,

- habitation, place of abode, residence.
- Dominatio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*dominor*), dominion, authority, power; tyranny.
- Domīnor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to rule, reign, domineer: *from*
- Domīnus*, *i*, *m.* (*domus*), a master; a commander; a lord.
- Domo*, *āre*, *ui*, *ītum*, *a.*, to subdue, conquer, overcome, vanquish.
- Domus*, *ūs & i*, *f.*, a house, home.
- Domī*, at home. *With militiæ*, in peace, § 221, R. 3. *Domum*, after a verb expressing or implying motion, home, § 237, R. 4. — *Fig.*, a family.
- Donec*, *conj.* § 263, 4, until, while, whilst, as long as.
- Dono*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to give, bestow freely, present, honor, reward; to give up. *With the accusative of the person and the ablative of the thing*, to present with, to make a present of any thing to any one.
- Donum*, *i*, *n.* (*do*), a gift, present.
- Dormio*, *īre*, *ivi & ii*, *ītum*, *n.*, to sleep, slumber.
- Dos*, *dotis*, *f.*, a gift; a marriage portion, dowry; endowment, quality.
- Dotālis*, *e*, *adj.* (*dos*), of or belonging to a dowry, dotal.
- Drusus*, *i*, *m.*, Drusus, a Roman cognomen in the Livian gens.
- Drusus*, an eloquent Roman noble, uncle of M. Cato: IX. 13. *M. Livius Drusus Salinator*, a Roman consul, A. U. 533 and 545: V. 17. *M. Livius Drusus*, a tribune, A. U. 661: VII. 28.
- Dubito*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.*, to doubt, be in doubt, be uncertain; to hesitate. *Imp.*, *dubitatur*, doubts are entertained.
- Dubius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*duo*), doubtful, uncertain. *Dubium*, *i*, *n.*, doubt. *In dubium vocare*, to question. *Non est dubium*, there is no doubt. *Nemini dubium est*, no one doubts.
- Ducenti*, *e*, *a*, *adj. pl.* (*duo & centum*), two hundred.
- Duco*, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.*, to draw; to lead, conduct; to take, bring; to induce. *Ducere uxorem*, to marry, spoken of the husband only; to derive; to esteem, consider, think, hold, regard; to command, lead. *Ducere vitam*, to pass one's life, spend one's time. *Triumphum ducere*, to celebrate a triumph.
- Ductus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*duco*).
- Dudum*, *adv.* (*diu & dum*), but lately, a while ago, not long since.
- Duilius*, *i*, *m.*, Duilius, a Roman name. *C. Duilius*, a Roman consul, who obtained the first naval victory over the Carthaginians, A. U. 492: IV. 2, 3.
- Dulcis*, *e*, *adj.*, sweet, pleasant, delicious, dear.
- Dum*, *conj. & adv.*, while, whilst, whilst that; so long as, as long as; until.
- Duntaxat*, *adv.*, only, alone.
- Duo*, *e*, *o*, *num. adj.*, § 118, 1, two.
- Duodēcim*, *ind. num. adj.* (*duo & decem*), twelve.
- Duodēcimus*, *a*, *um*, *num. adj.* (*duodecim*), the twelfth.
- Duplex*, *icis*, *adj.* (*duo & plico*, to knit), double, twofold.
- Duplico*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*duplex*), to double.
- Duro*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to harden, make hard, indurate; to last, continue: *from*
- Durus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*;

hard, solid, firm; rigorous, severe; toilsome, laborious, arduous, difficult.

*Dux, ducis, m. & f.*, a leader, guide, conductor; a leader in war, a general, commander.

*Duxi. See* Duco.

*Dyrrachium, i, n.*, Dyrrachium, now Durazzo, a maritime city of Macedonia: IX. 9.

## E.

*E, or Ex, the former before consonants only, the latter before both vowels and consonants, § 195, R. 2, prep. with the abl.*, out of, from; of; according to, in accordance with, on account of, in consequence of. *Ex filia nepos*, —by a daughter. *For its changes in composition, see § 196, 5: for its signification in composition, see § 197, 5.*

*Ebrius, a, um, adj.*, drunk, intoxicated, inebriated.

*Ebur, ōris, n.*, ivory.

*Eburneus, a, um, adj.*, (*ebur*), of or like ivory, adorned with ivory.

*Ecquando, adv.*, when, at what time, whether at any time.

*Ecquis, quæ, quid, interrog. adj. pro.*, § 137, R. 3, whether any, if any, who or what.

*Ecquisnam, quænam, quodnam, or quidnam, adj. (ecquis & nam)*, who, what, whether any man, woman, or thing.

*Edax, ācis, adj. (edo)*, eating much, voracious, gluttonous.

*Edico, ěre, xi, ctum, a. & n. (e & dico)*, to declare, publish, make known, order, proclaim, command, reveal, relate.

*Edidi. See* Edo.

*Edictum, i, n. (edico)*, an edict, proclamation, order.

*Editus, a, um, part. & adj. (edo)*, high, lofty.

*Edixi. See* Edico.

*Edo, edĕre or esse, edi, esum, a.*, to eat, § 181.

*Edo, ěre, ĭdi, ĭtum, a. (e & do)*, to put forth, bring forth, utter; to speak, say; to declare, show, tell, relate; to make known, publish, proclaim; to produce, bring forth, give birth to. *Edere responsum*, to make a reply, give a response:—to exhibit; to do, achieve, perform, finish, end.

*Edōceo, ěre, cui, ctum, a. (e & doceo)*, to teach, instruct; to tell, show, make known, inform.

*Edoctus, a, um, part. (edoceo)*

*Educatio, ōnis, f. (educo)*, a breeding up, nurturing; education, instruction, learning.

*Educātor, ōris, m.*, he who brings up; a foster-father, nurturer: from

*Edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to foster, maintain, bring up, nurture, educate.

*Edūco, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (e & duco)*, to draw or lead forth or out, draw.

*Effectus, a, um, part. (efficio)*.

*Effeminātus, a, um, part. & adj.*, womanish, delicate, effeminate: from

*Effemīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & femina)*, to make feminine; to enervate, render soft or effeminate.

*Effĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (effĕrus, savage)*, to make fierce or cruel; to render wild or savage; to exasperate, enrage, madden.

*Effĕro, ferre, extŭli, elātum, irr. a.*



- (*ex & fero*), to bring forth, carry forth or out; to produce, yield; to publish; to say, speak; to raise, exalt, advance, promote; to carry out to burn or for interment; to bury, inter, burn.
- Efficio*, *ēre*, *fēci*, *fectum*, *a.* (*ex & facio*), to bring to pass, do, effect, accomplish, complete, finish; to make, perform, execute; to render; to cause, occasion.
- Efflo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *atum*, *a.* (*ex & flo*), to breathe out.
- Effluo*, *ēre*, *xi*, *xum*, *n.* (*ex & fluo*, to flow), to flow or run out, flow forth.
- Effodio*, *ēre*, *fōdi*, *fossum*, *a.* (*ex & fodio*, to dig), to dig out, dig up; to dig out, tear out.
- Effringo*, *ēre*, *frēgi*, *fractum*, *a.* (*ex & frango*), to break, break open, break in pieces.
- Effūdi*. See *Effundo*.
- Effugio*, *ēre*, *fūgi*, *fugitum*, *n. & a.* (*ex & fugio*), to fly away, fly, escape, flee; to avoid, shun, evade, escape from.
- Effundo*, *ēre*, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, *a.* (*ex & fundo*), to pour forth or out, empty, spill, shed; to spread, scatter, disperse. *Effundere se*, or *effundi*, to rush forth, to rush forth in crowds:—to throw out. *Effundi super ripas*, to be poured forth beyond, to overflow the banks:—to lavish, squander, waste; to throw down, let fall, drop.
- Effutio*, *īre*, *a. & n.* (*ex & futio*, *obs.*), to prate, speak foolishly, blab out, babble.
- Egēnus*, *a, um*, *adj.*, destitute, in want, needy, indigent: from
- Egeo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.*, § 250, R. 1, (2), & § 220, 3, to need, be in want; to be in want of, be without, stand in need of, require, be destitute of, lack.
- Egestas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*egēo*), want, poverty, indigence, beggary.
- Egi*. See *Ago*.
- Ego*, *mei*, *pron.*, § 132, & § 133, *m. & f.*, I. *Pl. nos*, we: *reflexively*, myself, ourselves.
- Egōmet*, *intensive pron.*, *m. & f.*, § 133, R. 2, I myself.
- Egrēdior*, *i*, *gressus sum*, *dep.* (*e & gradior*, to go), to go out, depart, depart from; to pass beyond, pass.
- Egregiē*, *adv.*, remarkably, excellently, egregiously, eminently: from
- Egregius*, *a, um*, *adj.*, (*e & grex*), excellent, remarkable, eminent, surpassing, egregious, noble, rare, extraordinary, distinguished, choice.
- Egressus*, *ūs*, *m.* (*egredior*), a going out.
- Egressus*, *a, um*, *part.* (*egredior*).
- Ejicio*, *ēre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, *a.* (*e & jacio*), to cast or throw out, eject, expel; to banish, drive out.
- Ejus*. See *Is*.
- Ejusdem*. See *Idem*.
- Elābor*, *i*, *lapsus sum*, *dep.* (*e & labor*, to glide down), to slide or slip away, glide away, escape, fall out.
- Elanguesco*, *ēre*, *gui*, *n. inc.* (*e & languesco*, to languish), to languish, grow faint, feeble, or remiss; to slacken, become enervated.
- Elapsus*, *a, um*, *part.* (*elabor*).
- Elātus*, *a, um*, *part. & adj.* (*effero*), raised up, raised; lofty, elevated, high; elated, puffed up; carried out to be buried, buried.
- Electus*, *ūs*, *m.* (*eligo*), a choice.
- Electus*, *a, um*, *part.* (*eligo*).



*Eleganter*, *adv.*, *iūs*, *issimè*, (*elĕgans*, elegant), elegantly, choice-ly, nicely; gracefully; with good judgment, wisely.

*Elegantia*, *æ*, *f.* (*elĕgans*), elegance, neatness, grace, polish, politeness.

*Elĕgi*. See *Eligo*.

*Elephantus*, *i*, *m.*, & *Elĕphas*, *antis*, *m.*, an elephant.

*Elicio*, *ĕre*, *ui*, *itum*, *a.* (*e* & *lacio*, to allure), to draw or bring out, elicit.

*Elido*, *ĕre*, *isi*, *isum*, *a.* (*e* & *lido*), to break or dash in pieces, crush; to strangle, throttle.

*Eligo*, *ĕre*, *lĕgi*, *lectum*, *a.* (*e* & *lego*), to choose, select, pick out, elect.

*Elisus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*elido*).

*Eloquentia*, *æ*, *f.* (*elōquens*, eloquent), eloquence.

*Eluceo*, *ĕre*, *luxi*, *n.* (*e* & *luceo*, to shine), to shine forth, be bright; to be apparent or manifest, be conspicuous, appear.

*Emensus*, *a*, *um*, *part.*: from

*Emĕti*or, *iri*, *mensus sum*, *dep.* (*e* & *metior*, to measure), to measure out, measure; to go through, pass over, traverse.

*Emineo*, *ĕre*, *ui*, *n.* (*e* & *mineo*, to hang over), to rise or grow up, be raised above, stand out or over, stand out, project; to appear, be conspicuous.

*Emitto*, *ĕre*, *misi*, *misum*, *a.* (*e* & *mitto*), to send forth or out, let go, let out; to sling, hurl, throw, discharge; to utter.

*Emo*, *ĕre*, *emi*, *emptum*, *a.*, to buy, purchase.

*Emollio*, *ire*, *ivi*, *itum*, *a.* (*e* & *mollio*), to soften, make soft, mollify.

*Emptor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*emo*), a buyer, purchaser.

*Emptus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*emo*).

*En*, *int.*, lo! see! behold!

*Enervo*, *āre*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* (*e* & *nervus*, a sinew), to take out the nerves; to enervate, weaken, enfeeble, debilitate.

*Enim*, *conj.*, § 279, 3, for, indeed; but; now. *At enim*, but, indeed.

*Eniteo*, *ĕre*, *ui*, *n.* (*e* & *niteo*, to shine), to be renowned or distinguished, shine forth.

*Ennius*, *i*, *m.*, Ennius, a very ancient Latin poet, born at Rudia, in Calabria: VI. 5.

*Ensis*, *is*, *m.* a sword.

*Eo*, *ire*, *ivi* & *ii*, *itum*, *n.* *irr.*, to go, walk, travel, march; to pass away, perish. *Itum est*, they went.

*Eo*. See *Is*.

*Eō*, *adv.* (*is*), thither, to that place, there, in that place; so far, to such a pitch or degree, to that degree; to this, thereto. *Eo usque*, so long.

*Ephesius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Ephĕsus*), relating to Ephesus, the capital of Ionia, a country of Asia Minor; Ephesian: I. 23.

*Epigramma*, *ātis*, *n.*, an inscription, title; a short poem, sonnet, epigram.

*Epirōtæ*, *ārum*, *m. pl.*, the Epirots, inhabitants of Epirus: from

*Epīrus*, *i*, *f.*, Epirus, a country of Greece, on the Ionian Sea: III. 25.

*Epistōla*, *æ*, *f.*, a letter, epistle.

*Epūla*, *ārum*, *f. pl.*, food, viands; a feast, entertainment, banquet; feasts, banquets.

*Epūlor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*epūlum*, a feast), to feast, banquet.

*Eques*, *itis*, *m.* & *f.* (*equus*), a horseman, a horse-soldier, troop-er, dragoon; a knight.

*Equester, tris, tre, adj. (equus),* on horseback; belonging to horsemen, equestrian; belonging to the equites, or knights, equestrian.

*Equitātus, ūs, m.,* the cavalry, horse: from

*Equito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (eques),* to ride on horseback.

*Equus, i, m.,* a horse, steed. *Ire, sc. equis,* or *in equis,* to go or ride on horseback.

*Eram. See Sum.*

*Erectus, a, um, part. (erigo),* raised. *Expectatione erectus,* on tiptoe with expectation.

*Erexi. See Erigo.*

*Erga, prep. with the acc.,* towards, for.

*Ergo, conj.,* therefore, consequently, then.

*Erigo, ěre, rexi, rectum, a. (e & rego),* to raise up; to set up, erect; to encourage, animate, cheer up, restore; to rouse, excite.

*Erĭpio, ěre, pui, reptum, a. (e & rapio), § 224, R. 2,* to tear out; to free, rescue, liberate; to take away by force, take away.

*Error, ōris, m. (erro, to go astray),* a going out of the way; an error, mistake.

*Erubesco, ěre, bui, n. inc. (e & rubesco, to redden),* to grow red, blush; to be ashamed.

*Erŭdio, ĭre, ĭvi & ĭi, ĭtum, a. (e & rudis),* to teach, instruct, inform, educate, polish, refine.

*Eruditus, a, um, part. & adj. (erudio),* instructed, educated; learned, accomplished, experienced.

*Erumpo, ěre, rūpi, ruptum, a. & n. (e & rumpo),* to break forth, rush forth, break loose; to sally forth.

*Eruo, ěre, rui, rūtum, a. (e & ruo),* to pluck, root, or dig up or out.

*Esca, æ, f.,* meat, food.

*Esse. See Sum.*

*Esse. See Edo.*

*Et, conj.,* and; also, too. *Et — et,* both — and.

*Etiam, conj.,* also, likewise; besides, even; yet, as yet.

*Etruria, æ, f.,* Etruria, a country of Italy, now Tuscany: II. 21.

*Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl. (Etruria),* the inhabitants of Etruria, the Etrurians: II. 4.

*Etsi, conj. (et & si),* though, although, albeit.

*Eum. See Is.*

*Euntis, gen. of iens, part. of eo.*

*Euripĭdes, is, m.,* Euripides, a Grecian tragic poet contemporary with Sophocles: IX. 6.

*Eurōpa, æ, f.,* Europe: VIII. 24.

*Evādo, ěre, vāsi, vāsum, n. & a. (e & vado, to go),* to go out; to get clear, escape; to ascend, mount, climb.

*Evĕnio, ĭre, vĕni, ventum, n. (e & venio),* to come out; to issue, end, turn out, prove; to happen, occur, chance. *Evĕnit, imp.,* it happens, occurs.

*Eventus, ūs, m. (evenio),* an issue, result; the event; the issue, end. *Eventu vario,* with various success.

*Everto, ěre, ti, sum, a. (e & verto),* to turn out, drive out, thrust out.

*Fig.,* to overturn, overthrow, subvert, destroy.

*Evĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & vĭto),* to avoid, shun, escape.

*Evōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & voco),* to call out, invite.

*Evōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (e & volo),* to fly out; to sally forth, rush forth, escape.

*Ex. See E.*

*Exacerbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex &*

- acerbo*, to imbitter), to irritate, exasperate, provoke.
- Exactor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*exigo*), an expeller; an exactor, collector of taxes; a demander, enforcer.
- Exanimis*, *e*, *adj.* (*ex & anima*), lifeless, dead.
- Exanimō*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*exanimis*), to deprive of life, kill, slay; to terrify.
- Exardesco*, *ēre*, *arsī*, *n. inc.* (*ex & ardesco*, to grow hot), to grow hot, become inflamed, blaze, be on fire; to be kindled, break out.
- Exāro*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex & aro*), to plough or dig up; to cultivate. *Fig.*, to write with a style on waxen tablets, to write.
- Exasperō*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex & aspero*), to make sharp or rough; to sharpen; to exasperate, irritate, provoke.
- Excalceo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex & calceo*), to pull off one's shoes.
- Excalceari*, to take off one's shoes, or to have them taken off.
- Excēdo*, *ēre*, *essi*, *essum*, *n.* (*ex & cedo*), to depart, go forth or out, retire, withdraw. *Excedere vitā*, to die.
- Excellens*, *tis*, *part. & adj.* (*excello*), high, lofty, excelling, excellent, glorious.
- Excellentē*, *adv.* (*excellens*), excellently, transcendently.
- Excello*, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.*, to be high. *Fig.*, to excel, surpass; to exceed.
- Excelsus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*excello*), high, lofty, elevated.
- Excēpi*. See *Excipio*.
- Exceptus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*excipio*).
- Excessi*. See *Excedo*.
- Excidium*, *i*, *n.* (*excido*, to cut down), destruction, ruin; a subversion, overthrow.
- Excio*, *ire*, *ivi & ii*, *itum*, *a.* (*ex & cio*), to call out; to cause, raise, excite, rouse.
- Excipio*, *ēre*, *ēpi*, *eptum*, *a.* (*ex & capio*), to take or draw out; to except; to receive; to entertain; to hear, overhear; to catch, seize, capture, take; to follow.
- Excito*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a. freq.* (*excio*), to move out; to excite, incite, spur on, stimulate; to rouse, stir up.
- Excitus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*excio*).
- Exclāmo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex & clamo*), to cry or call; to cry out, exclaim.
- Exclūdo*, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.* (*ex & clau-do*), to shut out, exclude, send away, drive out.
- Excōlo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *cultum*, *a.* (*ex & colo*), to cultivate; to adorn, polish, refine; to adorn, improve, deck.
- Excusatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*, an excusing, excuse: *from*
- Excūso*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ex & causa*), to excuse. *Excusare*, or *se excusare*, to excuse one's self, beg pardon.
- Excussus*, *a*, *um*, *part.*: *from*
- Excūtio*, *ēre*, *cussi*, *cussum*, *a.* (*ex & quatio*), to shake off or out; to throw off.
- Exēgi*. See *Exigo*.
- Exemplum*, *i*, *n.* (*eximo*), an example, instance; a manner, way.
- Exemptus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*eximo*).
- Exeo*, *ire*, *ii*, *itum*, *n.* (*ex & eo*), to go forth or out, go away.
- Exerceo*, *ēre*, *cui*, *citum*, *a.* (*ex & arceo*), to exercise; to employ, occupy; to practise, perform.
- Exercere iram*, to give vent to —, to manifest —: — to do, practise, exercise; to be employed upon, follow.

*Exercitatio, ōnis, f.* (*exercito*, to exercise), exercise, practice.

*Exercitium, i, n.* (*exerceo*), exercise, practice.

*Exercitus, ūs, m.* (*exerceo*), exercise; an army.

*Exhibeo, ēre, ūi, itum, a.* (*ex habeo*), to give up to, deliver, display, exhibit, present; to show, prove, manifest.

*Exhorreo, ēre, a.* (*ex & horreo*, to shudder), to dread, be terrified at.

*Exiens, euntis, part.* (*exeo*).

*Exigo, ēre, ēgi, actum, a.* (*ex & ago*), to drive out, drive away; to pass, spend; to live; to finish, perform; to demand, exact, require.

*Exiguus, a, um, adj.*, small, little, scanty, slender.

*Exilis, e, adj.*, thin, meagre, poor; weak, feeble.

*Eximius, a, um, adj.*, excellent, choice, remarkable; extraordinary, uncommon: from

*Eximo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, a.* (*ex & emo*), § 224, R. 2, to take out, except; to take away; to free, deliver, release.

*Existimatio, ōnis, f.*, an opinion, judgment, belief; reputation, credit, character: from

*Existimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ex & aestimo*), to judge, think, suppose; to decide, consider.

*Exitum, i, n.* (*exeo*), issue, end; destruction, ruin, overthrow, death. *Esse exitio*, to ruin, destroy.

*Exitus, ūs, m.* (*exeo*), a going out, departure; an outlet, passage; the issue, result, event, end, close, fulfilment, accomplishment; death.

*Exordium, i, n.* (*exordior*, to begin), the beginning, commencement, rise.

*Exorior, iri, ortus sum, dep.*, § 177, (*ex & orior*), to come forth, appear, rise, arise, spring up.

*Exortus, a, um, part.* (*exorior*).

*Expāveo, ēre, pāvi, n. & a.* (*ex & paveo*), to be greatly afraid, fear greatly, be scared or affrighted at.

*Expēdio, īre, īvi & ii, itum, a. & n.* (*ex & pes*), to free, liberate, disengage, loose, extricate; to prepare, make ready, provide, procure, get, pay; to be profitable, advantageous, useful.

*Expeditio, ōnis, f.* (*expedio*), a military expedition, enterprise, campaign.

*Expello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a.* (*ex & pello*), to drive out, banish, expel.

*Expendo, ēre, di, sum, a.* (*ex & pendo*), to weigh; to lay out, expend, disburse.

*Expensus, a, um, part.* (*expendo*).

*Expergisor, i, perrectus sum, dep.* (*expergo*, to awaken), to awake, wake up, rouse up.

*Experimentum, i, n.*, an experiment, trial, proof: from

*Experior, iri, expertus sum, dep.*, to try, prove, experience, find, meet with; to find out, learn, know; to make trial of, put to the test.

*Expers, tis, adj.* (*ex & pars*), having no part in, destitute, without, void, destitute of.

*Expertus, a, um, part.* (*experior*).

*Expēto, ēre, īvi, itum, a. & n.* (*ex & peto*), to desire much or greatly, long for, covet; to demand, request.

*Expio, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ex & pio*, to worship), to cleanse, purge; to atone for, expiate; to pay for, counterbalance.



*Explorator, ōris, m.*, an explorer, investigator; a scout, spy: *from Explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ex & ploro*), to search diligently, explore, examine, investigate, seek out; to spy out, reconnoitre.

*Expōno, ěre, posui, positum, a.* (*ex & pono*), to expose; to set up, display; to relate, declare, explain, show, describe, tell; to set forth. *Milites exponere*, sc. *ex navibus*, to disembark, land —. So *exponere*, to land.

*Exposco, ěre, poposci, a.* (*ex & posco*), to ask or require earnestly, demand; to request, beg, entreat.

*Expositio, ōnis, f.* (*expono*), an exposing; an exposition, explication, declaration.

*Expositus, a, um, part.* (*expono*).

*Exprimo, ěre, pressi, pressum, a.* (*ex & premo*), to press strongly, squeeze, compress; to press, strain, or squeeze out; to represent, express; to pronounce, utter, articulate.

*Exprōbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n.* (*ex & probrum*), to upbraid, reproach, reprove; to throw in one's teeth. *Exprobrare alicui aliquod*, to reproach one with, or on account of —.

*Expugratio, ōnis, f.*, a taking by assault, carrying by storm, storming: *from*

*Expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ex & pugno*), to vanquish, subdue, overcome, take by storm.

*Expūli.* See *Expello*.

*Expulsus, a, um, part.* (*expello*).

*Exquiro, ěre, quisivi, quisitum, a.* (*ex & quero*), to search out, inquire into, examine, ask, explore.

*Exquisitus, a, um, part. & adj.* (*exquiro*), sought after; rare,

choice, exquisite. *Exquisitum supplicium*, exquisite or excruciating —.

*Exscindo, ěre, idi, a.* (*ex & scindo*), to cut off, extirpate, destroy.

*Exsēcror, āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*ex & sacro*), to curse, execrate, detest, imprecate.

*Exsequiā, ārum, f. pl.*, a funeral procession, funeral; funeral obsequies or solemnities: *from*

*Exsēquor, i, cūtus sum, dep.* (*ex & sequor*), to follow; to copy, imitate; to pursue, prosecute; to execute, accomplish, perform.

*Exsēro, ěre, serui, sertum, a.* (*ex & sero*), to thrust or put forth or out, draw out.

*Exsilio, ire, ui or ii, n.* (*ex & salio*), to leap out of or from; spring or bound forth.

*Exsilium, i, n.* (*ex & solum*, the ground), exile, banishment.

*Exsolvo, ěre, i, solūtum, a.* (*ex & solvo*), to loose, unloose, unbind; to free, release, deliver; to pay, discharge.

*Expectatio, ōnis, f.*, an expecting, expectation: *from*

*Exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n.* (*ex & specto*), to look for, expect, wait for, wait, delay; to long for, hope for, desire; to watch to see or know.

*Exspiro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*ex & spiro*), to breathe out; to breathe out one's life, expire, die.

*Exstinctus, a, um, part.*, cut off, having died; put out, extinguished: *from*

*Exstinguo, ěre, nxi, nctum, a.* (*ex & stinguo*, to extinguish), to put out, extinguish, quench; to cut off, kill, destroy, remove.

*Exsto, āre, stiti, n.* (*ex & sto*), to stand out, appear, or be above;



to appear; to remain, be extant, exist, be.

*Exstruo, ěre, xi, ctum, a.* (*ex & struo*, to set in order), to build up, raise, rear, pile up, erect.

*Exsũgo, ěre, uxi, uctum, a.* (*ex & sugo*, to suck), to suck out, drink or dry up.

*Exsul, ũlis, n. & f.* (*ex & solum*, the ground), an exile, one banished from his country.

*Exsũlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n.* (*exsul*), to live in exile, be an exile.

*Exsulto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq.* (*exsilio*), to leap, frisk, bound; to rejoice greatly, exult.

*Extemplo, adv.*, immediately, quickly, soon.

*Exter, or Extĕrus, a, um, adj.*, exterior, *extrĕmus*, or *extĭmus*, (*ex*), of another country, foreign.

*Exterreo, ěre, ui, ũtum, a.* (*ex & terreo*), to frighten greatly, terrify, affright.

*Eximesco, ěre, nui, n. & a. inc.* (*ex & timesco*, to fear), to fear greatly, fear.

*Extollo, ěre, a.* (*ex & tollō*), to lift or hold up, raise up. *Extollere verbis*, to praise, extol.

*Extra, adv. & prep. with the acc.* (*exter*), without, outside of, on the outside, out of.

*Extrāho, ěre, traxi, tractum, a.* (*ex & traho*), to draw or drag forth or out, extract.

*Extraordinarius, a, um, adj.* (*extra & ordinarius*, ordinary), extraordinary.

*Extrĕmum, i, n.*, the end, extremity; extreme distress or difficulty: *from*

*Extrĕmus, a, um, adj.* (*sup. of exter*), extreme, last, final, farthest, most remote. *In extremo naso*, on the end of—, § 205, R. 17.

*Extũli.* See *Efferō*.

*Exuo, ěre, ui, ũtum, a.*, to strip off, put off, lay aside. *Fig.*, to strip, deprive of, take away, remove.

*Exũro, ěre, ussi, ustum, a.* (*ex & uro*, to burn), to burn, set on fire.

## F.

*Fabia, æ, f.*, Fabia, a Roman name belonging to females of the Fabian gens.

*Fabius, a, um, adj.*, Fabian.

*Fabius, i, m.*, Fabius, a Roman name belonging to the Fabian gens. *Cæso Fabius*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 275, II. 14. See Maximus.

*Fabii, ōrum, m. pl.*, the Fabii.

*Fabricius, i, m.*, Fabricius, a Roman name belonging to the Fabrician gens.

*Fabrīco, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, or *Fabrīcor, āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*faber*, an artificer), to make, frame, forge, fabricate, construct, build.

*Fabũla, æ, f.* (*farĭ*), a report or saying, hearsay, rumor; a tale, story, fable.

*Faces.* See *Fax*.

*Facĕtĕ, adv.* (*facetus*), facetiously, pleasantly, humorously, jocosely, wittily.

*Facetiæ, ārum, f. pl.*, facetiousness, pleasantry, wit, humor: *from*

*Facĕtus, a, um, adj.* (*facio*), facetious, merry, pleasant, witty, jocosely, humorous.

*Facia, æ, f.*, a band, bandage.

*Facies, ěi, f.* (*facio*), the face, countenance, visage; form, appearance; look, view, sight.

*Facĭlĕ, adv.*, *ũs, illĩmĕ*; easily, readily, without difficulty, willingly, freely, contentedly: *from*

*Facĭlis, e, adj.* (*facio*), easy, ready, without labor; prompt.

- Facinus*, *ōris*, *n.*, an action, deed, or exploit, either good or bad; wickedness, villany, guilt, crime: *from*
- Facio*, *ēre*, *feci*, *factum*, *a.*, to make, do, act, render; to choose, create, elect, appoint; to cause, excite; to perform, commit; to feign, pretend; to esteem, value; to bring about, cause, effect. *Facere fidem alicui* or *alicujus rei*, to cause a thing to be believed. *Facere injuriam*, to injure, insult. *Facere potestatem*, to give an opportunity. *Facere vim*, to offer or commit violence. *Facere sumptum*, to make or incur expense. *Facere missum*, to dismiss, discharge. *Facere detrimentum*, to suffer or sustain a loss. *Facere vulnus*, to wound, inflict a wound. *Certiores facere*, to inform, acquaint, apprise.
- Factio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*facio*), a faction, party, side.
- Factum*, *i*, *n.* (*factus*), a deed, action, act, enterprise, exploit.
- Factus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*fio*), made, done. *Argentum factum*, silver plate.
- Facultas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*facilis*, § 101, 7), power, ability, faculty, occasion, opportunity.
- Facundus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*fari*), eloquent.
- Falerii*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, Falerii, a town of Etruria: II. 20.
- Falernus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Falernian. *Falernus ager*, a territory of Campania, noted for the excellence of its wine: V. 3.
- Falisci*, *ō um*, *m. pl.*, the Falisci, inhabitants of Falerii: II. 20.
- Fallo*, *ēre*, *fefelli*, *falsum*, *a.* & *n.*, to deceive; to escape the notice of, elude; to mistake.
- Falsus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*fallo*), deceived; deceitful, false, faithless; pretended, feigned, false, untrue.
- Fama*, *æ*, *f.*, fame, report, rumor; reputation, renown, character; infamy.
- Fames*, *is*, *f.*, hunger, fasting, famine.
- Familia*, *æ*, *f.* (*famulus*, a slave), the slaves belonging to one master; a troop, a band; a family, part of a gens.
- Familiāris*, *e*, *adj.* (*familia*), *ior*, *issimus*; relating to slaves; belonging to a family, intimate, friendly, familiar. *Res familiaris*, family estate, private fortune, or property. *Alicui familiaris*, intimate with —. *Familiāris*, *is*, *m.*, an intimate friend or acquaintance.
- Familiaritas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*familiaris*), familiarity, acquaintance, intimacy, familiar friendship.
- Familiariter*, *adv.* (*familiaris*), familiarly, on friendly terms, intimately. *Familiariter uti*, to be on terms of intimacy with.
- Fanum*, *i*, *n.*, a piece of ground consecrated; a temple.
- Far*, *farris*, *n.*, corn or grain of any kind.
- Faris*. See *For*.
- Fas*, *n. ind.* (*for*), divine law, right, privilege, authority; that which is just, equitable, or proper.
- Fasciæ*, *arum*, *f. pl.*, a fillet, band, bandage.
- Fascis*, *is*, *m.*, a fagot; *pl.*, the Fasces, a bundle of rods, containing an axe, carried by the lictors before certain Roman magistrates.
- Fastus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, lucky, prosperous, lawful. *Dies fastus*, a

day in which it was lawful to administer justice.

*Fatigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to tire, weary, fatigue, plague, torment; to importune, trouble, harass.

*Fatum, i, n. (for)*, fate, destiny.

*Faveo, ēre, favi, fautum, n.*, to favor, be favorably inclined to; to assist, countenance.

*Favor, ōris, m. (faveo)*, favor, goodwill, kindness.

*Fausta, æ, f. (faustus, lucky)*, Fausta, a daughter of L. Cornelius Sylla: VIII. 7.

*Faustulus, i, m.*, Faustulus, a shepherd of King Amulius: I. 2.

*Faustus, i, m. (faustus, lucky)*, Faustus, a son of L. Cornelius Sylla: VIII. 7.

*Faux, cis, f., & Fauces, ium, pl.*, the gullet, throat; any narrow passage; a way, passage, entrance; a narrow defile.

*Fax, facis, f.*, a torch, flambeau, taper, firebrand.

*Febris, is, f.*, a fever; an ague.

*Feci.* See *Facio*.

*Feciālis, is, m.*, a herald, *fecialis*.

*Feciālis, e, adj.*, *fecial*. *Jus feciale*, the law of arms or heraldry.

*Fefelli.* See *Fallo*.

*Felicitas, ātis, f.*, felicity, happiness, good fortune: *from*

*Felix, icis, adj.*, fruitful, fertile; rich, wealthy, happy, fortunate, felicitous. *Felix, icis, m.*, the Happy, a surname.

*Femīna, æ, f.*, the female in all animals; a woman, female.

*Femur, ōris, n.*, the thigh.

*Fenēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to lend money on interest or usury; to compensate: *from*

*Fenus, ōris, m.*, usury; the interest of money.

*Fera, æ, f.*, a wild beast.

*Fere, adv. (fero)*, almost, nearly; about, in substance. *Fere nullus*, hardly any body, scarce any one.

*Feriæ, ārum, f. pl.*, holidays, vacations; festive days.

*Ferio, ire, a. (fera)*, to strike, beat, hit, cut, thrust; to kill, slay.

*Ferme, adv.*, almost, nearly, about.

*Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. & n.*, to carry, bear, bring; to lead; to propose, report. *Ferre legem*, to propose or enact a law. To suffer, bear, endure, sustain; to receive, obtain, get; to say, tell, relate; to demand, require, permit. *Ferunt*, they say, it is said. *Ferre laudibus*, to extol; — to raise; to gain, get, obtain, derive, receive. *Pass.*, *fertur*, is said. *Præ se ferre*, to carry before one, exhibit, display. *Ferri*, to proceed, rush, spring, move rapidly, go, advance.

*Ferox, ōcis, adj. (fero)*, *cior, cissimus*; rapid; courageous, brave, warlike; insolent, impudent; ferocious, savage, fierce, bold, violent.

*Ferreus, a, um, adj.*, of iron, iron: *from*

*Ferrum, i, n.*, iron; a sword; any iron instrument.

*Ferus, a, um, adj.*, wild, not tame; fierce, barbarous, uncivilized.

*Fervidus, a, um, adj. (fervor, heat)*, hot, burning; furious, vehement, earnest.

*Fessus, a, um, adj. (fatiscor, to grow tired)*, wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted, enfeebled.

*Festinatio, ōnis, f.*, haste, speed: *from*

*Festino, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. (festinus, quick)*, to hasten, make haste.

- Festus, a, um, adj.*, festive, joyful, gay, merry.
- Fictilis, e, adj.* (*finco*), made of earth, earthen. *Fictile, is, n.*, a kitchen utensil, an earthen vessel.
- Fictus, a, um, part.* (*finco*), feigned, false, pretended.
- Ficus, i or ūs, f.*, a fig-tree, a fig.
- Fidelis, e, adj.*, faithful, sincere, trusty, sure: *from*
- Fides, ēi, f.* (*fido*, to trust), confidence put in a person, credit; faithfulness, fidelity; promise, engagement, word; faith, belief, confidence; honor, veracity; help, aid, assistance, protection. *Fidem dare et accipere*, to give and receive promises of fidelity. *Ultra fidem*, beyond belief, incredibly.
- Fiducia, æ, f.* (*fido*), trust, confidence, reliance. *Sui fiducia*, confidence in one's self, boldness, assurance, self-confidence.
- Fidus, a, um, adj.* (*fido*), faithful, trusty, sure, certain, safe, secure.
- Figūra, æ, f.* (*finco*), a figure, form, shape, image, likeness.
- Filia, æ, f.* (*filius*), § 43, a daughter.
- Filiola, æ, f. dim.* (*filia*), a little daughter.
- Filius, i, m.*, § 52, a son.
- Fingo, ěre, finxi, fictum, a.*, to form, frame, make; to imagine, conceive; to devise, feign, pretend, contrive.
- Finio, ire, ūvi, ūtum, a.*, to confine in limits, to limit; to finish, terminate, end. *Vitam finire*, to die: *from*
- Finis, is, m. & f.*, a limit, boundary; the end; *pl.*, limits, borders; a country, territory. *Facere, imponere*, or *afferre finem*, to end, terminate, put an end to. *Ultimus vitæ finis*, the extreme limit, the very end —.
- Finitimus, a, um, adj.* (*finis*), neighboring, bordering upon, adjoining; *m. pl.*, neighbors, neighboring people.
- Finxi.* See *Fingo*.
- Fio, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. of facio*, § 180, to be made or done, effected, become, be brought about, happen, occur, take place, come to pass, be, be committed.
- Firmitas, ātis, f.* (*firmitas*), firmness, durability; strength, vigor, power.
- Firmitudo, inis, f.* (*firmitas*), firmness, constancy, strength.
- Firmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to make firm; to make strong, strengthen, secure, fortify, establish, confirm: *from*
- Firmus, a, um, adj.*, firm, steady, constant; strong, efficient.
- Fixus, a, um, part.* (*finco*).
- Flagello, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to whip, scourge: *from*
- Flagellum, i, n.*, (*flagrum*, a whip), a whip, scourge.
- Flagitium, i, n.*, a disgraceful or shameful thing or action; shame, disgrace, infamy, reproach: *from*
- Flagito, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to ask importunately, demand earnestly; to dun, demand; to ask.
- Flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, n.* (*flō*), to burn, to be inflamed.
- Flamen, inis, m.*, a flamen, a priest appointed to some particular god.
- Flamininus, i, m.*, Flamininus, a Roman cognomen in the Quintian gens. *T. Quintius Flamininus*, a consul, A. U. C. 560 · VI. 10. *T. Quintius Flamininus*, a consul, A. U. C. 554 VI. 17.



*Flaminius, i, m.*, Flaminius, a Roman name. *C. Flaminius*, a consul defeated by Hannibal at the Lake Trasimenus, A. U. 535: V. 2.

*Flamma, æ, f.*, a flame, blaze; ardor, vehemence.

*Flebilis, e, adj. (fleo)*, lamentable; weeping, doleful, full of woe.

*Flecto, Ære, xi, xum, a.*, to bend, turn; to change, alter; to move, touch, persuade, prevail upon, appease.

*Fleo, Ære, evi, etum, n. & a.*, to weep, lament, bewail.

*Flo, are, avi, atum, n. & a.*, to blow.

*Florens, tis, part. & adj.*, flourishing, blooming, in the prime: from

*Floreo, Ære, ui, n. (flos, a flower)*, to bloom, blossom. *Fig.*, to flourish, be in prosperous circumstances; to be distinguished or conspicuous.

*Fluctus, ūs, m. (fluo, to flow)*, a flowing; a wave.

*Flumen, inis, n. (fluo)*, a flowing or running of water; a stream, river.

*Fluvius, i, m. (fluo)*, a river.

*Foculus, i, m., dim.*, a little hearth, a small portable altar, small fire: from

*Focus, i, m.*, a hearth, a fireside; a fire.

*Fœderātus, a, um, part.*, confederate, allied: from

*Fœdĕro, Ære, āvi, ātum, a.*, to make an alliance; to league, confederate: from

*Fœdus, ĕris, n.*, an alliance, confederacy, league, treaty; a contract, agreement, compact.

*Folium, i, n.*, the leaf of a tree, herb, or flower.

*Follicŭlus, i, m., dim. (follis, a leathern ball)*, a ball for playing

with, made of inflated leather, leathern ball.

*Fons, tis, m.*, a fountain, spring, well, fount.

*For, fari, fatus sum, dep.*, to say, speak.

*Foras, adv.*, out of doors, forth, out.

*Forem, fores, foret, def.*, § 154, R. 3, I might be, would be, &c.

*Inf., fore*, the same as *futurus esse*. With a subject accusative, would be.

*Foris, is, f.*, a door, gate.

*Forma, æ, f.*, form, figure, shape; beauty; a diagram.

*Formidolōsus, a, um; adj. (formido, fear)*, timorous, afraid; terrible, formidable.

*Fors, tis, f.*, chance, fortune. *Abl., forte*, by chance, accidentally.

*Forsitan, adv. (fors, sit, & an)*, perhaps, perchance, peradventure.

*Fortasse, & Fortassis, adv. (fors)*, perhaps.

*Forte*. See *Fors*.

*Fortis, e, adj., ior, issĭmus, (fero)*, brave, gallant, valiant, courageous, firm, intrepid.

*Fortiter, adv., fortius, fortissimē, (fortis)*, bravely, courageously, valiantly, resolutely, with firmness.

*Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis)*, fortitude, bravery, courage.

*Fortuitus, a, um, adj. (fors)*, happening, accidental, casual, fortuitous.

*Fortūna, æ, f. (fors)*, fortune, chance, luck; good fortune; the result, event; property, possessions, effects; bad fortune, misfortune.

*Forum, i, n.*, a forum, market-place; the Forum, a place in



- Rome, where assemblies of the people were held, justice was administered, and other public business transacted. In foro esse, to be a lawyer or advocate.*
- Fossa, æ, f. (fodio), a ditch.*
- Forea, æ, f., a deep hole made in the ground, in which to catch wild beasts; a pit, pitfall.*
- Foreo, ēre, fori, fotum, a., to nourish, cherish; to warm; to foment; to foster, make much of, encourage, support, patronize.*
- Fragor, ōris, m. (frango), a breaking; a crash, noise.*
- Fractus, a, um, part.: from*
- Frango, ěre, fregi, fractum, a., to break; to subdue, overpower, overcome, conquer, break down, destroy; to weaken, impair, abate, restrain, check.*
- Frater, tris, m., a brother; pl., brothers, brethren, allies.*
- Fraternus, a, um, adj. (frater), of a brother, brotherly, fraternal.*
- Fraudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., § 251, to defraud, cheat, deceive; to deprive fraudulently: from*
- Fraus, dis, f., fraud, deceit, treachery, dishonesty, imposition, cheat; loss, damage, injury.*
- Fregi. See Frango.*
- Frendeo, ēre, —, esum or essum, n., to crush, bruise, grind, break.*
- Frendere, or frendere dentibus, to gnash the teeth, be in a rage.*
- Frenum, i, n., acc. pl. frena & frenos, a bit, bridle, curb, rein.*
- Frequens, entis, adj., often, frequent; in great numbers, numerous; it is also translated by an adverb, often, frequently.*
- Frequenter, adv. (frequens), iūs, issimè; frequently, often; numerously, in great numbers, thickly, densely.*
- Frequentia, æ, f. (frequens), frequency; a crowd, concourse, multitude.*
- Frequentio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (frequens), to frequent, go often to. Frequentare scholam, to attend —.*
- Fretum, i, n., a strait.*
- Fretus, a, um, adj., § 244, trusting to, relying upon.*
- Frigidus, a, um, adj. (frigus, cold), cold, cool.*
- Frons, tis, f., the forehead; the fore-part, front; the brow, face.*
- Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor), use, enjoyment; fruit; profit, advantage, benefit, produce, income.*
- Frugalitas, ātis, f. (frugālis, frugal), temperance, moderation, frugality.*
- Frumentarius, a, um, adj. (frumentum), of or belonging to corn.*
- Frumentor, āri, ātus sum, dep., to collect corn, forage: from*
- Frumentum, i, n., corn, or grain: of all kinds: from*
- Fruor, i, frūitus & fructus sum, dep., § 245, I., to enjoy.*
- Frustra, adv. (fraus), deceitfully; to no purpose, in vain.*
- Fudi. See Fundo.*
- Fuffetius, i, m., Fuffetius, a general of the Albans: I. 11—14.*
- Fuga, æ, f., a flight, fleeing; flight.*
- Fugio, ěre, fugi, fugitum, n. & a., to flee or fly; to run; to seek to avoid, shun; to escape.*
- Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to put to flight, rout.*
- Fui, &c. See Sum.*
- Fulgeo, ēre, fulsi, n., to flash; to shine, be bright, glitter.*
- Fulgur, ūris, n. (fulgeo), a flash of lightning; lightning.*

*Fulmen, inis, n.*, lightning; a flash of lightning; a thunderbolt.

*Fulmentum, i, n.*, a prop, stay, support.

*Fulvia, æ, f.*, Fulvia, the wife of Mark Antony: IX. 25.

*Fumo, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n.* (*fumus*, smoke), to emit smoke, smoke, fume.

*Funale, is, n.* (*funis*), a cord, rope, thong; a torch, chandelier.

*Functus, a, um, part.* (*fungor*).

*Funda, æ, f.*, a bag; a sling.

*Fundamentum, i, n.* (*fundo*, to found), a foundation, ground-work, basis.

*Fundo, ãre, fudi, fusum, a.*, to pour, pour out, shed; to lay prostrate, overthrow, discomfit, rout, disperse.

*Fundus, i, m.*, the bottom of any thing; a farm, possession, estate.

*Funëbris, e, adj.* (*funus*), of or pertaining to a funeral; mournful, calamitous.

*Funestus, a, um, adj.* (*funus*), causing death, destruction, or calamity; fatal, destructive.

*Fungor, i, functus sum, dep.*, § 245, I., to do, execute, perform, discharge, finish.

*Funiculus, i, m., dim.*, a little rope or cord, a string: *from*

*Funis, is, m.*, a rope, cord, cable.

*Funus, ëris, n.*, a corpse, dead body; funeral rites; a funeral.

*Fur, furis, m. & f.*, a thief.

*Furax, ãcis, adj.* (*furor*, to steal), thievish, addicted to stealing.

*Furca, æ, f. (fero)*, a two-pronged fork; an instrument of punishment resembling a fork, a cross; a gallows.

*Furcula, æ, f., dim.* (*furca*), a little fork. *Furculæ Caudinæ*, the Caudine Forks, a narrow pass

between two mountains near the town of Caudium, in Italy: III. 11.

*Furius, i, m.*, Furius, a Roman name belonging to the Furian gens.

*Furor, òris, m. (furo, to be mad)*, fury, madness, rage.

*Fusus, a, um, part.* (*fundo*).

*Futurus, a, um, part.* (*sum*), about to be, that shall or will be, to come, future. *Futurum est*, imp., it will come to pass.

## G.

*Gabii, òrum, m. pl.*, Gabii, a city of Latium: I. 25.

*Gabinus, a, um, adj.* (*Gabii*), of Gabii, Gabian. *Gabini, òrum, m. pl.*, the Gabians: I. 25.

*Gades, ium, f. pl.*, Gades, *now* Cadiz, a city of Spain: IX. 6.

*Getulus, a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Getulia, a large country of Africa, south of Numidia.

*Getuli, òrum, m. pl.*, the Getulians: VII. 32.

*Galea, æ, f.*, a helmet, head-piece.

*Gallia, æ, f.*, Gaul, *now* France: VI. 10. *Gallia Cisalpina*, that part of Italy lying between the Alps and Rubicon: V. 17.

*Gallicus, a, um, adj.* (*Gallia*), of Gaul, pertaining to Gaul, Gallic.

*Gallus, a, um, adj.*, of Gaul, Gallic.

*Gallus, i, m.*, a Gaul, an inhabitant of Gallia. *Galli, pl.*, the Gauls.

*Gallus, i, m.*, Gallus, a Roman cognomen in the Sulpician gens. *Sulpicius Gallus*, a consul, A. U. 586: VI. 21.

*Garrulitas, ãtis, f.*, a prating, prattling; loquacity, garrulity: *from*

*Garrulus, a, um, adj.* (*garrio*, to

- prate), garrulous, talkative, loquacious.
- Gaudium*, *i*, *n.* (*gaudeo*, to rejoice), joy, gladness, pleasure, delight.
- Gaza*, *æ*, *f.*, the treasure of a prince; wealth, riches, treasure.
- Geminātus*, *a*, *um*, *part.*, doubled, double, repeated: *from*
- Gemīno*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.*, to double, redouble, repeat: *from*
- Gemīnus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, twin, double, two. *Gemīni*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, twins.
- Gemma*, *æ*, *f.*, a gem, precious stone, jewel, pearl, &c.; the stone of a ring.
- Gemo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *ītum*, *a.* & *n.*, to groan, moan, sigh; to lament.
- Gener*, *ēri*, *m.*, a son-in-law, daughter's husband.
- Genītus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*gigno*), born.
- Gens*, *tis*, *f.*, a clan among the Romans; a nation, tribe.
- Genu*, *n.*, *ind. in sing.*, a knee.
- Genui*. See *Gigno*.
- Genus*, *ēris*, *n.*, a race, family, lineage; a species, kind, sort.
- Germania*, *æ*, *f.*, Germany, a large country of Europe.
- Germānus*, *i*, *m.* (*Germania*), German. *Germāni*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Germans.
- Gero*, *ēre*, *gessi*, *gestum*, *a.*, to produce, bear; to carry, have; to manifest. *Gerere se*, to act as; carry or conduct one's self as; behave as; also, conduct one's self, act. *Gerere bellum*, to wage or carry on war; — to conduct, administer, hold, manage. *Ocasio rei bene gerendæ*, — of engaging successfully: — to do, effect, accomplish, achieve, perform; to manifest, show, exhibit.
- Gessi*. See *Gero*.
- Gesto*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a. freq.* (*gero*), to carry, bear; to have; to wear.
- Gestus*, *ūs*, *m.* (*gero*), a carrying, bearing; a gesture.
- Gestus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*gero*), administered, conducted, done. *Re male* or *bene gestā*, the war having been conducted unsuccessfully or successfully, in case of failure or success. *Res gestæ*, exploits, actions, warlike achievements, things done.
- Gigno*, *ēre*, *genui*, *genītum*, *a.*, to beget, produce, bring forth.
- Gladius*, *i*, *m.*, a sword.
- Gloria*, *æ*, *f.*, glory, renown, fame. *Gloria belli*, military renown.
- Glorior*, *ārī*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*gloria*), to praise; to glory, boast, brag, vaunt, pride one's self.
- Gloriōsus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*gloria*), glorious, renowned, illustrious, honorable.
- Gracchus*, *i*, *m.*, Gracchus, a Roman cognomen in the Sempronian gens. *Titus Sempronius Gracchus*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 537 & 539: V. 13. *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 575 & 589: VI. 2, father of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus. *C. Gracchus* and *Tiberius Gracchus*, sons of *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus*, and *Cornelia*, daughter of *Scipio Africanus*, were put to death for espousing the cause of the people in a factious manner, and passing laws odious to the nobility: VII. 9.
- Græcia*, *æ*, *f.*, Greece, a large country in the south-eastern part of Europe: II. 18.
- Græcūlus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Grecian. *Græcūlus*, *i*, *m.*, an insignificant or paltry Grecian: *from*
- Græcus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Grecian. *Græci*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Grecians.
- Gramen*, *inis*, *n.*, a plant, herb.

*Gramineus, a, um, adj.* (*gramen*), of grass, grassy. *Corona graminea*, the same as a *Corona obsidionalis*.

*Grandis, e, adj.*, large, very large, great, grand, lofty.

*Granum, i, n.*, a grain of corn, grain, kernel, seed.

*Graphium, i, n.*, an iron pen or style, with which the Romans wrote on tablets covered with wax.

*Grassor, āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*gradior*, to go), to go, proceed; to aspire to.

*Gratia, æ, f.* (*gratus*), pleasantness, grace, favor, good-will, kindness; thanks, gratitude. *Agere gratias*, to give thanks, thank. *Ingentes gratiæ*, many or hearty thanks. *Reddere in gratiam*, to be or become reconciled. *Gratiā, abl.*, for the sake of, for the purpose of. *Eloquentiæ gratiā*, in order to acquire eloquence, in order to become eloquent. *Referre gratiam*, to manifest gratitude, recompense, make requital. *Malam gratiam rependere*, to make a poor return.

*Gratulatio, ōnis, f.*, congratulation: from

*Gratūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, § 223, R. 2, to congratulate, wish one joy: from

*Gratus, a, um, adj.*, pleasing, acceptable, agreeable; grateful.

*Gravātē, or Gravātim, adv.* (*gravātus*, laden), unwillingly, hardly, with reluctance, grudgingly. *Haud gravate*, willingly, cheerfully.

*Gravis, e, adj., ior, issimus*; heavy, weighty. *Fig.*, important, of weight or importance; grievous, rigorous, severe, sore, oppres-

sive, burdensome; violent, great, powerful, vehement; loaded, laden; of authority, eminence; eminent, great.

*Gravitas, ātis, f.* (*gravis*), heaviness, weightiness. *Fig.*, importance, dignity; firmness.

*Graviter, adv.* (*gravis*), heavily; greatly, very much, grievously, severely, vehemently; attentively; with dignity, with strength, forcibly. *Graviter ferre*, to grieve for, take to heart, be affected by.

*Graviter agrotare*, to be very sick.

*Gravo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*gravis*), to burden, load, weigh down.

*Fig.*, to oppress, distress, burden; *pass.*, to be weighed down; to grudge, refuse, be reluctant, doubt, hesitate.

*Gremium, i, n.*, the lap, bosom.

*Grex, gregis, m.*, a flock, herd, drove; a company, assembly, band.

*Gubernātor, ōris, m.* (*gubernare*, to guide), a pilot, steersman.

*Guttus, i, m.* (*gutta*, a drop), an oil-cruet; a narrow-necked bottle.

*Gymnasium, i, n.*, a place of exercise; a gymnasium, school.

## H.

*Habeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. & n.*, to have, hold, entertain, enjoy, possess; to make; to obtain, get, occupy; to keep, detain; to bear, tolerate, endure, support; to treat; to pass, spend; to account, judge, esteem, think, reckon, consider; to use, wear; to deliver, pronounce, utter, speak; to occupy, inhabit; to give, bestow upon. *It is often translated by a verb correspond-*



*ing to the noun, adjective, or participle, following it; as, habere curam, to attend to, take care of: habere familiarem, to be intimate with. Auspicia habere, to consult the auspices. Habere castra, to hold a camp, be encamped. Habere in mente, to have in mind, purpose. Habere potiozem, to prefer. Se habere, to be. Præclare se habere, to be in fine order. Deliberatum habere, to deliberate, resolve, § 274, R. 4. Habere annos triginta, to be thirty years old.*

*Habilis, e, adj. (habeo), fit or proper to have, wear, handle, &c.; apt, fit, proper, suitable.*

*Habitatio, ōnis, f., an inhabiting; a place of abode, dwelling: from*

*Habito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (habeo), to have, hold; to dwell, abide, live in, inhabit.*

*Habitus, ūs, m. (habeo), habit, plight, condition, state, manner, fashion; dress. Habitus corporis, dress; personal appearance.*

*Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo).*

*Habui. See Habeo.*

*Hac, adv. (hic), by this place; this way.*

*Hædinus, a, um, adj. (hædus, a kid), of a kid.*

*Hæreo, ĕre, hæsi, hæsum, n., to be fixed, adhere, stick. Hære in complexu alicujus, to cling to one's embrace.*

*Hæsitiatio, ōnis, f., hesitation, doubt, perplexity, embarrassment: from*

*Hæsito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (hæreo), to hesitate, be at a loss or perplexed; to doubt.*

*Halitus, ūs, m. (halo, to breathe), breath; a vapor, exhalation.*

*Hamilcar, āris, m., Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal: V. 13.*

*Hamus, i, m., a fish-hook; a hook.*

*Hannibal, ālis, m., Hannibal, a Carthaginian general: IV. 3.*

*Hanno, ōnis, m., Hanno, the name of several distinguished Carthaginians: IV. 1.*

*Hasdrūbal, ālis, m., Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal: V. 17. The son of Gisgo, a Carthaginian general, vanquished by Scipio in Spain, A. U. C. 546: V. 23. A Carthaginian general in the third Punic war: VII. 2.*

*Haruspex, icis, m., one who foretold future events by inspecting the entrails of victims; a soothsayer, diviner.*

*Hasta, æ, f., a spear, lance, pike, javelin; a spear set up to give notice of an auction. Hastæ subjicere, to sell at auction.*

*Haud, adv., not.*

*Haudquāquam, adv. (haud & quāquam, any way), by no means, not at all.*

*Haurio, ĭre, hausi, haustum, a., to draw, draw forth or out; to drink, swallow; to derive, acquire, receive.*

*Haustus, a, um, part. (haurio), swallowed, devoured; swallowed up, destroyed.*

*Hebĕto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (hebes, dull), to make blunt or dull.*

*Hellespontus, i, m., the Hellespont, a strait separating Europe from Asia: VIII. 10.*

*Hera, æ, f., (herus, a master), a mistress of a family.*

*Herba, æ, f., an herb; grass, herb-age.*

*Hercūles, is, m., Hercules, a The-*



- ban hero, son of Jupiter and Alcmene: III. 15.
- Hereditus, ātis, f.* (*heres*), an inheritance, heritage.
- Herennius, i, m.*, Herennius, father of Pontius Thelesinus, who insnared the Romans at the Caudine Forks: III. 12.
- Heres, ēdis, m. & f.*, an heir or heiress.
- Heri, adv.*, yesterday.
- Hiberna, ōrum, n. pl.* (*hiems*), winter quarters.
- Hibernacūla, ōrum, n. pl.* (*hiberno*, to winter), a winter apartment; winter quarters.
- Hic, hæc, hoc, pro. dem.*, this, this man, &c.; he, she; *hic—ille*, the latter—the former, § 207, R. 23. *Hoc est*, that is.
- Hic, adv. (hic)*, here, in this place.
- Hiems, ēmis, f.*, winter.
- Hiero, ōnis, m.*, Hiero, a king of Syracuse, a disciple of Pindar and Simonides: IV. 1.
- Hilārē, adv., iūs*, cheerfully, merrily, joyfully: *from*
- Hilāris, e, adj.*, cheerful, merry, gay, blithe.
- Hilaritas, ātis, f. (hilaris)*, cheerfulness, mirth, gayety, joyfulness, alacrity, merriment, hilarity.
- Hilariter, adv. (hilaris)*, cheerfully, merrily.
- Hinc, adv. (hic)*, § 191, I. R. 1, & R. 2, hence, from this place; on this side. *Hinc—inde*, on this side—on that or the other side.
- Hircus, i, m.*, a he-goat, buck.
- Hirundo, inis, f.*, a swallow.
- Hispania, æ, f.*, Spain: V. 27.
- Hispanus, a, um, adj. (Hispania)*, Spanish. *Hispanus, i, m.*, a Spaniard.
- Historia, æ, f.*, a history, narration of past things.
- Hodie, adv. (hic & dies)*, to-day.
- Homo, inis, m. & f.*, a man or woman.
- Honestus, ātis, f.*, respectability, honor, character, probity, honesty: *from*
- Honestus, a, um, adj.*, honorable, dignified, respectable.
- Honor, ōris, m.*, honor, respect; a public office, magistracy, dignity; a reward: *also, the name of a deity*, Honor. *Honoris causā*, out of respect, as a mark of respect.
- Honorātus, a, um, part. & adj. (honoro)*, honored, respected, honorable; honored, distinguished; ornamented, adorned.
- Honorificē, adv.*, honorably, respectfully: *from*
- Honorificus, a, um, adj. (honor & facio)*, causing or bringing honor, honorable, laudatory.
- Honōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to honor, reverence.
- Hora, æ, f.*, an hour.
- Horātius, i, m.*, Horatius, or Horace: *pl.*, the Horatii, three Roman brothers: I. 11—14.
- Horrendus, a, um, part.*, dreadful, terrible, terrific, horrible, frightful: *from*
- Horreo, ēre, ui, n. & a.*, to be rough; to look terrible.
- Horreum, i, n.*, a barn, granary, storehouse.
- Horror, ōris, m. (horreo)*, a shivering, trembling; fear, dread, terror, horror.
- Hortor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to exhort, encourage, excite, cheer, urge.
- Hortus, i, m.*, a garden or orchard.
- Hospes, itis, m. & f.*, one who is entertained or lodged in one's

house; a guest, stranger, foreigner; a host.

*Hospita*, æ, f. (*hospes*), a hostess; a female stranger or guest.

*Hospitium*, i, n. (*hospes*), a receiving or entertaining of strangers; hospitality; a place where strangers are entertained, lodgings. *In hospitium invitare*, to invite to stay with one.

*Hostilis*, e, adj. (*hostis*), of or belonging to an enemy, hostile.

*Hostiliter*, adv. (*hostilis*), in a hostile manner, like an enemy.

*Hostilius*, a, um, adj., belonging to Hostilius. *Hostilia*, sc. curia, the senate-house built by Tullus Hostilius, the Hostilia.

*Hostilius*, i, m., Hostilius, a Roman name belonging to the Hostilian gens. *Hostus Hostilius*, a brave Roman in the time of Romulus: I. 7. *Tullus Hostilius*, the third king of Rome: I. 11—16.

*Hostis*, is, m. & f., a stranger; an enemy; a public enemy. *Hostes*, pl., enemies, the enemy.

*Huc*, adv. (*hic*), hither, to this place. *Huc illuc*, hither and thither, this way and that.

*Hujus*. See *Hic*.

*Hujusmodi*, (*hic & modus*), § 134, R. 5, of this kind or sort, of the following kind.

*Humanitas*, ātis, f., human nature, humanity; benevolence, gentleness, kindness; learning, education, liberal knowledge; good-breeding, politeness: from

*Humānus*, a, um, adj. (*homo*), human; humane, kind.

*Humērus*, i, m., the shoulder. *Humēris subire*, to take upon one's shoulders.

*Humilis*, e, adj., low, near the

earth; humble, mean, obscure; humble, submissive.

*Humor*, ōris, m. (*humeo*, to be moist), moisture.

*Hydra*, æ, f., a water serpent, hydra. *Also*, the Lernean hydra, a many-headed serpent, fabled to have lived in the Lernean Lake, near Argos. Hercules attempted to kill it, but found that, as often as one head was cut off, its place was supplied by two others; this he at length prevented by searing the wound, and by this means succeeded in destroying the serpent.

## I.

*I*, imperative of *eo*.

*Iarbas*, æ, m., Iarbas, a king of Numidia, and attached to the party of Marius: VIII. 20.

*Ibam*, imp. of *eo*.

*Ibi*, adv. (*is*), there, in that place; on that.

*Ico*, ēre, *ici*, *ictum*, a., to strike, smite, stab, hit. *Icere fœdus*, to make a league or compact.

*Ictus*, ūs, m. (*ico*), a stroke, blow, thrust.

*Ictus*, a, um, part. (*ico*).

*Idæus*, a, um, adj. (*Ida*), of or pertaining to *Ida*. *Idæa mater*, Cybele, a Phrygian goddess: VI. 4.

*Idem*, eādem, *idem*, adj. pro. (*is & dem*), the same, the same person or thing.

*Ideo*, adv. (*id & eo*), therefore, for that cause, on that account; for this reason.

*Idoneus*, a, um, adj., fit, meet, proper, suitable, convenient, advantageous; sufficient.

*Idus*, uum, f. pl., the ides of a month, § 326, 1.

*Iens, euntis, part. (eo).*

*Igitur, conj.*, therefore, then, accordingly.

*Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus, skilful)*, ignorant, unacquainted with.

*Ignavia, æ, f. (ignāvus, idle)*, inactivity, sluggishness, idleness; cowardice.

*Ignis, is, m.*, fire.

*Ignobilis, e, adj. (in & nobilis)*, unknown, undistinguished, obscure, humble.

*Ignominia, æ, f. (in & nomen)*, ignominy, disgrace, dishonor.

*Ignorantia, æ, f. (ignōrans, ignorant)*, ignorance.

*Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (ignarus)*, to be ignorant of, not to know.

*Ignosco, ěre, nōvi, nōtum, a. & n.*, § 223, R. 2, (*in & gnosco*, to know), to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook. *Ignoscitur alii*, one is excused or pardoned.

*Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (ignosco)*, unknown.

*Illātus, a, um, part. (infero).*

*Ille, a, ud, adj. pro.*, gen. *illius*, § 134, that, that man; he, she, it. *Ille—hic*, that—this, the former—the latter.

*Illic, adv.*, there, in that place.

*Illico, adv. (in & locus)*, there, in that place; straightway, instantly, immediately.

*Illic, adv. (illic)*, to that place, thither.

*Illucesco, ěre, illuxi, n. inc.*, to begin to shine; to dawn; *imp.*, it dawns, it begins to be light.

*Illūdo, ěre, si, sum, n. & a. (in & ludo)*, to play with; to make sport of, ridicule, mock, jeer at.

*Illustris, e, adj., ior, issimus (in & lustrō)*, light, clear, bright;

manifest, evident; illustrious, famous, notable, remarkable.

*Imāgo, ĩnis, f.*, an image, likeness, form, statue.

*Imbecillus, a, um, adj.*, weak, feeble, imbecile.

*Imbellis, e, adj. (in & bellum)*, unwarlike, peaceful; weak, cowardly, dastardly.

*Imber, bris, m.*, rain; a shower.

*Imbuo, ěre, ui, ūtum, a.*, to wet, dip, saturate; to imbue, infect; to fill.

*Imitor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to imitate, copy after.

*Immatūrus, a, um, adj. (in & matūrus)*, unripe; untimely, unseasonable, premature.

*Immēmōr, ōris, adj. (in & mēmōr, mindful)*, forgetful, unmindful, regardless.

*Immensus, a, um, adj. (in & mensus)*, unmeasured, boundless, vast, immense.

*Imminēco, ěre, ui, n. (in & mineo, to hang over)*, to impend, overhang, be imminent, be at hand; to threaten.

*Imminuo, ěre, ui, ūtum, a. (in & minuo)*, to lessen, diminish.

*Immitto, ěre, ĩsi, issum, a. (in & mitto)*, to send in, introduce; to throw, hurl, shoot. *Immittere se*, to throw one's self, rush, plunge.

*Immobilis, e, adj. (in & mobilis)*, immovable, steadfast, fixed.

*Immōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & mola, grains of corn, mixed with salt, which were strewed on the victim)*, to sprinkle with *mola*; to sacrifice, immolate.

*Immōtus, a, um, adj., (in & motus)*, unmoved; unshaken, firm.

*Imo, adv.*, yes, yea, yes indeed; nay rather, on the contrary, nay.

*Impar, āris, adj. (in & par),* unequal, inferior; unable to face, insufficient, dissimilar, different.  
*Impatiens, tis, adj. (in & patiens),* impatient.

*Impedimentum, i, n.,* a shackle, impediment, hinderance; the baggage of an army: *from*

*Impedio, ire, iri & ii, itum, a. (in & pes),* to entangle, shackle; to hinder, prevent, embarrass.

*Impeditus, a, um, part. & adj. (impedio),* hindered, retarded, obstructed, impeded.

*Impēgi. See* Impingo.

*Impello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a. (in & pello),* to push, drive, force forward, impel.

*Impendeo, ēre, n. (in & pendeo),* to hang over; to impend, threaten, be near.

*Impensa, æ, f. (impensus, expend- ed),* expense, charge, cost.

*Imperātor, ōris, m. (impero),* a commander, chief; the commander-in-chief of an army, a name given by an army or the senate to a victorious general, and retained by him until he had triumphed.

*Imperatorius, a, um, adj. (imperator),* of or belonging to a commander; imperial.

*Imperfectus, a, um, adj. (in & perfectus),* imperfect, unfinished, incomplete.

*Imperium, i, n.,* an order, command; authority, power; government, rule, empire, dominion, supreme power; the supremacy. *Esse in imperio,* to hold a military office or command; *from*

*Impēro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a.,* to enjoin, command, order; to rule over, govern. *Aliquid alicui imperare,* to enjoin any thing upon

any one, require one to do any thing. *Imp., imperatur,* an order is given. *Imperare pecuni- am, obsides, etc.,* to order to be furnished or supplied, to demand —.

*Impētro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & patro),* to bring about, accomplish; to obtain, get, procure, effect.

*Impetus, ūs, m. (impeto, to assail),* an attack, assault, onset; impetuosity, vehemence, violence, force, spirit, zeal, impulse, desire, enthusiasm, ardor.

*Impiē, adv. (impius),* undutifully, impiously, wickedly.

*Impiger, gra, grum, adj. (in & piger, slow),* diligent, active, prompt, zealous.

*Impingo, ēre, pēgi, pactum, a. (in & pango),* to hit, dash, strike, or throw against; to inflict.

*Impius, a, um, adj. (in & pius, pious),* undutiful, impious, unprincipled, abandoned, reprobate, wicked, barbarous, cruel.

*Impleo, ēre, ēvi, etum, a. (in & pleo, obs.),* to fill. *Spe implere,* to inspire with —.

*Implicītus, a, um, part.: from*

*Implico, āre, āvi, ātum, & ui, itum, a. (in & plico, to weave),* to in- fold, envelop, involve, entangle; to embarrass, perplex. *Implicari morbo,* to be attacked with a disease.

*Implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & ploro, to wail),* to implore, in- voke, entreat.

*Impōno, ēre, osui, ositum, a. (in & pono),* to place, put, or lay in or into, put in a place; to place upon, impose. *Imponere in na- res or navibus,* to embark, put on board. *Ultimam imponere*



- manum*, to put a finishing hand to. *Impositus est finis bello*, the war is terminated.
- Impositus*, *a, um, part.* (*impono*).
- Impotens, tis, adj.* (*in & potens*, powerful), powerless, weak, feeble; ungovernable, violent, excessive; unable to control. *Impotens iræ*, unable to restrain one's passion, of ungovernable temper.
- Impressus*, *a, um, part.* (*imprimo*).
- Imprimis, adv.* (*in & primus*), especially, above all, eminently, particularly, very.
- Imprimo, ěre, pressi, pressum, a.* (*in & premo*), to press into; to impress, imprint, stamp.
- Improbus, a, um, adj.* (*in & probus*), bad, worthless, wicked, dishonest, knavish, villainous.
- Improvīsus, a, um, adj.* (*in & provisus*, foreseen), unforeseen, unlooked for, unexpected, sudden.
- Impubes, ěris, & Impūbis, e, adj.* (*in & pubes*), not having attained the years of manhood, beardless, youthful. *Impubes ætas*, youth, tender age.
- Impūdēns, tis, adj.* (*in & pudens*, modest), shameless, impudent, barefaced.
- Impūli.* See *Impello*.
- Impunitus, a, um, adj.* (*in & punītus*, punished), unpunished, safe, secure.
- In, prep.* with the *acc.* & *abl.*; with the *acc.*, into, to, unto; denoting a purpose, for, for the purpose of, as; towards, against; over: with the *abl.*, among, in, upon, on, at, near; in, in time of. *In honorem alicujus*, out of respect to, as a mark of respect to —: — concerning, respecting, in the case of, for.
- Inæstimabilis, e, adj.* (*in & æstimabilis*), that cannot be valued or estimated, inestimable, invaluable, inappreciable.
- Inambūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n.* (*in & ambulo*), to walk up and down.
- Inānis, e, adj.*, empty, void; vain, boastful, proud.
- Inauditus, a, um, adj.* (*in & auditus*), unheard of, strange, unusual.
- Incalesco, ěre, lui, n. inc.* (*in & calesco*), to grow warm, be heated.
- Incautus, a, um, adj.* (*in & cautus*), unwary, incautious, heedless, off one's guard.
- Incēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, n.* (*in & cedo*), to go, walk; to approach, advance, march; to arise, prevail; to come upon, seize.
- Incendium, i, n.*, a fire, conflagration: from
- Incendo, ěre, di, sum, a.* (*in & candeo*, to glow), to kindle, set fire to; to burn. *Fig.*, to inflame; to vex, incense, irritate, provoke.
- Inceptum, i, n.*, (*incipio*), a beginning, attempt, enterprise, undertaking, design.
- Inceptus, a, um, part.* (*incipio*).
- Incertus, a, um, adj.* (*in & certus*), uncertain, doubtful, not sure.
- Incessi.* See *Incedo*.
- Incesso, ěre, cessivi & cessi, a.* (*inccdo*), to attack, assail, assault.
- Incīdo, ěre, īdi, incāsum, n.* (*in & cado*), to fall into or upon; to chance, happen. *Incīdit, imp.*, it happened, chanced. *Incidere in morbum*, to fall into sickness, fall sick.
- Incīpio, ěre, ēpi, eptum, a. & n.* (*in & capio*), to take in hand; to undertake, attempt; to begin, commence.
- Incīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq.* (*in*



- cio*, to excite), to set in rapid motion ; to excite, stimulate ; to incite, encourage, spur on.
- Inclāmo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.* (in & *clamo*), to call upon with a loud voice, cry out to.
- Inclīno*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (in & *clino*, to bend), to incline, bend, turn ; to give way, fall back : so *inclinare in fugam*, to give way, begin to give ground.
- Inclūdo*, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.* (in & *clau-do*), to shut up, confine, keep in, enclose, surround.
- Inclŷtus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, illustrious, famous, celebrated, renowned, remarkable, distinguished.
- Incōla*, *æ*, *m.* & *f.*, an inhabitant, a native : *from*
- Incōlo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *cultum*, *a.* & *n.* (in & *colo*), to inhabit, abide, or dwell in a place.
- Incolūmis*, *e*, *adj.* (in & *colūmis*, safe), unimpaired, uninjured ; safe, whole, entire.
- Incommōdus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (in & *com-modus*), inconvenient, troublesome, unsuitable ; unseasonable.
- Inconstantia*, *æ*, *f.* (*inconstans*, inconstant), inconstancy, fickleness.
- Inconsultè*, *adv.* (*inconsultus*, not consulted), inconsiderately, imprudently, rashly, injudiciously, foolishly, indiscreetly.
- Incredibilis*, *e*, *adj.* (in & *credibilis*, credible), incredible, wonderful.
- Incredibilitèr*, *adv.* (*incredibilis*), incredibly, astonishingly.
- Incrēpo*, *āre*, *ui*, *ītum*, or *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (in & *crepo*, to sound), to sound, resound ; to blame, chide, reprove, rebuke, upbraid.
- Increresco*, *ēre*, *crēvi*, *a.* (in & *cresco*), to grow to or upon ; to increase, grow.
- Incultus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (in & *cultus*), uncultivated, unpolished, rude, neglected.
- Incurtio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*incurro*, to run to), a running against or upon ; an attack, assault, incursion, inroad.
- Incūtio*, *ēre*, *ussi*, *ussum*, *a.* (in & *quatio*), to strike or dash upon ; to throw or cast.
- Inde*, *adv.*, thence, from thence ; from that ; from that time, then, next, afterwards, upon this ; on that side.
- Index*, *icis*, *m.* & *f.*, a discoverer, informer ; a sign, mark, index : *from*
- Indico*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to show, discover, disclose, inform, reveal, tell.
- Indico*, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (in & *dico*), to show, discover, disclose, make known ; to announce, declare, indicate, proclaim, publish ; to appoint, impose.
- Indictus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (in & *dictus*), not said. *Indictā causā*, without being tried or heard. *Also a participle from indico.*
- Indigeo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.*, to want, need, stand in need of, require.
- Indignatio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*indignor*), indignation, rage, disdain.
- Indignè*, *adv.* (*indignus*, unworthy), unworthily, unjustly, undeservedly ; indignantly. *Indigne ferre*, to take ill, be indignant.
- Indignitas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*indignus*), unworthiness, meanness, disgrace.
- Indignor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*indignus*), to scorn, be displeased with, be offended, indignant.
- Inditus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* : *from*
- Indo*, *ēre*, *didi*, *dītum*, *a.* (in & *do*), to put into ; to put, place upon ; to give, bestow upon.

*Indocilis*, *e*, *adj.* (*in* & *docilis*), indocile, unskilful; not easy to be taught, that cannot be taught.

*Indôles*, *is*, *f.*, the natural quality of a thing; nature; natural disposition; genius, parts, talents.

*Indūco*, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*in* & *duco*), to lead or bring in or into, introduce; to resolve; to determine; to induce, move, persuade.

*Indulgeo*, *ĕre*, *si*, *tum*, *n.* & *a.* (*in* & *dulcis*), to be complaisant; to indulge, gratify, humor.

*Induo*, *ĕre*, *i*, *tum*, *a.*, to clothe, put on.

*Industria*, *a*, *f.* (*industrius*, industrious), industry, diligence, activity. *De industria*, on purpose, purposely, designedly.

*Indutiæ*, *arum*, *f.* (*induo*), a truce, or cessation from hostilities.

*Indūtus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*induo*).

*Induzi*. See *Induco*.

*Ineo*, *ire*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *irr. n.* & *a.* (*in* & *eo*), to go into, enter; to enter upon, begin. *Inire consilium*, to form a plan, conceive a design. *Inire certamen*, or *prælium*, to engage in, commence —. *Inire societatem*, to form an alliance.

*Inesse*. See *Insum*.

*Infucētē*, *adv.* (*infacētus*, destitute of art), without humor or pleasantry, unwittily.

*Infandus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in* & *fandus*, to be spoken), unspeakable; unfortunate, calamitous; shocking, base, abominable, heinous.

*Infans*, *antis*, *m.* & *f.* (*in* & *fans*, speaking), a little child, infant, babe.

*Infēci*. See *Inficio*.

*Infectus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in* & *factus*),

not done, undone, unaccomplished.

*Infelix*, *icis*, *adj.* (*in* & *felix*), unfruitful; unhappy, miserable, wretched, unfortunate, unsuccessful.

*Infensus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*; exasperated, angry, displeased, enraged, hostile, inimical.

*Infēro*, *ferre*, *intūli*, *illātum*, *irr. a.* (*in* & *fero*), to bring or carry in or into, introduce; bring upon, offer. *Se inferre*, to go, repair, advance. *Inferre terrorem*, to inspire, produce, occasion, cause —. *Inferre bellum*, to wage war against, to carry on war.

*Infesto*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to trouble, molest, annoy, infest; to damage, injure, hurt: *from*

*Infestus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, hostile, insolent, vexatious, troublesome, unsafe, dangerous.

*Inficio*, *ĕre*, *fēci*, *fectum*, *a.* (*in* & *facio*), to stain, dye, color, tinge; to infect, taint, corrupt.

*Infimus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sup. of infer*), the lowest; the poorest; of the lowest rank. *Infimus agger*, the lowest part of the bank or mound. § 205, R. 17.

*Infirmus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, weak, feeble, infirm.

*Inflammo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in* & *flammo*, to burn), to set on fire, kindle; to burn; to rouse, excite, incite, inflame.

*Inflātus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*in* & *flō*), swollen, inflated, blown up.

*Infligo*, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*in* & *fligo*, to strike against), to inflict, deal, strike.

*Inflō*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in* & *flō*), to blow or breathe into, blow upon, swell, inflate.

*Informo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in* &

*formo*, to form), to form, shape, fashion, design; to instruct, inform, guide, lead, train.

*Infra*, adv. & prep. with the acc. (*infer*), below, under, beneath, underneath.

*Infûla*, æ, f., a fillet, turban, mitre, garland; a woollen bandage tied around the head by ribbons, worn by priests, &c.

*Infundo*, ěre, fûdi, fûsum, a. (*in* & *fundo*), to pour in or into, infuse; to spread, diffuse.

*Ingĕmo*, ěre, ui, n. (*in* & *gemo*), to groan, lament, mourn, grieve, bewail.

*Ingenium*, i, n. (*in* & *geno*, to beget), nature, genius, quality; natural disposition, temper, character; genius, understanding, talents, intellect; mind.

*Ingens*, tis, adj., great, large, huge, vast; powerful, mighty.

*Ingenuus*, a, um, adj. (*ingĕno*, to implant by nature), native, natural; liberal, ingenuous, frank, candid, sincere; freeborn, noble, liberal, respectable.

*Ingĕro*, ěre, gessi, gestum, a. (*in* & *gero*), to carry or put into; throw into or upon; to give, reach forth; to throw, cast, inflict.

*Ingrĕtus*, a, um, adj. (*in* & *gratus*), unpleasant, disagreeable, offensive; ungrateful, unthankful.

*Ingravesco*, ěre, n. (*in* & *gravesco*, to become heavy), to grow more and more heavy; to increase.

*Ingrĕdior*, i, gressus sum, dep. (*in* & *gradior*, to go), to enter, go into; to commence, begin. *Ingrĕdi* itinera, to begin to travel or march.

*Ingressus*, a, um, part. (*ingredior*).

*Inhonestĕ*, adv. (*inhonestus*, dishonorable), dishonorably, disgracefully, basely.

*Inii*. See *Ineo*.

*Inimicitia*, æ, f., enmity, hostility: it is commonly found in the plural, with the same signification as in the singular.

*Inimicus*, a, um, adj. (*in* & *amicus*), at enmity with, hostile, unfriendly, unkind: *subs.*, an enemy, a private, in distinction from *hostis*, a public enemy.

*Iniquĕ*, adv., unjustly, unfairly: from

*Iniquus*, a, um, adj. (*in* & *æquus*), unequal, uneven; unkind, cruel, hard; difficult, disadvantageous, unfavorable, dangerous; unjust, unfair.

*Initio*, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to initiate, consecrate, admit to a knowledge of the sacred rites: from

*Initium*, i, n. (*ineo*), a commencement, beginning. *Initio*, abl. in the beginning, at first.

*Initus*, a, um, part. (*ineo*).

*Injicio*, ěre, jĕci, jectum, a. (*in* & *jacio*), to throw or cast into or upon; to put on or upon; to cast, throw, or put in or into. *Injicere manum*, to lay hands on, take hold of.

*Injuria*, æ, f. (*injurius*, injurious), injury, wrong, injustice, insult; damage, harm, hurt, detriment.

*Injussu*, abl., § 94 (*in* & *jussus*, ūs), without leave, without being ordered.

*Injustus*, a, um, adj. (*in* & *justus*), unjust, wrongful, iniquitous.

*Innitor*, i, nixus & n̄sus sum, dep. (*in* & *nitor*), to lean or rest upon, recline upon.

*Innixus*, a, um, part. (*innitor*).

*Innocentia*, æ, f. (*innōcens*, innocent), innocence, integrity, probity.

*Innotesco*, ěre, tui, n. inc. (*in* &

- notesco*, to become known), to become noted or known.
- Innoxius*, *a, um, adj.* (*in & noxius*, hurtful), that has done no harm; innocent, inoffensive, blameless.
- Innumerabilis*, *e, adj.* (*in & numerabilis*, that may be numbered), that cannot be numbered, numberless, infinite, countless.
- Innumerus*, *a, um, adj.* (*in & numerus*), without number, countless, innumerable.
- Innuo*, *ēre, ui, ūtum, n.* (*in & nuo*, to nod), to nod or beckon with the head, make signs to one; to intimate.
- Inopia*, *æ, f.* (*inops*), want, indigence, need, scarcity, lack.
- Inopinans*, *tis, adj.* (*in & opinans*, thinking), unthinking, unexpected, unawares.
- Inopinatus*, *a, um, adj.* (*in & opinatus*, thought of), unexpected, unlooked for.
- Inopinus*, *a, um, adj.* (*in & opinus, obs.*), not thought of, unexpected, sudden.
- Inops*, *ōpis, adj.* (*in & ops*), poor, needy, indigent; destitute of.
- Inops consilii*, at a loss, at a stand.
- Inquam*, or *Inquo*, *def.*, § 183, 5, & § 279, 6, I say.
- Inquietus*, *a, um, adj.* (*in & quietus*), unquiet, restless, troublesome.
- Inquinatus*, *a, um, part. & adj.*, polluted, defiled, contaminated, sullied: from
- Inquino*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* to pollute, defile.
- Inquit.* See *Inquam*.
- Inscendo*, *ēre, di, sum, n. & a.* (*in & scando*, to climb), to go up, ascend, mount.
- Inscitia*, *æ, f.* (*inscitus*, unskilful), ignorance, unskilfulness, inexperience.
- Inscius*, *a, um, adj.* (*in & scio*), ignorant, unskilful, rude, not knowing. *Inscio aliquo*, without one's knowledge.
- Inscribo*, *ēre, psi, ptum, a.* (*in & scribo*), to write in or upon, inscribe, engrave.
- Inscriptus*, *a, um, part. & adj.* (*inscribo*).
- Insector*, *āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*in & sector*, to follow), to pursue closely, chase, press upon; to reproach, rail at, inveigh against, attack, censure.
- Insēquor*, *i, cātus sum, dep.* (*in & sequor*), to follow close after, pursue; to follow.
- Insēro*, *ēre, ēvi, sītum, a.* (*in & sero*, to sow), to ingraft, inoculate, implant, impress deeply.
- Insideo*, *ēre, sēdi, sessum, n. & a.* (*in & sedco*), to sit or rest upon.
- Insidiæ*, *ārum, f. pl.* (*insideo*), an ambush; a place where men are lying in ambush, ambuscade; snares, treachery. *Insidias alicui parare*, to lay snares for, form plots against —.
- Insidior*, *āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*insidiæ*), to lie in wait, plot against.
- Insido*, *ēre, sēdi, sessum, a. & n.* (*in & sido*, to descend), to sit or settle on, rest upon, perch on.
- Insigne*, *is, n.*, a badge, mark of distinction; *pl. insignia*, the badges of an office, insignia: from
- Insignis*, *e, adj.* (*in & signum*), distinguished by some mark; remarkable, prominent, extraordinary, distinguished.
- Insilio*, *ire, silui, sultum, a. & n.* (*in & salio*, to leap), to leap into or upon; to assail, attack.



- Insinuo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & sinuo, to twist or turn), to introduce, insinuate. Se insinuare, to steal, slip, or glide in.*
- Insisto, ěre, stīti, a. & n. (in & sisto), to stand, stand upon; to apply one's self to, begin, commence.*
- Institus, a, um, part. & adj. (in-tero), ingrafted, implanted; inbred, natural, inherent, innate; deeply rooted, firmly impressed.*
- Insolenter, adv., ius, issimē, (insō-lens, contrary to custom), insolently, proudly, haughtily.*
- Insolentia, æ, f. (insolens), unusualness; insolence, arrogance, pride, haughtiness.*
- Insolitus, a, um, adj. (in & solitus), unaccustomed to; unusual.*
- Inspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq., to behold, observe attentively; to be a spectator: from*
- Inspicio, ěre, spexi, spectrum, a. (in & specio, to see), to look into or upon, view, observe, inspect, examine.*
- Inspuo, ěre, ui, ūtum, a. (in & spuo, to spit), to spit into or upon.*
- Instituo, ěre, ui, ūtum, a. (in & statuo), to plant, place, appoint, declare, institute, establish, introduce, ordain, arrange; to make, fabricate; to instruct, teach, educate, train.*
- Institutum, i, n. (institutio), a purpose, object, plan, design; a regulation, custom, institution.*
- Insto, āre, stīti, n. (in & sto), to stand in, over, or upon any thing; to urge, push, or press on; to be near, impend, threaten.*
- Instructus, a, um, part. & adj. (instruo), arranged; furnished, provided; drawn up in battle-array.*
- Instrumentum, i, n., furniture, effects, goods, utensils, implements, means, assistance: from*
- Instruo, ěre, uxi, uctum, a. (in & struo, to join together), to construct, build; to prepare, make ready, furnish, equip, provide; to set in order, draw up in battle-array, marshal.*
- Insuesco, ěre, ēvi, ētum, a. & n. (in & sueo, to use), to be accustomed, be in the habit of.*
- Insuetus, a, um, part. & adj. (insuesco), unaccustomed; not accustomed to, not acquainted with. It is followed by the genitive, the dative, or the accusative with ad.*
- Insula, æ, f., an island, isle.*
- Insum, inesse, infui, irr. n. (in & sum), to be in.*
- Insuper, adv. (in & super), upon, above, moreover.*
- Insusurro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & susurro, to murmur), to whisper into the ear, whisper, murmur.*
- Intactus, a, um, adj. (in & tactus, touched), not touched, whole, entire; unhurt, uninjured.*
- Intēger, gra, grum, adj., ior, errimus, (in & tango, to touch), whole, entire; strong, vigorous, fresh; unhurt, uninjured; upright, honest, irreproachable.*
- Intellectus, a, um, part.: from*
- Intelligo, ěre, lexi, lectum, a. (inter & lego), to understand, comprehend, know, perceive.*
- Intempestus, a, um, adj. (in & tempestus, seasonable), unseasonable. Intempesta nox, midnight, the dead of night.*
- Intendo, ěre, di, tum & sum, a. (in & tendo), to bend, stretch; to direct, turn.*



*Intento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (intendo), to threaten with, threaten.*  
*Intentus, a, um, part. & adj. (intendo), stretched; intent upon, fixed, attentive.*  
*Inter, prep. with acc. (in), between, betwixt, among, amongst, amidst; during. Inter hæc, during these things, in the mean time, meanwhile. Inter triumphandum, during a triumph, or whilst celebrating a triumph. Inter se, with one another.*  
*Intercēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n. (inter & cedo), to come between, intervene.*  
*Intercīpio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (inter & capio), to take or seize by surprise, intercept; to take away, deprive of, usurp.*  
*Intercus, ūtis, adj. (inter & cutis), under the skin.*  
*Interdico, ēre, dixi, dictum, a. (inter & dico), to forbid judicially, order, decree, prohibit, interdict. Aquā et igni interdicere, to forbid the use of water and fire; to banish.*  
*Interdiu, adv. (inter & diu), in the daytime.*  
*Interdum, adv. (inter & dum), sometimes, now and then, occasionally.*  
*Intereu, adv. (inter & is), in the mean time, meanwhile.*  
*Interēmi. See Interimo.*  
*Intēreo, ēre, ii, itum, n. (inter & eo), to perish, be destroyed; to die.*  
*Intērest. See Intersum.*  
*Intefector, ōris, m. (interficio), one who slays or kills; a destroyer, murderer.*  
*Interfectus, a, um, part.: from*  
*Interficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, a. (inter & facio), to kill, slay, murder, destroy.*

*Interfui. See Intersum.*

*Intērim, adv. (inter), in the mean time, meanwhile.*

*Interīmo, ēre, ēmi, emptum, a. (inter & emo), to take away; to kill, slay, destroy.*

*Interītus, ūs, m. (intereo), destruction, ruin, death.*

*Interjectus, a, um, part., put between, interposed; intervening, lying between. Paucis interjectis diebus, a few days after: from*

*Interjicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, a. (inter & jacio), to cast, put, set, or place between; to interpose, intermix.*

*Intermitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, a. (inter & mitto), to give over for a time, leave off, intermit, discontinue.*

*Internecio, ōnis, f. (internēco, to kill), a massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination. Internecione occidere, to destroy utterly.*

*Interpello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & pello, obs.), to interrupt one while speaking; to interrupt, hinder, prevent, stop; to try, attempt; to solicit, ask.*

*Interpōno, ēre, osui, ositum, a. (inter & pono), to interpose, insert.*

*Interpres, ētis, m. & f., a mediator, umpire, arbitrator; an interpreter.*

*Interprētor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (interpres), to interpret, expound, explain; to conclude, infer, argue.*

*Interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo), to ask, question, demand, inquire, interrogate.*

*Interrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, a. (inter & rumpo), to break down,*

- break off; to disturb, interrupt.
- Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum),* to be in the midst; to be present; to differ.
- Intervallum, i, n. (inter & vallus),* the space between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; a space, interval, distance. *Per intervalla,* at intervals.
- Intervēnio, ire, vēni, ventum, n. (inter & venio),* to come upon; to come in while any thing is doing; to be present; to happen, occur.
- Intercerto, ēre, ti, sum, a. (inter & verto),* to turn aside; to avoid, shun; to purloin, embezzle, turn aside to one's own use.
- Intolerabilis, e, adj. (in & tolerabilis, tolerable),* not to be borne, intolerable.
- Intorqueo, ēre, torsi, tortum, a. (in & torqueo),* to twist, writhe, bend; to brandish, throw, cast, hurl; to sprain.
- Intra, adv. & prep. with the acc. (intērus, obs.),* within, in; among. *Intra quintum diem,* within five days.
- Intrō, adv. (intērus, obs.),* into a place, within.
- Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.,* to enter, go into.
- Introduco, ēre, duxi, ductum, a. (intro & duco),* to bring or lead in, introduce, conduct within.
- Introeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (intro & eo),* to enter, go into.
- Intromitto, ēre, misi, missum, a. (intro & mitto),* to send in, let in; to admit.
- Intueor, eri, tuus sum, dep. (in & tueor),* to gaze upon, behold; to observe, contemplate, look at.
- Intūli.* See *Infero*.
- Intumesco, ēre, mui, n. inc. (in & tumesco, to swell),* to swell, be inflated, rise.
- Intus, adv.,* within.
- Inundo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & undo, to rise in waves),* § 249, I., to overflow, inundate.
- Inusitātus, a, um, adj. (in & usitātus, usual),* unusual, uncommon, strange.
- Invādo, ēre, si, sum, n. & a. (in & vado, to go),* to enter; to attack, invade, assail; to seize, seize upon, take possession of.
- Invalidus, a, um, adj. (in & validus),* not strong, infirm, feeble, weak.
- Invectus, a, um, part.: from*
- Invēho, ēre, vexi, vectum, a. (in & veho),* to bring or carry in, introduce. *Pass.,* to inveigh against, upbraid; to be carried into, ride, enter, or advance into.
- Invēnio, ire, vēni, ventum, a. (in & venio),* to find, find out, discover; to contrive, devise, invent.
- Inventor, ōris, m. (invenio),* an inventor.
- Inventus, a, um, part. (invenio).*
- Investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & vestigo, to trace),* to track, scent; to investigate, discover, find out, ascertain.
- Invicem, adv. (in & vicis),* by turns, alternately, one after another, in turn, mutually, on both sides.
- Invictus, a, um, adj. (in & victus),* unconquered, unsubdued; invincible, unconquerable.
- Invideo, ēre, idi, isum, a. & n. (in & video),* to envy, grudge.
- Invidia, æ, f. (invidus, envious),* envy, hatred, ill-will, spite, malice, odium, unpopularity. *Venire in invidiam alicujus,* to incur the ill-will of —.
- Invidiosus, a, um, adj. (invidia),* invidious, envious, spiteful, ma-

- licious; hated, hateful, odious, offensive, disliked.
- Inviolātus*, *a, um, adj.* (*in* & *violātus*, injured), inviolate, unhurt, uninjured; irreproachable.
- Invisus*, *a, um, adj.* (*invideo*), odious, hateful, detested.
- Invito*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to invite, ask, bid; to invite to an entertainment.
- Invitus*, *a, um, adj.*, unwilling, reluctant, against one's will.
- Invoco*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*in* & *vo-co*), to call, call to; to invoke, implore.
- Involvo*, *ēre, volvi, volūtum, a.* (*in* & *volvo*, to roll), to roll upon; to wrap up, cover.
- Involūtus*, *a, um, part. & adj.* (*involvo*).
- Ipse*, *a, um, adj. pro.*, himself, herself, itself, or he himself, &c.; he, she, it; the very.
- Ira*, *æ, f.*, anger, wrath, passion, rage, resentment. So *iræ*, *pl.*, anger, angry feelings.
- Iracundia*, *æ, f.* (*iracundus*, passionate), hastiness of temper, irascibility; anger, passion, rage.
- Irascor*, *i, dep.* (*ira*), to be angry or enraged.
- Irātus*, *a, um, adj.* (*ira*), angry, displeased, enraged, furious.
- Ire*. See *Eo*.
- Irrevocabilis*, *e, adj.* (*in* & *revocabilis*, revocable), irrevocable. *Irrevocabili impetu*, with uncontrollable impetuosity.
- Irrideo*, *ēre, risi, risum, n. & a.* (*in* & *rideo*, to laugh), to laugh at; to mock, ridicule, scoff.
- Irrisus*, *ūs, m.* (*in* & *risus*), mockery, derision. *Ab irrisu*, in derision.
- Irrisus*, *a, um, part.* (*irrideo*).
- Irritus*, *a, um, adj.* (*in* & *ratus*), not ratified, fruitless, idle, vain, useless.
- Irrumpo*, *ēre, rūpi, ruptum, n.* (*in* & *rumpo*), to break in violently, burst or break into.
- Irruo*, *ēre, ui, a. & n.* (*in* & *ruo*), to rush in or on furiously, rush impetuously, force one's way.
- Is*, *ea, id, dem. pro.*, this or that person or thing, the same; he, she, it; such. *Eo, abl. n.*, therefore, on that account; *with comparatives*, by so much, the. *Id est*, that is, that is to say, *used in explanation of a preceding term*. *Ad id inopiæ*, to such a degree of want, § 212, R. 3.
- Iste*, *a, ud, pro.*, he, this man, &c., this, that.
- Isthmius*, *a, um, adj.*, Isthmian: *from*
- Isthmus*, *i, m.*, an isthmus; the Isthmus near Corinth, where the Isthmian games were celebrated.
- Ita*, *adv. (is)*, so, even so, thus, in such a manner; so much, to such a degree.
- Italia*, *æ, f.*, Italy, a country of Europe, between the Adriatic and Tuscan Seas: III. 17.
- Italicus*, & *Itālus*, *a, um, adj.* (*Italia*), Italian. *Italici, ōrum, m. pl.*, Italians, inhabitants of Italy.
- Itaque*, *conj. (ita & que)*, therefore, and so.
- Item*, *adv.*, also, likewise.
- Iter*, *itinēris, n.*, a going along; a way, path, course, passage; a journey; a march. *Magnis itineribus*, by forced marches, with all speed. *Iter facere*, to travel.
- Itēro*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to repeat, renew.
- Itērum*, *adv. (iter)*, again, a second time, anew.
- Ivi*. See *Eo*.

## J.

*Jacens, tis, part. & adj.*, lying down; sick, indisposed; lying dead, dead: *from*

*Jaceo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, n.*, to lie down, recline; to lie; to lie dead, to have fallen.

*Jacio, ěre, ĵĕci, jactum, a.*, to throw, cast, fling, hurl.

*Jactatio, ōnis, f. (jacto)*, a tossing, shaking; a casting, throwing.

*Jactĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq.*, to throw or give out, utter; to boast: *from*

*Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (jacio)*, to throw, cast, hurl; to extol, display, make a boast of.

*Jacŭlum, i, n. (jacio)*, a javelin, dart.

*Jam, adv.*, now, immediately, presently, already, forthwith. *Jam tum*, even then. *Jam nunc*, even now. *Jam jam*, now, instantly, forthwith. *Jam dudum, & jam diu*, long, long since, for a long while. *Jam antĕ*, already, before.

*Janicŭlum, i, n.*, Janiculum, one of the seven hills of Rome, on the right bank of the Tiber.

*Janua, æ, f.*, a gate, door, entrance.

*Janus, i, m.*, Janus, a god of the Latins, having two faces looking in opposite directions. The gates of his temple were open in time of war, and shut in time of peace. The temple of Janus: I. 9, & IX. 37.

*Jocor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to speak in jest, joke, jest: *from*

*Jocus, i, m.*, §92, 2, a joke, jest; wit, humor, pleasantry. *Per jocum*, jestingly, sportively, jokingly.

*Jovis.* See Jupiter.

*Juba, æ, m.*, Juba, a king of Numidia: IX. 10.

*Jubeo, ěre, jussi, jussum, a.*, to order, bid, command.

*Judex, ĩcis, m. & f. (judico)*, a judge.

*Judicium, i, n. (judex)*, judgment; a trial, sentence; judgment, opinion, belief, estimation.

*Judico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (jus & dico)*, to judge, give judgment; determine, decide; to think, judge.

*Jugĕris, gen., n.*, § 94, an acre of land.

*Jugŭlum, i, n. (jungo)*, the throat or neck.

*Jugum, i, n.*, a yoke. *Vanquished soldiers were often compelled to go under a yoke, made of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon these:—* the summit of a mountain.

*Jugurtha, æ, m.*, Jugurtha, a king of Numidia, who obtained the kingdom by murdering the sons of Micipsa, who had adopted him. He was conquered by Marius, and perished in prison at Rome: VII. 20.

*Jugurthĭnus, a, um, adj. (Jugurtha)*, Jugurthan, of or pertaining to Jugurtha.

*Julia, æ, f.*, Julia, a name belonging to females of the Julian gens. Julia, a sister of Julius Cesar: IX. 30.

*Julius, i, m.*, Julius, a Roman name belonging to the Julian gens.

*Jumentum, i, n. (jungo)*, a beast of burden, pack-horse.

*Junctus, a, um, part.: from*

*Jungo, ěre, junxi, junctum, a.*, to join, couple, yoke, unite; to marry.

*Junior.* See Juvenis.

*Junius, i, m.*, Junius, a Roman name belonging to the Junian gens.

*Juno, ōnis, f.*, Juno, daughter of



Saturn, and wife of Jupiter : II. 23.

*Junxi.* See Jungo.

*Jupiter, Jovis, m.* § 85, Jupiter or Jove, a son of Saturn, and chief of the Greek and Roman deities : I. 7.

*Juramentum, i, n.* (*juro*), an oath.

*Jurgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*jus & ago*), to quarrel, brawl, chide, scold.

*Juro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a.*, to swear, take an oath. *In legem jurare*, to swear to observe — : from

*Jus, juris, n.*, right, law, reason, justice ; a court of justice ; power, authority, leave. *Jure*, justly, lawfully. *Jus est*, it is right or lawful. *Jus dicere*, to administer justice, pronounce sentence.

*Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, n.*, § 91, (*jus & jurandum*, an oath), an oath.

*Jussi.* See Jubeo.

*Jussus, a, um, part.* (*jubeo*).

*Jussus, ūs, m., & Jussum, i, n.* (*jubeo*), a command, order.

*Justè, adv.* *iūs, issimè*, (*justus*), justly, impartially, lawfully.

*Justitia, æ, f.*, justice, impartiality : from

*Justus, a, um, adj.* (*jus*), just, upright, virtuous ; regular, full, complete, perfect.

*Juvenis, is, m. & f., subs. & adj.* (*juvo*), a youth, a young man ; young, youthful : comp. *junior*, younger.

*Juventa, æ, f.* (*juvenis*), youth, the age of youth.

*Juventus, ūtis, f.* (*juvenis*), a body of young men ; the youth.

*Juvo, āre, juvi, jutum, a.*, to help, aid, assist, profit ; to please, delight.

*Juxta, adv. & prep.* with the acc., nigh, near to, by.

## L.

*L.*, an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Lucius.

*Labor, or Labos, ōris, m.*, labor, toil, fatigue.

*Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a.* (*labor*), to labor, be oppressed with toil or fatigue ; to exert one's self, strive ; to be in difficulty, in trouble, hard pressed. *Laborare morbo quartanæ*, to be sick with —.

*Lac, lactis, n.*, milk.

*Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj.* (*Lacedæmon*), Lacedemonian, belonging to Lacedemon, a city of Laconia, Spartan. *Lacedæmonii, ōrum, m. pl.*, the Lacedemonians, Spartans : IV. 9.

*Lacesso, ěre, ěvi, ětum, a. intensive*, (*lacio*, to allure), to provoke, challenge, irritate, exasperate, incite, stimulate ; to attack, assail.

*Lacrýma, æ, f.*, a tear.

*Lacrymabundus, a, um, adj.*, full of tears, weeping much ; ready to weep, tearful : from

*Lacrýmo, āre. āvi, ātum, n.* (*lacryma*), to weep, shed tears.

*Laco, ōnis, m.*, a Spartan ; a Lacedemonian.

*Lacus, ūs, m.*, a lake.

*Lædo, ěre, læsi, læsum, a.*, to hurt, harm, injure, offend, annoy, trouble.

*Lælius, i, m.*, Lælius, a Roman name. *C. Lælius Sapiens*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 612, the intimate friend of Scipio Africanus : VII. 5. *C. Lælius*, a consul, A. U. C. 562 : V. 33.



- Lænas, ætis, m. & f.*, a Roman cognomen in the Popilian gens. *C. Popilius Lænas*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 580: VI. 30.
- Læsi.* See *Lædo*.
- Læsus, a, um, part. (lædo)*.
- Lætitiā, æ, f.*, joy, gladness, mirth, joyfulness: *from*
- Lætus, a, um, adj.*, glad, joyful, cheerful; pleased, satisfied, content; pleasing, acceptable, grateful, welcome; favorable, lucky.
- Læra, æ, f.*, (*lærus*, left), the left hand.
- Lævinus, i, m. (læva)*, Lævinus, a Roman cognomen in the Valerian gens. *P. Valerius Lævinus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 472: III. 14—18.
- Lambo, ěre, i, a.*, to lick, lap with the tongue. *Ore lambere*, to lick with the tongue, lick.
- Lamentor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to lament, bewail, bemoan, weep or mourn for.
- Lamentum, i, n.*, a lamentation, lament.
- Lamīna, æ, f.*, a plate or thin piece of metal, wood, &c.
- Lana, æ, f.*, wool.
- Lancea, æ, f.*, a lance, spear, javelin, pike, dart.
- Lanificium, i, n. (lanificus)*, working in wool, the working of wool, art of making wool into cloth, carding, spinning.
- Laniō, āre, āri, ātum, a.*, to tear or cut in pieces, cut up, lacerate, mangle.
- Lanista, æ, m.*, a teacher or trainer of gladiators, fencing-master.
- Lanius, i, m.*, a butcher.
- Lapideus, a, um, adj.*, of stone, stony: *from*
- Lapis, ĩdis, m.*, a stone; a mile stone. *Ad quartum lapidem*, four miles from the city.
- Laqueus, i, m.*, a noose, halter, snare, trap.
- Lar, laris, m.*, a household god; a house, home.
- Larentiū, æ, f.* See *Acca*.
- Largior, ĩri, ĩtus sum, dep. (largus)*, abundant, to give in abundance, give or grant liberally, bestow largely, lavish.
- Largitio, ōn's, f. (largior)*, a giving freely; bountifulness, liberality; largesses.
- Latēbra, æ, f.*, a hiding-place, covert, shelter, retreat: *from*
- Latco, ěre, vi, n.*, to lurk, lie hid, be concealed.
- Lateritiū, a, um, adj. (later, a brick)*, of bricks, made of brick.
- Latīnus, a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Latium, Latin. *Latinus, i, m.*, a Latin; *pl.*, the Latins. *Bellum Latinum*, the Latin war, carried on by the Romans against the Latins, in which the latter were defeated: *from*
- Latium, i, n. (lateo)*, Latium, a country of Italy, on the left bank of the Tiber: II. 8.
- Latro, ōnis, m.*, a robber.
- Latus, a, um, part. (fero)*.
- Latus, ěris, n.*, the side, flank; the lungs.
- Laudabilis, e, adj. (laudo)*, laudable, commendable, praiseworthy.
- Laudandus, a, um, part. & adj. (laudo)*, laudable, worthy of praise.
- Laudātus, a, um, part. & adj.*, praised; praiseworthy, excellent: *from*
- Laudo, āre, āri, ātum, a. (laus)*, to praise, commend, extol, laud.
- Laurea, æ, f.*, the foliage of the laurel-tree; the laurel-tree, lau-

- rel; a crown of laurel, garland of laurel.
- Laus, laudis, f.*, praise, commendation; glory, fame, renown, estimation, repute, reputation.
- Lautus, a, um, part. & adj. (lavo, to wash)*, elegant, splendid, noble.
- Laxè, adv. (laxus, loose)*, loosely, slackly.
- Laxitas, âtis, f. (laxus)*, largeness, capacity, spaciousness.
- Laxo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (laxus)*, to enlarge, widen, expand; to relax, relieve, recreate, refresh.
- Lectica, æ, f. (lectus)*, a litter, couch, sedan.
- Lector, ôris, m. (lego)*, a reader.
- Lectûlus, i, m. dim.*, a small couch; a couch or bed: *from*
- Lectus, i, m.*, a bed or couch. *Lectus funebris*, a bier.
- Lectus, a, um, part. & adj. (lego)*, collected, gathered; read, perused; chosen, selected.
- Legatio, ônis, f. (lego)*, an embassy, legation, lieutenantancy; the office of an ambassador.
- Legâtus, i, m. (lego)*, an ambassador, envoy, legate; a lieutenant, deputy.
- Legio, ônis, f. (lego)*, a legion, a body of soldiers consisting of ten cohorts, and containing, at different times, from three to six thousand soldiers, exclusive of cavalry.
- Legitimus, a, um, adj. (lex)*, according to law; lawful, required by law, right, just, legitimate.
- Lego, ère, legi, lectum, a.*, to collect, gather, pick, pluck; to read, peruse; to choose, select, elect.
- Lenio, îre, îvi & îi, îtum, a.*, to soften, mitigate, alleviate, appease; to extenuate: *from*
- Lenis, e, adj.*, soft, gentle, easy.
- Lenîter, adv. (lenis, mild)*, gently, softly, mildly, gradually; patiently, calmly.
- Lentulus, i, m.*, a Roman cognomen.
- Lentulus*, a son-in-law of Cicero: IX. 26.
- Letâlis, e, adj. (letum, death)*, mortal, fatal, deadly.
- Lêvis, e, adj.*, light, of little weight; small, slight, trivial, inconsiderable.
- Lêvis, e, adj.*, smooth.
- Leviter, adv. (lêvis)*, lightly, slightly.
- Levo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (lêvis)*, § 251, to make lighter, lighten, ease, relieve; to raise, lift up.
- Lex, legis, f. (lego)*, a law, ordinance, statute; a condition. *Legum doctor*, an instructor in law.
- Libellus, i, m., dim. (liber)*, a little book, writing. *Libellus supplex*, a memorial, petition, request.
- Libens, tis, adj. (libet, it pleases)*, willing, contented, with pleasure, of one's own accord.
- Libenter, adv., tius, tissimè, (libens)*, willingly, gladly.
- Liber, bri, m.*, the inner bark of a tree; a book; a register, account-book.
- Liber, èra, èrum, adj. (libet, it pleases)*, free; open, bold.
- Liberâlis, e, adj. (liber, free)*, relating to a free man, befitting a free man, noble, decorous, liberal, bountiful, generous.
- Liberalitas, âtis, f. (liberalis)*, treatment or conduct befitting a freeman; nobleness of spirit; liberality, generosity, bounty, munificence.
- Libëri, ôrum, m. pl. (liber, free)*, children freeborn.
- Libëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (liber)*,

- § 251, to set at liberty, free, make free, deliver, release, extricate.
- Libertas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*liber*), liberty, freedom; boldness of speech, independence, fearlessness.
- Libertinus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, belonging to the rank of freedmen; *subs.*, a freedman: *from*
- Libertus*, *i*, *m.*, a freedman, slave made free.
- Libido*, *inis*, *f.* (*libet*, it pleases), lust, desire, inclination, will; appetite, passion, pleasure, wantonness, recklessness.
- Libra*, *æ*, *f.*, a pound, twelve ounces.
- Libro*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*libra*), to level; to weigh, poise, balance; to throw, hurl.
- Licentia*, *æ*, *f.* (*licens*, free), freedom, liberty; licentiousness; license, freedom from restraint, allowance, permission.
- Licet*, *uit* & *citum est*, *imp.*, it is lawful, allowed, permitted; one may, can.
- Licet*, *conj.*, though, although, albeit.
- Licinius*, *i*, *m.*, Licinius, a Roman name belonging to the Licinian gens.
- Lictor*, *ōris*, *m.*, a lictor, sergeant; *an officer who attended the principal Roman magistrates. The lictors preceded the magistrates in single file, and the one next the magistrate was called proximus lictor.*
- Ligneus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*lignum*, wood), of wood, wooden.
- Lineamentum*, *i*, *n.* (*lineo*, to delineate), a line, lineament; a feature, outline.
- Lingua*, *æ*, *f.*, the tongue; language, speech.
- Lis*, *litis*, *f.*, strife; a dispute, controversy.
- Literninus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, belonging to Liternum, Liternian: *from*
- Liternum*, *i*, *n.*, Liternum, a town of Campania: V. 37.
- Litigātor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*litigo*, to strive), a litigant, one engaged in a lawsuit.
- Littera*, *æ*, *f.*, a letter of the alphabet; a writing: *pl.*, letters; a letter, epistle; letters, learning, literature. *Græcæ litteræ*, Grecian literature.
- Litterarius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*littera*), relating to letters, literary.
- Litterātus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*littera*), lettered, learned, educated.
- Litus*, *ōris*, *n.*, the shore, sea-side, coast.
- Livius*, *i*, *m.*, Livius, a Roman name belonging to the Livian gens.
- Livor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*liveo*, to be livid), blackness or blueness, lividness; envy, spite, ill-will, malice.
- Loco*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*locus*), to place, set, dispose, arrange; to let or hire out; to bargain or contract for any thing. *Castra locare*, to pitch —.
- Locuples*, *ētis*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*; rich in lands; rich, wealthy, opulent.
- Locus*, *i*, *m.* (*pl. loci*, *m.*, *loca*, *n.*), a place, region, part; stead, room, place; rank, station, family, post, position. *Illustri loco natus*, of illustrious birth; a place, office, post. *Loco filii aliquem habere*, to regard as a son, look upon as a son.
- Locutus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*loquor*).
- Longè*, *adv.*, *iūs*, *issimè*, (*longus*), long; far, at a distance; very much, very far, quite. *Longe aliud*, quite another or different thing.

*Longinquus*, *a, um, adj.*, far off, remote, distant: *from*

*Longus*, *a, um, adj.*, *ior, issimus*; long.

*Loquor*, *i, cūsus sum, dep.*, to speak, say, tell, declare.

*Lorica*, *a, f.*, a coat of mail, breast-plate, cuirass, corselet: *from*

*Lorum*, *i, n.*, a leathern thong, strap.

*Luceria*, *a, f.*, Luceria, a town of Apulia: III. 11.

*Lucerinus*, *a, um, adj.* (*Luceria*), belonging to Luceria, Lucerian.

*Lucerini*, *orum, m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Luceria, Lucerians.

*Lucius*, *i, m.*, Lucius, a Roman *prænomen*.

*Lucretia*, *a, f.*, Lucretia, the wife of Tarquinius Collatinus: I. 26.

*Lucrum*, *i, n.* (*luo*, to pay), gain, profit, advantage.

*Lucta*, *a, f.*, wrestling.

*Luctatio*, *ōnis, f.* (*luctor*, to wrestle), a wrestling; a struggle, contest, fight.

*Luctus*, *ūs, m.* (*lugeo*), mourning, lamentation, sorrow, affliction, grief.

*Lucullus*, *i, m.*, Lucullus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Licinian *gens*.

*L. Licinius Lucullus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 678: VIII. 9. *L. Lucullus*, a consul, A. U. 601: VI. 33.

*Lucus*, *i, m.*, a wood, sacred grove.

*Ludibrium*, *i, n.*, a mocking, derision, jest, sport; mockery. *Habere ludibrio*, to mock, make a mock of, make game of.

*Ludīcer*, *cra, crum, adj.* (*ludus*), pertaining to play or sport, sportive, jocular, ludicrous.

*Ludimagister*, *tri, m.* (*ludus & magister*), a schoolmaster, pedagogue.

*Ludo*, *ere, lusi, lusum, n. & a.*, to play; to sport, trifle. *Ludere alea*, to play at dice. *Ludere talis*, to play at cockal or hucklebone.

*Ludus*, *i, m.*, play, sport, diversion, pastime: *pl.*, games, shows, exhibitions. *Ludus litterarius*, school for literature, grammar-school.

*Lugeo*, *ere, luxi, n. & a.*, to mourn, lament, bewail, weep for.

*Lugūbris*, *e, adj.* (*lugeo*), mournful, dismal, doleful.

*Luna*, *a, f.*, the moon.

*Lupa*, *a, f.* (*lupus*, a wolf), a she-wolf.

*Luscīnus*, *i, m.*, Luscinus, a Roman *cognomen*. *C. Fabricius Luscīnus*, a Roman consul, renowned for his frugality and integrity, A. U. 383: III. 19—22.

*Lustro*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*lustrum*, a purifying sacrifice), to expiate, purify; to review.

*Lutatius*, *i, m.*, Lutatius, a Roman name belonging to the Lutatian *gens*.

*Lux*, *lucis, f.*, the light. *Prima luce*, at daybreak.

*Luxi*. See *Lugeo*.

*Luxuria*, *a, f.*, rankness, luxury, excess, profusion, extravagance, dissipation: *from*

*Luxus*, *ūs, m.*, luxury, excess, riot, revelling.

*Lydia*, *a, f.*, Lydia, a country of Asia Minor: VI. 1.

## M.

*M.*, an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Marcus.

*Macēdo*, *ōnis, m.*, a Macedonian. *Macedōnes*, *um, m. pl.*, the Macedonians.



- Macedonia*, æ, f., Macedonia, or Macedon, a large country of Europe, on the north of Thessaly and Epirus: VI. 21.
- Macedonīcus*, a, um, adj., Macedonian. *Macedonīcus*, i, m., a Roman agnomen.
- Machīna*, æ, f., a frame, fabric, work; an instrument, machine; a military machine, warlike engine, battering-ram, &c.
- Macilentus*, a, um, adj. (*macies*, leanness), lean, lank, meagre.
- Mactō*, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to augment; to slay, kill, destroy; to sacrifice.
- Mactus*, a, um, adj. (*mactō*), augmented, increased. *Macte virtute esto*, increase in virtue, go on and prosper. *In this phrase, the vocative, macte, is used instead of mactus, the nominative.*
- Mæcēnas*, ātis, m., a Roman name. *C. Cilnius Mæcenas*, a Roman knight of royal birth, renowned for his intimacy with Augustus, and his love of literature: IX. 45.
- Magis*, adv., more, rather. *Sup. maximè.*
- Magister*, tri, m., a master, ruler, chief. *Magister equitum*, master of the horse, and dictator's lieutenant —; a master, tutor, instructor.
- Magistrātus*, ūs, m. (*magistro*, to rule), a magistracy, civil office; a magistrate.
- Magnificē*, adv. (*magnificus*), magnificently, splendidly, grandly; proudly, haughtily.
- Magnificentia*, æ, f., magnificence, grandeur: *from*
- Magnificus*, a, um, adj., *entior, entissimus*, § 125, 3, (*magnus & facio*), glorious, great, splendid, magnificent; respectable.
- Magnitudo*, inis, f., greatness, magnitude, size; plenty, abundance. *Animi magnitudo*, greatness of mind, magnanimity.
- Magnopere*, adv. (*magnus & opus*), much, greatly, exceedingly.
- Magnus*, a, um, adj., *major, maximus*; great, large; great, illustrious, distinguished; loud, high. *Magna vox*, a loud voice. *Magna spes*, high hope. *Magnus*, i, m., an agnomen of *Cn. Pompeius* and *Alexander*.
- Maharbal*, ālis, m., Maharbal, one of Hannibal's officers: V. 9.
- Majestas*, ātis, f. (*major*), greatness, majesty, dignity.
- Major*, ōris, adj. (comp. of *magnus*), more, higher, superior to, greater. *Major natu*, or *major*, elder. *Majores natu*, one's elders.
- Malè*, adv., *pejus, pessimè*, (*malus*), badly, ill, wickedly; unsuccessfully; scarcely, hardly.
- Maledico*, ěre, dixi, dictum, a. (*male & dico*), § 225, to speak ill of, rail at, slander, abuse, revile, scold at.
- Maledictio*, ōnis, f. (*maledico*), railing, slander, detraction.
- Maledictum*, i, n. (*maledico*), a reproach; abusive language; an imprecation, curse.
- Malevōlus*, a, um, adj. (*male & volo*), malevolent, invidious, envious, spiteful, ill-disposed, ill-natured, malicious.
- Malitia*, æ, f. (*malus*), bad quality; wickedness, vice, malice.
- Malo*, malle, *malui*, *irr. n.* (*magis & volo*), to choose rather, prefer
- Malum*, i, n., an evil, misfortune, calamity; punishment; injury: *from*
- Malus*, a, um, adj., *pejor, pessimè*,



- mus* ; bad, evil, wicked ; bad, miserable ; unsuccessful.
- Mamilius, i, m.*, Mamilius, a Roman cognomen. *Octavius Mamilius Tusculanus*, a son-in-law of *Tarquinius Superbus* : II. 8.
- Mancipium, i, n.* (*manceps*, a purchaser), property ; a slave.
- Mandatum, i, n.*, a commission, order, command ; a message, errand : *from*
- Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to commit to one's charge, commission, enjoin, order, command, consign, intrust.
- Mando, ēre, di, sum, a.*, to chew, masticate, eat.
- Mane, n., ind.*, the morning, morn ; in the morning. *Primo mane*, early in the morning, at early dawn.
- Maneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, n. & a.*, to remain, stay ; to endure, continue, last.
- Manes, ium, m. pl.*, the ghosts or shades of the dead ; the place of abode of the dead. *Dii Manes*, the infernal gods, gods of the lower world.
- Manifestus, a, um, adj.*, manifest, clear, evident, plain, apparent.
- Manipulus, i, m.*, a handful ; a band of soldiers, company, maniple, the third part of a cohort.
- Manius, i, m.*, Manius, a Roman prænomen.
- Manlius, i, m.*, Manlius, a Roman name belonging to the Manlian gens. See *Capitolinus*, and *Torquatus*.
- Mano, āre, āvi, ātum, n.*, to flow, drop, distil ; to spread.
- Mansi.* See *Maneo*.
- Mansuetudo, inis, f.*, tameness ; gentleness, mildness, lenity, clemency : *from*
- Mansuetus, a, um, adj.* (*mansues*, tame), tame, gentle, mild, domestic, tractable.
- Manubiæ, ārum, f. pl.*, money arising from the sale of spoils taken in war ; plunder, pillage.
- Manumitto, ēre, misi, missum, a.* (*manus & mitto*), to set at liberty, make free, emancipate, manumit.
- Manus, ūs, f.*, a hand ; a claw, hook ; an army, armed force, band of men.
- Marcellus, i, m.*, Marcellus, a Roman cognomen in the Claudian gens. *M. Claudius Marcellus*, a distinguished Roman general, who was five times consul, between A. U. 530 & 544 : V. 12.
- Marcus, i, m.*, Marcus, a Roman name belonging to the Marcian gens. *Ancus Marcius*, the fourth king of Rome : I. 17, 18.
- Marcus, i, m.*, Marcus, a Roman prænomen.
- Mare, is, n.*, the sea.
- Mariānus, a, um, adj.* (*Marius*), of or pertaining to Marius, Marian.
- Maritimus, a, um, adj.* (*mare*), of the sea, relating to the sea, maritime ; naval.
- Marītus, i, m.*, a husband.
- Marius, i, m.*, Marius, a Roman name belonging to the Marian gens. *C. Marius*, a very distinguished Roman, born at Arpinum, in Latium. He was seven times consul, and died in his 70th year, A. U. 666 : VII. 31—35, & VIII. 1—8.
- Marmor, ōris, n.*, marble.
- Marmoreus, a, um, adj.* (*marmor*), made of marble, marble.
- Mars, tis, m.*, Mars, the god of war : I. 9.

- Martius, a, um, adj.* (*Mars*), relating to Mars. *Mensis Martius*, the month of March, *because this month was sacred to Mars*. *Idibus Martiis*, on the ides of March, the fifteenth of March.
- Masinissa, æ, m.*, Masinissa, a king of Numidia: V. 23.
- Massiva, æ, m.*, Massiva, a Numidian prince taken captive by Scipio: V. 23.
- Mater, tris, f.*, a mother.
- Materius, a, um, adj.* (*mater*), pertaining to a mother, maternal.
- Matrōna, æ, f.* (*mater*), a married woman, wife, matron.
- Matūrē, adv.*, *iūs, turrīmē & turissimē*, seasonably, quickly, soon, speedily, early: *from*
- Matūrus, a, um, adj.*, ripe, mature, seasonable.
- Maurus, i, m.*, a Moor, or inhabitant of Mauritania, a large country in the western part of Africa: V. 25.
- Maximē, adv.* (sup. of *magis*), especially, principally, chiefly, very much, most of all.
- Maximus, a, um, adj.* (sup. of *magnus*), very great, greatest; highest.
- Maximus, i, m.*, Maximus, a Roman *cognomen* in the Fabian gens. Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator was appointed dictator in the war against Hannibal: V. 1. Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, a master of horse under the dictator Papirius: III. 9.
- Medicāmen, tris, n.* (*medicor*, to heal), a medicine, drug.
- Medicus, i, m.* (*medeor*, to cure), a physician, surgeon, apothecary.
- Meditor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to muse or think upon, meditate, consider, weigh; to purpose, design.
- Medium, i, n.*, the middle, the midst, in the middle. *Auferre de medio*, to take away, remove —. *In medio*, in the middle, between. *In medium proferre*, to bring forward, before the people; — for the public good, or for public use.
- Medius, a, um, adj.*, being in the middle or midst; mid, middle, in the midst, intervening.
- Melior, adj.* (comp. of *bonus*), § 125, 5, better, superior. *Bello melior*, braver.
- Melius, adv.* (comp. of *bene*), better; more favorably, more successfully.
- Membrum, i, n.*, a member, limb.
- Memorabilis, e, adj.* (*memoro*), worthy of being mentioned, memorable, remarkable.
- Memoria, æ, f.* (*memor*, mindful), memory, remembrance, recollection.
- Memōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*memor*), to mention, recount, tell, relate.
- Menenius, i, m.*, Menenius, a Roman name belonging to the Menenian gens. See Agrippa.
- Mens, mentis, f.*, mind; heart, soul; feelings, disposition, purpose, design, object.
- Mensa, æ, f.* (*metior*), a table or board to eat on.
- Mensis, is, m.*, a month.
- Mentio, ōnis, f.* (*memīni*, to mention), a mention, a making mention of.
- Mentior, iri, itus sum, dep.*, to lie; to deceive; to feign, pretend, counterfeit.
- Mercēs, edis, f.*, hire, wages, pay, reward: *from*
- Mereo, ēre, ui, itum, a. & n.*, & *Me-reor, ēri, itus sum, dep.*, to deserve, merit.
- Mergo, ēre, mersi, mersum, a.*, to

- put under water, dip, plunge, immerse, sink.
- Meridies, ei, m. (medius & dies)*, midday, noon.
- Merito, adv. (meritus)*, deservedly, with reason.
- Meritum, i, n. (mereo)*, a desert, merit; a benefit, kindness, favor, good turn; a reward.
- Meritus, a, um, part. & adj. (mereo)*, deserved; deserving well; just, due, proper.
- Mersus, a, um, part. (mergo)*.
- Merus, a, um, adj.*, lonely, solitary; pure, unmixed.
- Messāna, æ, f.*, Messina, now *Messina*, a celebrated city of Sicily, opposite to Calabria, in Italy: IV. 1.
- Metellus, i, m.*, Metellus, a Roman cognomen in the Cecilian gens. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 629: VII. 16. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 643: VII. 20. *L. Cæcilius Metellus*, an officer under Antony: IX. 36. *L. Cæcilius Metellus*, a noble, who, with others, after the battle of Cannæ, proposed that the Romans should abandon Italy: V. 20.
- Metior, iri, mensus sum, dep.*, to mete, measure, take measure of; to estimate, judge.
- Metor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (meta, a boundary)*, to measure, mete; to bound, limit. *Castra metari*, to pitch a camp, encamp.
- Metuo, ěre, ui, n. & a.*, to fear, be afraid; to apprehend: *from*
- Metus, ūs, m.*, fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety, consternation.
- Meus, a, um, adj. pro.*, § 139, (*mei*, gen. of *ego*), my, mine, my own.
- Micipsa, æ, m.*, Micipsa, a king of Numidia; he was the son of Masinissa and uncle of Jugurtha: VII. 30.
- Mico, āre, micui, n.*, to move quickly; to quiver, palpitate; to glisten, sparkle, shine, flash.
- Migro, āre, āvi, ātum, n.*, to remove from one place to another, emigrate, depart from.
- Mihī. See Ego.*
- Miles, itis, m. & f. (mille)*, a soldier; the soldiery, army.
- Milētus, i, m.*, Miletus, the capital of Ionia, in Asia Minor: IX. 5.
- Militāris, e, adj. (miles)*, of or belonging to a soldier, military, warlike, martial, soldierlike. *Res militaris*, the art of war, warfare.
- Militia, æ, f. (miles)*, military service, warfare. *Militiæ, gen., signifies*, in war or abroad, especially when joined with *domi*, § 221, R. 3.
- Milito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (miles)*, to serve as a soldier; to serve.
- Mille, num. adj. ind.*, § 118, R. 6, a thousand. *Mille, n.*, a thousand. *Mille passuum*, a thousand paces, or one mile; *passuum* in this construction is often omitted.
- Millies, adv. (mille)*, a thousand times; very often.
- Mimus, i, m.*, a mimic, buffoon; a farce. *Vitæ mimus*, the play of life.
- Minæ, ārum, f. pl.*, threats, menaces.
- Minimè, adv. (sup. of parum)*, least, least of all; in negation, not at all, by no means.
- Minimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus)*, very little, the least.
- Ministerium, i, n. (minister, a servant)*, service, attendance, office, ministry.
- Minor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to pro-

- ject; to threaten, menace. *Ultionem alicui minari*, to threaten to take revenge upon one.
- Minor*, *ōris*, *adj.* (comp. of *parvus*), smaller, less, inferior, less important. *Minor natu*, or *minor*, younger.
- Minucius*, *i*, *m*, Minucius, a Roman name belonging to the Minucian gens. *L. Minucius*, a consul, A. U. C. 296: II. 16.
- Minuo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a.* & *n.*, to make smaller, lessen, diminish, abate, decrease.
- Minus*, *adv.* (comp. of *parum*), less; not.
- Minutus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*minuo*), diminished, lessened; minute, small.
- Mirabilis*, *e*, *adj.* (*miror*), wonderful, marvellous, strange, astonishing, extraordinary.
- Miraculum*, *i*, *n.*, a wonder, miracle, prodigy, wonderful event.
- Mirandus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*miror*), admirable, amazing, marvellous, wonderful.
- Mirificus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*mirus* & *facio*), marvellous, strange, extraordinary, amazing.
- Miror*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to wonder, be amazed or astonished at, admire; to manifest admiration.
- Mirus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, wonderful, strange.
- Misceo*, *ēre*, *miscui*, *mistum* & *mixtum*, *a.*, to mix, mingle, blend.
- Miser*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *errimus*; miserable, wretched, unfortunate.
- Miserabilis*, *e*, *adj.* (*misēror*, to deplore), pitiable, deplorable, miserable.
- Miserabiliter*, *adv.* (*miserabilis*), pitifully, deplorably, sadly, wretchedly.
- Misereor*, *erēri*, *ertus* & *eritus sum*, *dep.* (*miser*), to pity, commiserate, compassionate.
- Misericordia*, *a*, *f.* (*miserīcors*, merciful), mercy, compassion, pity.
- Misi*. See *Mitto*.
- Missilis*, *e*, *adj.* (*mitto*), that may be thrown, missile, missive.
- Missile*, *is*, *n.*, a missile weapon.
- Missus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*mitto*).
- Mitescō*, *ēre*, *n.* (*mitis*), to grow ripe or mellow; to grow milder, moderate.
- Mithridātes*, *is*, *m.*, Mithridates, a king of Pontus: VIII. 1.
- Mithridaticus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Mithridates*), Mithridatic, of or relating to Mithridates.
- Mitis*, *e*, *adj.*, mild, soft, tender, gentle.
- Mitto*, *ēre*, *misi*, *missum*, *a.* (*meo*, to go), to let go; to dismiss; to send, despatch, depute; to throw, cast, hurl, discharge.
- Mitylēnæ*, *ārum*, *f. pl.*, Mitylene, the capital of the Island Lesbos: VII. 27.
- Mobilis*, *e*, *adj.* (*moveo*), easy to be moved, movable.
- Moderatio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*moderor*), moderation, discretion; temperateness, moderateness.
- Moderātus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.*, moderate, discreet, temperate, forbearing: *from*
- Modēror*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*modus*), to fix a measure; to moderate, restrain.
- Modestia*, *a*, *f.* (*modestus*, modest), moderation, modesty, humility, discretion.
- Modicus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*modus*), moderate, modest, temperate; mean, ordinary, scanty.
- Modius*, *i*, *m.*, a modius, a measure containing somewhat more than a peck.



*Modò, adv.*, only, but, merely; just now, now, lately, but just before.

*Modo—modo*, now—now, sometimes—sometimes, at one time—at another: *from*

*Modus, i, m.*, a measure; a manner, way, method. *In modum*, after the manner of, like;—a tune, air.

*Mænia, ium, n. pl.*, walls, the walls of a city.

*Mæreo, ère, ui, n. & a.*, to grieve, be afflicted, lament, mourn.

*Mæror, òris, m. (mæreo)*, a mourning, sadness, grief, sorrow.

*Mæstus, a, um, adj. (mæreo)*, sad, sorrowful, afflicted.

*Moles, is, f.*, a mass, heap; bulk, size, hugeness; a dike, pier.

*Molestè, adv. (molestus)*, offensively, in a troublesome manner. *Ferre molestè*, to be displeased, take a thing ill, be sorry or grieved.

*Molestia, æ, f.*, trouble, uneasiness, annoyance. *Molestiæ esse*, to trouble, annoy: *from*

*Molestus, a, um, adj.*, troublesome, painful, irksome.

*Molior, iri, itus sum, dep. (moles)*, to attempt something difficult, struggle, strive. *Moliri portam*, to break down, burst open—; to contrive, meditate, prepare; to endeavor, attempt, undertake.

*Mollio, ire, iri & ii, itum, a.*, to soften, make soft or tender; to check, restrain; to tame, civilize: *from*

*Mollis, e, adj. (moveo)*, easily movable, flexible; soft, tender; effeminate, womanly, voluptuous.

*Molliter, adv. (mollis)*, pliantly; softly; effeminately, voluptuously.

*Molo, ònis, m.*, Molo. See Apollonius.

*Momentum, i, n. (moveo)*, a motion or impulse; weight, influence, importance.

*Monco, ère, ui, itum, a.*, to remind; to admonish, caution, advise, instruct, warn; to inform, tell.

*Monitus, a, um, part. (monco)*.

*Monitus, ùs, m. (monco)*, advice, admonition.

*Mons, tis, m.*, a mountain, mount, high hill.

*Monstrum, i, n. (monco)*, a prodigy, monster.

*Mora, æ, f.*, a delay, stay, stop, hinderance.

*Morbus, i, m.*, a disease, disorder, malady, sickness.

*Mordeo, ère, momordi, morsum, a.*, to bite.

*Morior, i & iri, mortuus sum, dep. (mors)*, to die, expire.

*Moror, àri, àtus sum, dep. (mora)*, to delay, tarry, linger; to detain, hinder, delay.

*Mors, tis, f.*, death.

*Morsus, ùs, m. (mordeo)*, a bite, biting; torment, anguish.

*Mortālis, e, adj. (mors)*, mortal, perishable. *Mortālis, is, m.*, a mortal; *pl.*, men, mankind, mortals.

*Mortuus, a, um, part. (morior)*, dead; being dead.

*Mos, moris, m.*, a manner, custom, usage, practice. *More, abl.*, after the manner of, like. *Mores, pl.*, character, manners. *Morem alicui gerere*, to comply with, humor, gratify—.

*Motus, ùs, m.*, a motion, movement; a commotion, tumult, sedition, disturbance: *from*

*Motus, a, um, part.: from*

*Movco, ère, movi, motum, a. & n. (meo, to go)*, to move, stir; to



excite, rouse, provoke; to remove; to affect, touch, influence. *Tribu movere*, § 251, to remove from a higher to a lower tribe, to degrade.

*Mox*, *adv.*, by and by, presently, soon, quickly, immediately, afterward, in the next place, then.

*Mucius*, *i*, *m.*, Mucius, a Roman name belonging to the Mucian gens.

*Mucro*, *ōnis*, *m.*, the sharp point of any thing; a sword.

*Mulceo*, *ēre*, *mulsi*, *mulsum*, *a.*, to soothe, soften, mitigate.

*Mulgeo*, *ēre*, *mulsi*, *mulctum*, *a.*, to milk.

*Muliebris*, *e*, *adj.* (*mulier*), of or pertaining to a woman, feminine.

*Mulieriter*, *adv.* (*muliebris*), like a woman, womanly, effeminately; after the manner of women.

*Mulier*, *ēris*, *f.*, a woman.

*Muliercula*, *ae*, *f. dim.* (*mulier*), a little woman, maid, girl.

*Mulio*, *ōnis*, *m.* (*mulus*), a mule-driver, muleteer.

*Multa*, *ae*, *f.*, a fine. *Dicere multam*, to impose a fine.

*Multiplex*, *icis*, *adj.* (*multus* & *plico*, to weave), manifold, various, numerous.

*Multitudo*, *inis*, *f.* (*multus*), a multitude, great number; the populace, rabble, multitude, many.

*Multo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*multa*), to impose a fine, fine; to punish. *Aliquem pecuniā multare*, to fine one a sum of money, § 249.

*Multum*, *adv.*, much, far, greatly: from

*Multus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, plus, plurimus; many, much, frequent. *Multi*, many, many persons. *Multo*, *abl.*, joined often with comparatives, by much, much, far, by

far; long. *Multo plures*, many more.

*Mummius*, *i*, *m.*, Mummius, a Roman name. *L. Mummius Achaicus*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 606: VII. 14.

*Munditia*, *ae*, *f.* (*mundus*, clean), cleanness; neatness in dress, furniture, &c.

*Munia*, *ium*, *n. pl.*, public offices, places of trust, functions of one's office, duties.

*Municipium*, *i*, *n.* (*municeps*, a citizen), a free town.

*Munio*, *ire*, *ivi* & *ii*, *itum*, *n.* & *a.*, to make a wall; to fortify, defend, secure, strengthen.

*Munitus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*, (*munio*), fortified, secured.

*Munus*, *ēris*, *n.*, an office, part, duty, charge, post; a present, gift, reward, service, favor.

*Muræna*, *ae*, *f.*, a lamprey, a sort of eel.

*Muralis*, *e*, *adj.* (*murus*), of a wall, mural. *Muralis corona*, a mural crown, given to him who first ascended the walls of a besieged city.

*Murica*, *ae*, *f.*, salt liquor, a kind of sauce or pickle, made of the tunny or other fish. *Muria de turdis*, fish-sauce.

*Murus*, *i*, *m.*, a wall, generally of a town or city.

*Mus*, *Muris*, *m.*, a Roman cognomen. See Decius.

*Mus*, *muris*, *m.* & *f.*, a mouse.

*Mutatio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*mutō*), a changing, altering, change.

*Mutina*, *ae*, *f.*, Mutina, now Modena, a city of Cisalpine Gaul: IX. 30.

*Mutinensis*, *e*, *adj.* (*Mutina*), of or belonging to Modena. *Muti-*

*nenses, ium, m. pl.*, inhabitants of Modena.

*Muto, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to move; to alter, change.

*Mutuus, a, um, adj.*, that is borrowed; mutual, reciprocal.

## N.

*Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor).*

*Nam, & Namque, conj.*, § 198, 5, for; but.

*Nanciscor, i, nactus sum, dep.*, to meet with, find, find by chance; to get, gain, obtain.

*Naris, is, f.*, a nostril; *pl.*, the nostrils, the nose.

*Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to tell, recount, relate, report, recite, speak of, set forth, declare, narrate.

*Nascor, i, natus sum, dep.*, to be born, spring, arise, grow.

*Nasica, æ, m.*, Nasica, a surname of some of the Scipios: from

*Nasus, i, m.*, the nose.

*Natālis, is, m. (natus)*, a birthday.

*Natio, ōnis, f. (nascor)*, a being born, birth; a stock, race, breed, kind; a race of people, nation, people, country, tribe.

*Natu, abl. of the def. noun natus, ūs, m. (nascor)*, § 94, by birth, in age.

*Major natu*, older, the elder, § 125, 4. *Maximus natu*, eldest.

*Natūra, æ, f. (nascor)*, nature; the universe; the natural property, character, or constitution; inclination, disposition, genius.

*Naturā, abl.*, by nature, naturally.

*Naturalis, e, adj. (natura)*, natural, implanted by nature.

*Natus, a, um, part. (nascor)*, born.

*Annos tres et viginti natus*, when twenty-three years old.

*Naufragium, i, n. (navis & frango)*,

shipwreck. *Fig.*, ruin, loss, destruction.

*Navālis, e, adj. (navis)*, of or belonging to ships, naval.

*Navicūla, æ, f. dim. (navis)*, a little ship, skiff, boat.

*Navigium, i, n.*, a ship, vessel, boat: from

*Navigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (navis & ago)*, to navigate a ship; to sail, set sail.

*Navis, is, f.*, a ship, bark, vessel, galley, boat.

*Navius, i, m.*, Navius, a Roman name. See Attus.

*Navo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (navus, active)*, to perform vigorously or diligently. *Navare operam alicui*, to serve, assist —. *Navare operam strenuam or bonam*, to perform good service.

*Ne, adv. & conj.*, not, that not; after verbs of fearing, lest; that, § 262, R. 7. *Nequis*. See Nequis. *Ne — quidem*. See Quidem, & § 279, 3, last clause.

*Ne, an enclitic conj.*, § 198, R. 2; in direct questions, it is commonly omitted in translating; in indirect questions, whether.

*Nebūla, æ, f.*, a mist, fog, vapor; a cloud.

*Nec, or Neque, conj. & adv. (ne & que)*, neither, nor, and not, but not, not. *Nec — nec*, neither — nor. *Neque tamen*, but not, still not.

*Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse, necessary)*, necessary, needful, unavoidable, indispensable; friendly, favorable.

*Necessitas, ātis, f. (necesse)*, necessity, needfulness, force, compulsion, constraint, fate; neediness, want.

*Necis*. See Nex.

*Neco, āre, āvi, ātum, & ui, nectum*,

- a. (nex)*, to put to death, slay, kill, destroy, murder.
- Nefarius, a, um, adj. (nefas, unlawful)*, wicked, impious, base, heinous, abominable, execrable, nefarious.
- Nefastus, a, um, adj. (ne & fastus)*, not allowed by the laws or by religion, unlawful; inauspicious, unlucky, unfortunate. *Dies nefastus*, a day on which it was not lawful to administer justice or hold assemblies of the people.
- Negligo, ěre, lexi, lectum, a. (nec & lego)*, to neglect, disregard, slight; to scorn, contemn, despise.
- Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n.*, to say no or not, deny, refuse. *With an infinitive, it is translated affirmatively, to say, declare; and the negation is applied to the infinitive, as, Nego me vidisse*, I say that I have not seen.
- Negotium, i, n. (nec & otium)*, a business, office, employment, part, occupation, trade, profession, pursuit; an affair, transaction, enterprise, measure; difficulty, trouble, burden, task; a matter, thing, fact.
- Nemo, ĩnis, m. & f. (ne & homo)*, no one, nobody, no man.
- Nempe, adv.*, to wit, namely, truly; for.
- Nemus, ōris, n.*, a grove or wood.
- Nepos, ōtis, m.*, a grandson.
- Neptis, is, f. (nepos)*, a granddaughter.
- Negue. See Nec.*
- Nequeo, ĩre, ĩvi & ĩi, ĩtum, irr. n. (ne & quco, I can)*, not to be able; I cannot.
- Nequis, or Ne quis, qua, quod or quid, adj. pro.*, § 138, (*ne & quis*), lest any one, that no one, that no, that no person or thing.
- Nero, ōnis, m.*, Nero, a Roman cognomen in the Claudian gens. *C. Claudius Nero*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 545: V. 17.
- Nescio, ĩre, ĩvi & ĩi, ĩtum, a. (ne & scio)*, to be ignorant, not to know. *With an infinitive, to know not how; to be unable.*
- Neu, conj.*, nor, neither, and not.
- Neuter, tra, trum, (ne & uter), gen. neutrius, § 107*, neither the one nor the other, neither.
- Nex, necis, f.*, a violent death; slaughter, murder.
- Ni, conj.*, if not, unless; lest, not. *Quid ni?* why not?
- Niger, gra, grum, adj.*, black, dark.
- Nihil, n. ind.*, nothing. *With a genitive, no; nihil auxilii*, no help. *In the accusative, § 232, (2), it is often used instead of non*, not, in no respect, no, not at all. *Nihil dum*, nothing yet, nothing hitherto.
- Nihilominus, adv.*, no less, notwithstanding, nevertheless.
- Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum, the least)*, nothing. *Nihilo, abl., with comparatives*, in nothing, not a whit, no.
- Nilus, i, m.*, the Nile, a river of Egypt.
- Nimis, adv.*, too much, too, exceedingly.
- Nimium, adv.*, too much, too: *from*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. (nimis)*, too much, too great, excessive. *Nimium hominum*, too many men, § 212, R. 3.
- Nisi, conj. (ne & si)*, if not, unless, except, save, only, besides. *Nisi post*, except after, until after. *Non discedere, nisi salu-*

*tatis vestris fratribus*, — without saluting —.

*Nitor, i, sus & xus sum, dep.*, § 245, II., to strive, labor, attempt; to lean upon, rest upon.

*Nixus, a, um, part. (nitor)*, leaning or resting upon. *Genu nixus*, kneeling, on one's knees.

*No, nare, navi, n.*, to swim.

*Nobilis, e, adj., nobilior, nobilissimus*; known, well-known; famous, illustrious, noble, glorious, renowned, celebrated, distinguished; of high birth. *Subs.*, a nobleman, noble.

*Nobilitas, ātis, f. (nobilis)*, fame, reputation, renown; high birth, nobility; the nobles, nobility, patricians; excellence, worth.

*Nobilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nobilis)*, to make famous; to make known, ennoble.

*Nobis.* See *Ego*.

*Nocceo, ēre, ui, itum, a.*, to hurt, injure, do harm or mischief.

*Noctu, f. abl. (nox)*, § 94, by night, in the night time.

*Noctua, æ, f. (noctu)*, an owl.

*Nocturnus, a, um, adj. (noctu)*, of night, nocturnal.

*Nola, æ, f.*, Nola, a town of Campania: V. 12.

*Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. (non & volo)*, to be unwilling. *Nolui*, I was unwilling; I would not.

*Nomen, īnis, n.*, a name, appellation; a race, nation; fame, reputation. *Fig.*, a person. *Nomen dare*, to enlist. *Nomine*, by name; in the name, on account of, by reason of. *Facere nomen alicui*, to procure for one a name.

*Nomīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nomen)*, to name, call by name.

*Non, adv.*, not.

*Nonæ, ārum, f. pl. (nonus, ninth)*,

the fifth day of the month, except in March, May, July, and October, when it was the seventh; the nones, the ninth day before the ides, § 326.

*Nondum, adv. (non & dum)*, not yet, not as yet.

*Nonne, adv. (non & ne)*, whether or not; not.

*Nonnullus, a, um, adj. (non & nullus)*, some. *Nonnulli, ōrum, m. pl.*, some, some persons.

*Nonnunquam, adv. (non & nunquam)*, sometimes, now and then, occasionally.

*Nos.* See *Ego*.

*Nosco, ēre, novi, notum, a.*, to know.

*Noster, tra, trum, adj. (nos)*, our, ours, our own.

*Noto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nota, a mark)*, to mark, note; to observe, remark, notice; to reprimand, censure, brand with infamy, disgrace; to show, indicate, designate.

*Notus, a, um, adj. (nosco)*, known, well-known.

*Novacula, æ, f. (novo, to invent)*, any sharp knife; a razor.

*Novem, ind. adj.*, nine.

*Noverca, æ, f.*, a step-mother.

*Novi.* See *Nosco*.

*Novitas, ātis, f.*, newness, novelty: *from*

*Novus, a, um, adj.*, new, fresh, recent; novel, unusual, uncommon, unheard of.

*Nox, noctis, f.*, night, night time.

*Nocte, abl.*, in the night, by night.

*Nubes, is, f.*, a cloud.

*Nubo, ēre, nupsi & nupta sum, nuptum, a. & n.*, § 223, R. 2, to cover, veil. Hence, as brides, in ancient times, were accustomed to put on a veil, to marry, be married, spoken of the bride only.



*Nudo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to make naked, strip, spoil: from

*Nudus*, a, um, adj., naked, bare, uncovered. The word nudus is used also in speaking of those who are without the toga, although wearing a tunic.

*Nullus*, a, um, adj., gen. nullius, § 107, (ne & ullus), not any, none, nobody, no.

*Num*, adv., whether.

*Numa*, æ, m., Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome: I. 9, 10.

*Numantia*, æ, f., Numantia, a city of Spain, near the Duero, destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger, A. U. C. 621: VII. 3.

*Numantinus*, a, um, adj. (*Numantia*), Numantine. *Numantinus*, i, m., an inhabitant of Numantia, a Numantine.

*Numēro*, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to count, number, reckon; to pay in ready money, pay: from

*Numērus*, i, m., a number, quantity, multitude.

*Numīda*, æ, m., a Numidian, inhabitant of Numidia.

*Numīdæ*, ārum, m. pl., the Numidians.

*Numidia*, æ, f., Numidia, a country in the northern part of Africa, comprehending the modern territories of Algiers, Tunis, and part of Tripoli: V. 23.

*Numidicus*, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Numidia, Numidian.

*Numidicus*, i, m. (*Numidia*), an agnomen of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, on account of his victory over the Numidians.

*Numitor*, ōris, m., Numitor, a king of Alba, the grandfather of Romulus and Remus: I. 1.

*Nummus*, i, m., a piece of money, coin; a sesterce.

*Nunc*, adv., now, at present.

*Nuncius*. See Nuntius.

*Nunquam*, adv., never, at no time.

*Nuntio*, & *Nuncio*, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to announce, bear tidings, report, declare, tell: from

*Nuntius*, & *Nuncius*, i, m., news, tidings; a messenger.

*Nuper*, adv., not long ago, lately, recently.

*Nupsi*. See Nubo.

*Nupta*, æ, f. (*nubo*), a spouse, wife.

*Nuptus*, a, um, part. (*nubo*).

*Nurus*, ūs, f., a daughter-in-law.

*Nusquam*, adv. (*ne & usquam*), nowhere, in no place.

*Nuto*, āre, āvi, ātum, n., to nod or make signs with the head; to be uncertain or doubtful, waver.

*Nutrix*, icis, f. (*nutrio*), a nurse.

*Nutus*, ūs, m., a nod, beck.

*Nux*, nucis, f., a nut.

## O.

*O*, interjection, oh!

*Ob*, prep. with the acc., for, on account of. *Ob oculos ponere*, — before the eyes.

*Obēdio*, ire, ivi, itum, n. (*ob & audio*), to listen to, obey.

*Obeo*, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. & a. (*ob & eo*), to go to and fro; to attend upon, be present at; to attend to, discharge, perform. *Obire diem supremum*, or *obire*, to die.

*Obesus*, a, um, adj., fat, gross.

*Obitus*, ūs, m., death, decease.

*Objectus*, ūs, m. (*objicio*), an opposition, interposition.

*Objectus*, a, um, part. & adj., thrown before; opposed, lying before or opposite to: from

*Objicio*, ěre, jěci, jectum, a. (*ob & jacio*), to throw or place before,



expose; to throw, cast; to object, charge with; to place in the way, oppose: to offer, proffer.

*Objurgo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ob & *jurgo*), to reprove, rebuke, reprimand.

*Oblātus*, a, um, part. (*offero*).

*Oblecto*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ob & *lacto*, to allure), to delight, amuse, entertain, please.

*Obligō*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ob & *ligo*, to bind), to tie round, bind; to oblige, put under obligation, bind.

*Oblīno*, ēre, ēvi, itum, a. (ob & *lino*, to smear), to daub or smear over, bedaub.

*Oblitus*, a, um, part. (*obliviscor*), having forgotten; forgetful, unmindful, heedless.

*Oblitus*, a, um, part. (*oblino*).

*Oblivio*, ōnis, f., oblivion, forgetfulness. *Oblivio me cepit*, I forgot: from

*Obliviscor*, i, *oblitus sum*, dep., § 216, to forget.

*Obnoxius*, a, um, adj. (ob & *noxius*, hurtful), punishable, guilty; liable, obnoxious, subject, exposed.

*Obrēpo*, ēre, psi, ptum, n. (ob & *repo*, to creep), to creep on; to steal upon, overtake.

*Obruo*, ēre, ui, itum, a. (ob & *ruo*), to cover over, bury; to oppress, load, overwhelm.

*Obscūro*, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to obscure, darken; to cover, conceal: from

*Obscūrus*, a, um, adj., dark, shady, obscure.

*Obsecutūrus*, a, um, part. (*obsequor*).

*Obsēdi*. See *Obsideo*.

*Obsēpio*, īre, psi, ptum, a., (ob &

*sepio*), to hedge in, enclose, block or stop up.

*Obsēquens*, tis, adj. & part., ior, issimus; pliant, obedient: from

*Obsēquor*, i, cūtus sum, dep. (ob & *sequor*), to comply with, oblige, humor; to yield to, submit to, obey, serve.

*Observans*, iis, part. & adj., ior, issimus, (*obseruo*, to watch), observant, watchful, mindful; regardful, respectful.

*Obses*, īdis, m. & f. (ob & *sedeo*), a hostage, a surety.

*Obsessus*, a, um, part.: from

*Obsideo*, ēre, ēdi, essum, n. & a. (ob & *sedeo*), to sit or stay any where; to invest, besiege; to fill, occupy.

*Obsidio*, ōnis, f. (*obsideo*), a siege, blockade. *Obsidionem relinquere* or *solvere*, to raise —.

*Obsidionalis*, e, adj. (*obsidio*), pertaining to a blockade. *Corona obsidionalis*, a crown given to him who had raised a siege. *It was usually made of the grass growing in the place besieged.*

*Obsisto*, ēre, stiti, stitum, n. (ob & *sisto*), to stand; to oppose, obstruct, withstand.

*Obstinātus*, a, um, adj., firmly resolved, fixed, obstinate, inflexible, resolute, determined: from

*Obstīno*, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to resolve firmly, determine.

*Obsto*, āre, stiti, n. (ob & *sto*), to stand in the way, withstand, oppose, hinder, obstruct.

*Obstrēpo*, ēre, ui, n. & a. (ob & *strepo*, to make a noise), to make a noise against, interrupt by noise, be obstreperous, disturb, annoy.

*Obstringo*, ēre, nxi, ctum, a. (ob &

- stringo*), to bind fast, bind, engage.
- Obstupefácio*, *ěre*, *fěci*, *factum*, *a.* (*ob*, *stupeo*, & *fucio*), to astonish, amaze, confound, bewilder.
- Obstupesco*, *ěre*, *pui*, *n.* (*ob* & *stupesco*), to be astonished or amazed; to be stupefied.
- Obtempero*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* (*ob* & *tempero*), to obey, comply with, conform to, yield to.
- Obtestatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*, a calling solemnly to witness, conjuring, entreating, supplication: *from*
- Obtestor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*ob* & *testor*, to testify), to call solemnly to witness, adjure, conjure.
- Obtineo*, *ěre*, *ui*, *tentum*, *a.* & *n.* (*ob* & *teneo*), to hold, have, possess; to keep, retain; to obtain, get, acquire, take possession of.
- Obtingo*, *ěre*, *tīgi*, *a.* & *n.* (*ob* & *tango*, to touch), to touch; to happen, occur; to fall by lot, happen to be; to befall one, fall to one.
- Obtorqueo*, *ěre*, *orsi*, *ortum*, *a.* (*ob* & *torqueo*), to wrest, twist, writhe, wrench.
- Obtracto*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* & *a.* (*ob* & *tracto*, to handle), to disparage, slander, calumniate, speak lightly or contemptuously of.
- Obtrunco*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ob* & *trunco*, to maim), to cut off; to cut down, cut in pieces, slaughter, slay.
- Obtuli*. See *Offero*.
- Obvenio*, *ire*, *věni*, *ventum*, *n.* (*ob* & *venio*), to befall, happen, occur; to fall to, fall to one's lot. *Alicui somnio obvenire*, to appear to one in a dream.
- Obviam*, *adv.* (*ob* & *via*), in the way. *Obviam ire*, *progredi*, etc., to go or advance to meet; to resist, encounter. *Obviam alicui ab aliquo itur*, one goes to meet —.
- Obvius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ob* & *via*), in the way, meeting. *Obvius esse*, to meet.
- Obvolvo*, *ěre*, *vi*, *volūtum*, *a.* (*ob* & *volvo*), to wrap round, muffle up, cover.
- Occasio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*occido*), a happening, accident, chance, opportunity, occasion.
- Occāsus*, *ūs*, *m.* (*occido*), a going down or setting of the heavenly bodies; sunset.
- Occidens*, *tis*, *m.*, the west, & *Occidens*, *tis*, *part.*, setting, going down: *from*
- Occido*, *ěre*, *cīdi*, *cāsum*, *n.* (*ob* & *cado*), to fall; to go down, set; to perish, die.
- Occido*, *ěre*, *cīdi*, *cīsum*, *a.* (*ob* & *cædo*), to beat; to kill, slay, cut down.
- Occīsus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*occido*), killed, slain; ruined, lost, undone.
- Occultus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*occūlo*, to hide), hidden, secret, concealed.
- Occumbo*, *ěre*, *cubui*, *cubitum*, *n.* (*ob* & *cumbo*, *obs.*), to fall, set; to die.
- Occupatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*, a seizing violently; occupation, business, engagement: *from*
- Occapo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ob* & *cāpio*), to seize, take possession of; to occupy, fill.
- Occurro*, *ěre*, *ri* & *occucurri*, *sum*, *n.* (*ob* & *curro*), to go, come, or run up to meet; to meet.
- Occurso*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n.* *freq.* (*occurro*), to go to meet, meet.
- Octavia*, *æ*, *f.*, Octavia, a Roman name belonging to females of the Octavian gens. *Octavia*, the

- sister of Octavius Cesar, and wife of Mark Antony : IX. 34.
- Octavius, i, m.*, Octavius, a Roman name belonging to the Octavian gens. *Octavius Cesar*. See *Cesar*.
- Octo, ind. num. adj.*, eight.
- Octogesimus, a, um, adj.*, the eighth : *from*
- Octoginta, ind. num. adj. (octo)*, eighty.
- Oculus, i, m.*, the eye ; *pl.*, the eyes, the sight. *Sub oculis*, before the eyes, in presence of.
- Odium, i, n.*, hatred, ill-will, enmity. *Esse odio alicui*, to be hated by — ; to be odious to —.
- Odor, oris, m.*, a scent, smell, odor : *pl.*, odors, perfumes, spices.
- Offendo, ere, di, sum, v. & a. (ob & fendo, obs.)*, to hit against ; to be offensive, give offence, displease ; to hit upon, find.
- Offensa, a, f. (offendo)*, a striking against ; a dislike, hatred, enmity, offence ; displeasure.
- Offensus, a, um, part. (offendo)*.
- Offero, ferre, obtuli, oblatus, irr. a. (ob & fero)*, to bring before, present ; to offer.
- Officiösus, a, um, adj.*, ready to serve, kind, obliging, courteous, officious : *from*
- Officium, i, n.*, kindness, service ; attention, duty, part, office. *Officium humanitatis*, an act of kindness or benevolence ; — courteousness, deference, honor paid to one.
- Olea, a, f.*, an olive-tree.
- Olim, adv.*, once upon a time, formerly, long since.
- Omen, inis, n.*, an augury, omen. *Accipere omen*, to accept an omen, to draw a favorable omen from some incidental remark.
- Omissus, a, um, part. : from*
- Omitto, ere, misi, missum, a. (ob & mitto)*, to let go ; to pass by, omit, give up, give over, relinquish, pass over, say nothing of.
- Omnino, adv.*, wholly, entirely, altogether ; at all ; in all, in the whole, but, only : *from*
- Omnis, e, adj.*, all, every, of every kind, the whole. *Omnia*, § 205, R. 7, (2,) all things, every thing.
- Omnes*, all, all men, § 205, R. 7, (1,) & N. 1.
- Onero, are, avi, atum, a.*, to load, lade, freight : *from*
- Onus, eris, n.*, a burden, load.
- Onustus, a, um, adj. (onus)*, laden, loaded.
- Opëra, a, f. (opus)*, work, labor, pains, exertion. *Dare operam*, to attend to, strive, give attention to, devote one's self ; contrive, bring about, effect ; — means, services, assistance, aid.
- Opërio, ire, crui, ertum, a.*, to cover, close ; to conceal, hide.
- Opertus, a, um, part. (operio)*, covered, concealed, loaded.
- Opifex, icis, m. & f. (opus & facio)*, a maker, artificer ; an artist, mechanic, artisan.
- Opimius, i, m.*, Opimius, a Roman name belonging to the Opimian gens. *L. Opimius*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 631 : VII. 12.
- Opinio, onis, f.*, opinion, conjecture, belief, expectation.
- Oportet, ebat, uit, imp.*, it is reasonable, it ought, it behoves, it is necessary.
- Oppëto, ere, ivi & ii, itum, a. & n. (ob & peto)*, to encounter, undergo, suffer.
- Oppidānus, a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to a town ; *subs.*, *oppidani, orum, m. pl.*, inhabitants of a town, townsmen : *from*

*Oppidum*, *i*, *n.*, a walled town, town, city.

*Oppius*, *i*, *m.* Oppius, a Roman name belonging to the Oppian gens. *C. Oppius*, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 557: VI. 8.

*Oppius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Oppian, of or pertaining to Oppius.

*Oppleo*, *ēre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *a.* (*ob* & *pleo*), to fill completely; to cover over.

*Oppletus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*oppleo*).

*Oppōno*, *ēre*, *osui*, *ositum*, *a.* (*ob* & *pono*), to place against, oppose. *Opponere se*, to set one's self against, to oppose.

*Opportunitas*, *ātis*, *f.*, fitness, convenience, opportunity; advantage, favorable circumstance: *from*

*Opportūnus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, commodious, fit, suitable, seasonable, opportune, at the proper time.

*Oppositus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*oppono*), set up against, opposed, opposite.

*Opprimo*, *ēre*, *pressi*, *pressum*, *a.* (*ob* & *premo*), to press down; to oppress, load; to overpower, overthrow, subdue, crush, ruin.

*Oppugnatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*, a fighting against; an attack, assault: *from*

*Oppugno*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ob* & *pugno*), to fight against, attack, beleaguer, assault.

*Ops*, *opis*, *f.*, § 94, power, forces, resources; riches, wealth; help, assistance, aid. *Opem ferre*, to bring aid, assist, help.

*Optimātes*, *um* & *ium*, *m. pl.* (*ops*), the leading men, the aristocracy, the nobles.

*Optimus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sup.* of *bonus*), best, very good, excellent, choice.

*Optio*, *ōnis*, *f.*, free-will, choice, option: *from*

*Opto*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.*, to wish, desire.

*Opulentus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*, (*ops*), rich, wealthy, opulent; fruitful, productive; powerful.

*Opus*, *ēris*, *n. ind.*, work, labor, toil; a work; a fortification.

*Opus*, *ind. noun* & *adj.*, § 243, need, occasion, necessity; needful, necessary.

*Oraculum*, *i*, *n.* (*oro*), the response of an inspired priest or priestess; an oracle.

*Oratio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*oro*), speaking, speech, language, words; a speech, oration.

*Orātor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*oro*), a speaker, orator; an ambassador, deputy.

*Orbis*, *is*, *m.*, a circle, ring, orb, disk; the earth; *so*, *orbis terrarum*, the earth.

*Orbo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to deprive or bereave of: *from*

*Orbus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, deprived or destitute of parents or children; orphan, fatherless, childless; bereft, destitute, without.

*Ordīno*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*ordo*), to set or place in order, arrange, dispose.

*Ordior*, *iri*, *orsus sum*, *dep.*, to begin to weave; to begin, commence.

*Ordo*, *inis*, *m.*, order, arrangement, regularity, method; rank; class, order. *Extra ordinem*, contrary to rule or law; *also*, out of one's rank or place; a company or band of soldiers, battalion.

*Oriens*, *tis*, *m.* (*orior*), the east.

*Origo*, *inis*, *f.*, the origin, source; birth, descent: *from*

*Orior*, *iri*, *ortus sum*, *dep.*, § 177,



to rise, appear ; to arise, spring, spring up ; to commence, begin, appear, become visible.

*Oriundus, a, um, adj. (orior),* springing from, descended from.

*Ornamentum, i, n. (orno),* an ornament, decoration.

*Ornâtè, adv., ius, issimè ;* elegantly, gracefully, eloquently : *from*

*Ornâtus, a, um, part. & adj. (orno),* ior, issimus ; adorned, equipped, caparisoned ; excellent, distinguished, illustrious, eminent.

*Ornatus, us, m.,* a preparation ; ornament, decoration ; dress, attire : *from*

*Orno, âre, âvi, âtum, a.,* to furnish, provide ; to adorn, ornament, embellish ; to equip, set off, dress, deck ; to honor, show honor to.

*Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. & a. (os),* to speak ; to beg, entreat, beseech, pray for.

*Ortus, us, m. (orior),* a rising.

*Ortus, a, um, part. (orior),* risen, sprung up, proceeding from, born, descended.

*Os, oris, n.,* the mouth ; speech, language ; the face, countenance.

*Ora convertere,* to turn the eyes : —impudence, audacity, effrontery. *Aliquid in ore habere,* to have continually in one's mouth, be constantly repeating.

*Os, ossis, n.,* a bone.

*Oscûlor, âri, âtus sum, dep.,* to kiss : *from*

*Oscûlum, i, n. dim. (os),* a little mouth ; a kiss.

*Ostendo, âre, di, sum & tum, a. (ob & tendo),* to show, display, manifest, discover.

*Ostento, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (ostendo),* to show, display, point

out ; to promise ; to make a boast of, vaunt.

*Ostium, i, n.,* a door, gate.

*Otiôsè, adv.,* at leisure, leisurely, idly, in idleness : *from*

*Otiôsus, a, um, adj.,* at leisure, disengaged, quiet, unoccupied, having nothing to do : *from*

*Otium, i, n.,* leisure, inactivity ; quiet, repose, idleness, tranquillity, peace. *Per otium,* at leisure.

*Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, n.,* to triumph in the ovation, to enjoy the lesser triumph ; *in the ovation, the general entered the city on foot or on horseback, crowned with myrtle ;* to exult, shout for joy.

## P.

*P.,* an abbreviation of the *prænommen* Publius.

*Pacâtus, a, um, part. & adj. (paco,* to pacify), peaceful, peaceable, tranquil ; conquered, subdued ; at peace.

*Paciscor, i, pactus sum, dep.,* to bargain, covenant, agree, stipulate, promise.

*Pactio, ônis, f. (paciscor,* to bargain), an agreement, bargain, contract, condition.

*Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor).*

*Pædagôgus, i, m.,* a person who conducted boys to and from school, guide, preceptor.

*Palæstra, æ, f.,* a wrestling, a place for wrestling, gymnasium ; the exercises of the gymnasium, *such as wrestling, running, &c.*

*Palam, adv.,* openly, publicly.

*Palans, antis, part. (palor),* wandering ; *subs.,* a straggler.

*Palatium, i, n.,* the Palatium, or Palatine Hill ; a palace.



*Palātus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*palor*).

*Pallium*, *i*, *n.*, the outer robe of the Greeks; a cloak, mantle.

*Palo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*palus*, a stake), to support with stakes or props.

*Palor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to wander to and fro, wander up and down, be dispersed.

*Palpēbra*, *æ*, *f.*, the eyelid.

*Paludamentum*, *i*, *n.*, a military cloak or cassock.

*Palus*, *ūdis*, *f.*, a marsh, morass, bog, swamp; a lake.

*Palus*, *i*, *m.*, a stake.

*Pando*, *ēre*, *pandi*, *pansum & passum*, *a.*, to open; to open wide; to spread out, expand, unfold.

*Panis*, *is*, *m.*, bread.

*Papāver*, *ēris*, *m.* & *n.*, the poppy.

*Papirius*, *i*, *m.*, Papirius, a Roman name belonging to the Papirian gens.

*Par*, *paris*, *adj.*, equal; like, similar. *Par pari referre*, to return like for like. *Par*, *paris*, *m.*, an equal; a competitor, adversary.

*Parabilis*, *e*, *adj.* (*paro*), to be procured, easily procured; ordinary, cheap.

*Parco*, *ēre*, *peperci & parsi*, *a.*, § 223, R. 2, to cease, give over; to spare, keep, preserve. *Alicui parcitur*, a favor is shown to one, one is spared: *from*

*Parcus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*; sparing, frugal, economical, moderate.

*Parens*, *tis*, *m.* & *f.* (*pario*), a parent, father or mother.

*Pareo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *itum*, *n.*, to appear; to obey, submit to.

*Pario*, *ēre*, *pepēri*, *partum*, *a.*, to bear or bring forth; to occasion, cause, make; to acquire, procure, obtain.

*Pariter*, *adv.* (*par*), equally, alike, in like manner. *Pariter ac, atque, etc.*, equally as, as much as, as well as.

*Paro*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to make ready, provide, prepare.

*Pars*, *tis*, *f.*, a part, division, portion; some; a part, quarter, place: *pl.*, a part, duty, office; a party, faction. *Ulla ex parte*, in any wise, in any degree.

*Parsimonia*, *æ*, *f.* (*parco*), frugality, parsimony, thrift.

*Partim*, *adv.*, (*pars*), partly, in part, some.

*Partior*, *iri*, *itus sum*, (*pars*), to part, share, distribute.

*Partus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*pario*).

*Partus*, *ūs*, *m.* (*pario*), a birth.

*Parum*, *adv.*, *minus*, *minimè*; little; too little, not enough; not very, not. *Parum seems sometimes to be a noun or adjective.*

*Parumper*, *adv.*, for a short time, a little while.

*Parvulus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.*, very small, very little, little: *from*

*Pareus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *minor*, *minimus*; little, small.

*Pasco*, *ēre*, *pavi*, *pastum*, *a.*, to feed, graze, eat, pasture.

*Passim*, *adv.*, here and there, at random, hither and thither, every way, every where: *from*

*Passus*, *ūs*, *m.* (*pando*), a pace, step; a pace, measure of five Roman feet.

*Passus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*pando*). *Crinibus passis*, with loose or disheveled hair.

*Passus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*patior*).

*Passurus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*patior*).

*Pastor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*pasco*), a shepherd, herdsman.

*Patella*, *æ*, *f.*, a dish, plate, platter, porringer.

- Patens, tis, part. & adj.*, open, lying open, accessible : *from*
- Pateo, ēre, ui, n.*, to be open, accessible ; to extend, stretch.
- Pater, tris, m.*, a father. *Patres*, Fathers, a term of respect often given to the Roman senate ; senators.
- Paterfamilias, patrisfamilias, m.* (*pater & familia*), the father or master of a family.
- Paternus, a, um, adj.* (*pater*), of or belonging to a father, paternal.
- Patiens, tis, adj.*, *ior, issimus ; & part.*, enduring, capable of enduring, patient : *from*
- Patior, i, passus sum, dep.*, to bear, undergo, suffer, endure ; to permit, allow, suffer, let.
- Patria, æ, f.* (*patrius*), one's native country or city ; a region, country. *Patriâ Hispanus*, a native of Spain.
- Patricius, a, um, adj.* (*pater*), of or belonging to a patrician, patrician, noble. *Patricii, òrum, m. pl.*, the patricians. *The Romans were divided into three ranks or orders : the patricians or nobles, the equites or knights, and the plebs or common people.*
- Patrimonium, i, n.* (*pater*), a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony ; an estate.
- Patrius, a, um, adj.* (*pater*), of or belonging to a father, paternal.
- Patro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to perform, execute, achieve, finish.
- Patrocinium, i, n.* (*patrōnus, a patron*), protection, patronage, support.
- Patruus, i, m.* (*pater*), an uncle by the father's side.
- Pauci, æ, a, adj.*, few, a few.
- Paulatim, adv.* (*paulus*), by little and little, by degrees, gradually.
- Paululus, a, um, adj. dim.* (*paulus*), little, very little, small.
- Subs., paululum, i, n.*, a little.
- Paulum, adv.*, a little.
- Paulus, a, um, adj.*, a little. *Abl., paulo*, by a little, a little, somewhat.
- Paulus, i, m.*, Paulus, a Roman cognomen. *L. Æmilius Paulus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 536 : V. 8. *L. Æmilius Paulus Macedonicus*, a Roman consul, A. U. 584 : VI. 21.
- Pauper, ēris, adj.*, poor. *Pauper crumena*, a lean purse.
- Pauperculus, a, um, adj. dim.* (*pauper*), poor, sorry.
- Paupertas, ātis, f.* (*pauper*), poverty, need, indigence.
- Pavens, tis, part. & adj.*, afraid, alarmed : *from*
- Paveo, ēre, i, a. & n.*, to fear, be afraid.
- Pavidus, a, um, adj.* (*paveo*), timid, fearful, alarmed, terrified.
- Pavor, ōris, m.* (*paveo*), a trembling ; fear, dread, consternation.
- Pax, pacis, f.*, peace, tranquillity, concord.
- Peccatum, i, n.*, a fault, error : *from*
- Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a.*, to do wrong, commit a fault, transgress, sin ; to err, mistake.
- Pectus, ōris, n.*, the breast ; the heart, the mind, soul.
- Pecunia, æ, f.*, property, wealth, riches, money ; a sum of money.
- Magna pecunia*, a great sum of money. *Dare pecuniam*, to bribe.
- Pl.*, money, wealth : *from*
- Pecus, ōris, n.*, sheep ; cattle ; a herd.
- Pedes, itis, m.* (*pes*), on foot ; a foot-soldier : *pl.*, infantry.
- Pediculāris, e, adj.* (*pediculus*), of or belonging to lice. *Morbus*

*pedicularis*, the phthiriasis, or lousy disease.

*Pediculus*, *i*, *m. dim.* (*pes*), a little foot; a louse.

*Pedis*. See *Pes*.

*Pejor*, *adj.* (comp. of *malus*), worse.

*Pellicio*, *ĕre*, *lexi*, *lectum*, *a.* (*per & lacio*, to entice), to deceive by flattery, entice, allure, seduce.

*Pellis*, *is*, *f.*, the skin or hide of a beast.

*Pello*, *ĕre*, *pepuli*, *pulsum*, *a.*, to drive or chase away, repulse; to expel, dispossess, remove.

*Penātes*, *ium*, *m. pl.*, household gods.

*Pendeo*, *ĕre*, *pependi*, *a.*, to hang from; to be suspended. *Pendere*, *sc. se*, to hang one's self: from

*Pendo*, *ĕre*, *pependi*, *pensum*, *a.*, to weigh; to deliberate on, consider; to pay.

*Pene*, *adv.*, almost, nearly.

*Penes*, *prep.* with the *acc.*, near, with; in the power of.

*Penitus*, *adv.*, inwardly, internally; fully, utterly, entirely; far within.

*Penuria*, *æ*, *f.*, want, need, scarcity.

*Pependi*. See *Pendo*.

*Peperci*. See *Parco*.

*Peperi*. See *Pario*.

*Per*, *prep.* with the *acc.*, through, during, for, throughout; by, at, through; by means of, on account of; over, along; in. *Per speciem*, under color or pretence. *Per me*, as far as I am concerned. *Per singulas noctes*, every night. *Quum per ætatem posset*, when age should permit one.

*Perāgo*, *ĕre*, *ēgi*, *actum*, *a.* (*per & ago*), to drive; to accomplish, perfect, complete, perform, finish, make.

*Perāgro*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*per*

*& ager*), to wander through or over, traverse, survey.

*Peramēnus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*per & amēnus*), very pleasant.

*Percello*, *ĕre*, *cūli*, *culsum*, *a.* (*per & cello*, *obs.*), to thrust or strike aside, move, overthrow, strike, hit.

*Percipio*, *ĕre*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *a.* (*per & capio*), to take up wholly, possess, invade; to acquire, receive; to perceive, comprehend.

*Percontor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*per & contor*, to ask), to ask, inquire, demand.

*Perculsus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*percello*), struck down; struck, disquieted, alarmed.

*Percuntor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*per & cuntor*, to ask), to ask, inquire, demand, question, interrogate. *Percunctari ab aliquo*, to question one.

*Percussor*, *ōris*, *m.*, a striker; a murderer, hired assassin: from

*Percutio*, *ĕre*, *cussi*, *cussum*, *a.* (*per & quatio*), to strike, hit, knock, smite. *Fædus percutere*, to conclude a treaty; to pierce, kill, slay. *Humerum alicujus leniter percutere*, to tap —.

*Perditus*, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, lost, ruined, spoiled; desperate, abandoned, profligate: from

*Perdo*, *ĕre*, *didi*, *ditum*, *a.* (*per & do*), to destroy, ruin; to lose.

*Perdūco*, *ĕre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* (*per & duco*), to conduct, lead, convey, accompany, bring. *Perducere ad exitum*, to accomplish —.

*Peregrinor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to go abroad; to live in a foreign country: from

*Peregrinus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*peregre*, abroad), foreign, strange.

*Perennis*, *e*, *adj.* (*per & annus*),

that lasts the whole year; continual, perpetual, perennial, everlasting, never-failing.

*Pereo, ire, ii, n. (per & eo)*, to perish, be destroyed; to die; to be lost, spent in vain, thrown away.

*Perfectus, a, um, part. & adj. (perficio)*, perfect, complete.

*Perfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (per & fero)*, to bear or carry through; to bring, carry, convey; to suffer, bear patiently.

*Perficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, a. (per & facio)*, to finish, complete; to perform, execute, accomplish.

*Perfūdia, a, f., perfidy, treachery, falsehood: from*

*Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides)*, faithless, perfidious, false.

*Perfōdio, ēre, ōdi, ossum, a. (per & fodio)*, to dig through; to transfix, pierce or thrust through.

*Perfōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & foro)*, to bore, to bore through, pierce, perforate.

*Perfruor, i, fructus sum, dep. (per & fruor)*, § 245, I., and 3d clause, to enjoy fully or thoroughly.

*Perfuga, a, m., a runaway, fugitive; a deserter: from*

*Perfugio, ēre, fūgi, ugītum, n. (per & fugio)*, to fly or flee for succor or shelter; to take refuge.

*Pergānum, i, n., Pergamum, nov. Pergamo*, a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor: VI. 4.

*Pergo, ēre, perrexi, n. & a. (per & rego)*, to go, proceed, pass on, continue.

*Periclitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (periculum)*, to try, prove; to encounter danger, be in danger or peril.

*Periculōsus, a, um, adj., ior, issimus; dangerous, hazardous, perilous: from*

*Periculūm, i, n., a trial, experiment; risk, danger.*

*Perii. See Pereo.*

*Perinde, adv. (per & inde)*, just so, in the same manner. *Perinde ac, atque, or ut*, just as, as, just as if.

*Peritia, a, f., knowledge, experience, acquaintance, skilfulness, skill.*

*Peritūrus, a, um, part. (pereo).*

*Peritus, a, um, adj., ior, issimus, § 213, R. 1, (3), experienced in, expert, skilful, experienced.*

*Perlātus, a, um, part. (perfero).*

*Perlūgo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, a. (per & lego)*, to read through.

*Pertīno, ēre, lēvi, litum, a. (per & lino)*, to smear, to smear, cover over.

*Permaneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, n. (per & maneo)*, to remain, endure, continue.

*Permitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, a. (per & mitto)*, to let pass; to commit, intrust; to permit, suffer, allow.

*Permulceo, ēre, si, sum, a. (per & mulceo)*, to stroke; to soothe, allay.

*Permūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & muto)*, to change, alter; to exchange.

*Pernicies, ēi, f. (per & nex)*, destruction, ruin.

*Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (perniciēs)*, destructive, ruinous, deadly, pernicious, hurtful, injurious.

*Pernicitas, ātis, f. (pernix, nimble)*, swiftness, fleetness.

*Perōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (per & oro)*, to conclude an oration; to speak; to plead, argue.

*Perpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a. (per & pello)*, to push, thrust; to induce, persuade.



- Perpetuò*, *adv.*, continually, perpetually, always : *from*
- Perpetuus*, *a, um, adj.* (*per & peto*), perpetual, continual ; continued, uninterrupted. *In perpetuum*, forever, always.
- Perpŭli*. See *Perpello*.
- Perrexi*. See *Pergo*.
- Perrumpo*, *ĕre, rūpi, ruptum, a. & n.* (*per & runpo*), to break through ; to break into, penetrate.
- Persa*, *æ, m.*, the same as *Perses* or *Perseus* ; also, *Persa*, the name of a dog : VI. 21.
- Persa*, *æ, m.*, a Persian.
- Persæpe*, *adv.* (*per & sæpe*), very often, very frequently.
- Persęquor*, *i, cŭtus sum, dep.* (*per & sequor*), to follow, go after ; to pursue ; to avenge, punish. *Bello persequi*, to make war upon.
- Persevēro*, *āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a.* (*per & severus*), to persevere, persist, hold out.
- Perseus*, *i, & Perses, æ, m.*, *Perseus*, a king of Macedonia : VI. 21.
- Persia*, *æ, f.*, *Persia*.
- Persolvo*, *ĕre, solvi, solŭtum, a. & n.* (*per & solvo*), to solve, explain ; to pay.
- Persolŭtus*, *a, um, part.* (*persolvo*).
- Perspicio*, *ĕre, spexi, spectum, a. & n.* (*per & specio*), to see through ; to perceive, observe.
- Perstringo*, *ĕre, strinxi, strictum, a.* (*per & stringo*), to bind ; to graze. *Fig.*, to seize on, thrill through.
- Persto*, *āre, stiti, n.* (*per & sto*), to stand fast, persist, continue, remain steadfast.
- Persuādeo*, *ĕre, suāsi, suāsum, a.* (*per & suadeo*), to convince, persuade. *Persuadetur mihi, etc.*, I am persuaded, I believe. *Persuadere alicui aliquid*, to convince one of any thing, make one believe.
- Pertinacia*, *æ, f.* (*pertinax*, obstinate), obstinacy, stubbornness.
- Pertinaciter*, *adv.* (*pertinax*), obstinately, stubbornly ; firmly, resolutely, constantly.
- Pertineo*, *ĕre, ui, n.* (*per & teneo*), to reach, extend, stretch ; to pertain, belong, fall to.
- Pertractus*, *a, um, part.* : *from*
- Pertrāho*, *ĕre, traxi, tractum, a.* (*per & traho*), to draw, bring, or conduct by force, drag, conduct.
- Perturbo*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*per & turbo*), to disturb greatly, confuse, trouble, disquiet, disorder.
- Pervēnio*, *ire, vēni, ventum, n.* (*per & venio*), to come to, arrive at, reach ; to come.
- Pervicacia*, *æ, f.* (*pervicax*, obstinate), obstinacy, wilfulness.
- Pervolo*, *velle, irr.* (*per & volo*), to desire greatly, wish earnestly, long.
- Pes, pedis, m.*, the foot. *Pedem referre*, to retire, retreat ; — a foot, as a measure. *Pedibus ire* or *incedere*, on foot —.
- Pessimus*, *a, um, adj.* (*sup. of malus*), the worst ; very ill, very bad.
- Pessinus*, *untis, f.*, *Pessinus*, a town of Asia Minor, where was a temple of the goddess *Cybele* : VI. 4.
- Pestilens*, *tis, adj.* (*pestis*), pestilent, unhealthy, deadly.
- Pestilentia*, *æ, f.* (*pestilens*), a plague, pestilence.
- Pestis*, *is, f.*, a pest, evil, mischief, ruin, destruction.
- Petitio*, *ōnis, f.*, a requesting, ask-



ing, petition, solicitation ; a canvassing or soliciting for an office : from

*Peto*, ēre, īvi & ii, ūtum, a., to ask, seek, request ; to seek to procure, seek after, sue for, ask for, be a candidate for ; to go or repair to, direct one's course to or towards. *Petere ab aliquo*, to ask of one ; to ask or request one ; — to aim at, assail ; to attack.

*Phalēra*, ārum, f. pl., ornaments of horses, trappings.

*Pharētra*, a, f., a quiver.

*Pharnāces*, is, m., Pharnaces, a son of Mithridates, who rebelled against his father, in favor of the Romans : VIII. 23.

*Pharsalia*, a, f., Pharsalia, a region in Thessaly, near the city Pharsalus : IX. 1.

*Pharsalicus*, a, um, adj. (*Pharsalia*), Pharsalian.

*Philippi*, ōrum, m. pl., Philippi, a city in Macedonia : IX. 29.

*Philippus*, i, m., Philip, a king of Macedon : VI. 17. *L. Marcius Philippus*, a consul, A. U. C. 661 : VII. 28.

*Philosophia*, a, f., philosophy.

*Philosophus*, i, m., a philosopher.

*Pictor*, ōris, m. (*pingo*), a painter.

*Piētas*, ātis, f. (*pius*), piety, respect, affection, love ; devotion ; duty, dutifulness, loyalty.

*Pignus*, ōris, n., a pawn, pledge, assurance, security ; a proof, testimony.

*Pila*, a, f., a ball.

*Pileus*, i, m., a hat.

*Pilum*, i, n., the javelin or dart of the Roman infantry.

*Pilus*, i, m., a hair.

*Pingo*, ēre, pinxi, pictum, a., to paint,

*Pinguis*, e, adj., ior, issimus ; fat.

*Pirāta*, a, m., a pirate, corsair.

*Piraticus*, a, um, adj., piratical.

*Piscatorius*, a, um, adj. (*piscātor*, a fisherman), belonging to fishers or fishing. *Piscatoria navis*, a fishing smack.

*Piscicūlus*, i, m. dim. (*piscis*), a little fish.

*Piscina*, a, f., a fish-pond : from

*Piscis*, is, m., a fish.

*Piscor*, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*piscis*), to fish.

*Piso*, ōnis, m., Piso, a Roman cognomen in the Calpurnian gens.

*L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 619 : VII. 11.

*Placabilis*, e, adj. (*placo*), easy to be appeased, mild, gentle.

*Placenta*, a, f., a cake.

*Placeo*, ēre, cui, cītum, n., to please, give satisfaction. *Placet*, imp., it pleases ; *placet mihi*, tibi, etc., it is my pleasure, I like, choose, determine, resolve, decide.

*Placidus*, a, um, adj. (*placeo*), quiet, gentle, mild, calm, composed, undisturbed.

*Placo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to appease, pacify.

*Plaga*, a, f., a stroke, blow ; a wound.

*Plaustrum*, i, n., a wagon, heavy cart.

*Plausus*, ūs, m. (*plaudo*, to clap), a clapping ; applause.

*Plebecūla*, a, f. dim. (*plebs*), the rabble, mob.

*Plebeius*, a, um, adj., of the common people, plebeian. *Plebeius*, i, m., a plebeian : from

*Plebs*, *plebis*, f., the common people, plebeians.

*Plecto*, ēre, plexi & xui, plexum, a.,

to strike or beat; to punish; to plait, braid.

*Plenus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, § 213, R. 5, (3,) full, filled; entire, complete, perfect.

*Plerusque*, *aque*, *umque*, *adj.* (*plerus* & *que*), most, the most. *Plerique*, many, very many, most, the most, most men.

*Plumbeus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, leaden, of lead: *from*

*Plumbum*, *i*, *n.*, lead.

*Plurimum*, *adv.* (sup. of *multum*), very much, most.

*Plurimus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (sup. of *multus*), very many or much, most.

*Plus*, *pluris*, *adj.* (comp. of *multus*), more. *Pl.*, *plures*, *plura*, § 110, more; many, very many.

*Poculum*, *i*, *n.*, a cup, bowl. *Fig.*, drink, wine, &c.

*Podagra*, *a*, *f.*, the gout in the feet.

*Pæna*, *a*, *f.*, punishment. *Dare pænas*, to suffer punishment, give satisfaction.

*Pænitet*, *imp.* (*me*, *etc.*), § 215 & § 229, R. 6, it repents (*me*, &c.), I repent, I regret.

*Pænus*, *i*, *m.*, a Carthaginian. *Pæni*, *orum*, *m. pl.*, the Carthaginians, inhabitants of Carthage: IV. 1.

*Poëta*, *a*, *m.*, a poet, bard.

*Polliceor*, *ëri*, *itus sum*, *dep.*, to promise.

*Pollio*, *onis*, *m.*, Pollio, a Roman cognomen. *Vedius Pollio*, a Roman who used to feed his fishes on human flesh: IX. 43.

*Polybius*, *i*, *m.*, Polybius, an Arcadian, the preceptor of Scipio Africanus the younger: VI. 32.

*Pompa*, *a*, *f.*, a solemn procession, procession; pomp, show, ostentation.

*Pompeianus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or relating to Pompey: *from*

*Pompeius*, *i*, *m.*, a Roman name. *Cn. Pompeius Magnus*, Pompey the Great, the rival of Julius Cæsar: VIII. 17.

*Pompilius*, *i*, *m.*, Pompilius, a Roman name. *See* Numa.

*Pomponius*, *i*, *m.*, Pomponius, a Roman name. *M. Pomponius*, a tribune of the people: III. 2.

*Pondo*, *abl.*, § 94, (*pendo*), in weight. *It is often used as an indeclinable noun*, a pound.

*Pondus*, *ëris*, *n.*, weight, heaviness; a load, burden; a weight; quantity, sum.

*Ponè*, *adv.* & *prep.* with the *acc.*, behind, after.

*Pono*, *ëre*, *posui*, *positum*, *a.*, to put, place, set; to think, esteem. *Ponere castra*, to pitch a camp, encamp; to spend, pass; to lay aside, put off. *Ponere militiæ tirocinium*, to pass one's military novitiate; to learn the rudiments of war; to begin to perform military service; to enter upon one's first campaign: — to serve up, set before.

*Pons*, *tis*, *m.*, a bridge; a plank or bridge, *used for embarking, disembarking, and passing from ship to ship.*

*Pontius*, *i*, *m.*, Pontius, a Roman name. *Pontius Thelesinus*, a general of the Samnites: III. 11, 12.

*Pontus*, *i*, *m.*, a region of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea: VIII. 1.

*Popedius*, *i*, *m.*, Popedius, a chief of the Latins: IX. 13.

*Popilius*, *i*, *m.*, Popilius, a Roman name belonging to the Popilian gens.

*Poposci.* See *Posco*.

*Populāris*, *e*, *adj.* (*populus*), of or belonging to the people, popular.

*Subs.*, a fellow-countryman.

*Popūlor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.*, to depopulate, lay waste, destroy, ravage: *from*

*Populus*, *i*, *m.*, a people, state, nation, community; the people.

*Populi*, nations, states.

*Porcia*, *a*, *f.*, Porcia, the wife of Brutus: IX. 28.

*Porcius*, *i*, *m.*, Porcius, a Roman name belonging to the Porcian gens.

*Porrigo*, *ēre*, *rexi*, *rectum*, *a.* (*porro* & *rego*), to stretch or spread forth, extend; to hold forth or out, offer.

*Porro*, *adv.*, afar off, farther. *In continuing a discourse*, moreover, besides, next, then, now.

*Porsenna*, *a*, *m.*, Porsenna, a king of the Etrurians: II. 4.

*Porta*, *a*, *f.*, a gate; the gate of a city.

*Portendo*, *ēre*, *di*, *tum*, *a.*, to stretch forth; to presage, portend, betoken.

*Portentum*, *i*, *n.* (*portendo*), an omen, prodigy; an ill omen.

*Porticus*, *ūs*, *f.* (*porta*), a portico, piazza, porch.

*Porto*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.*, to carry, bear, convey.

*Portus*, *ūs*, *m.*, a port, harbor.

*Posco*, *ēre*, *poposci*, *a.*, to ask, call for, demand, pray earnestly.

*Posidonius*, *i*, *m.*, Posidonius, a distinguished Stoic philosopher, born at Apamēa, in Syria: IX. 3.

*Positus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*pono*), placed, put; lying, situate.

*Possessor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*possideo*, to possess), a possessor, owner.

*Possum*, *posse*, *potui*, *irr. n.* (*potis*

& *sum*), to be able, have power; I can; to be able to do or effect. *Plurimum posse*, to be most powerful. *Non potui*, I was unable.

*Post*, *adv.* & *prep.* with the *acc.*, after, afterwards; behind, in the rear of; after, since.

*Postea*, *adv.* (*post* & *is*), afterward, after that, hereafter, subsequently.

*Posteritas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*posterus*), posterity, succeeding generations.

*Posterus*, *u*, *um*, *adj.*, posterior, postremus, (*post*), following next, ensuing. *Posteri*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, posterity, descendants. *In posterum*, *sc. tempus*, for the time to come, for the future.

*Posthabeo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *itum*, *a.* (*pōst* & *habeo*), to postpone, neglect, esteem or regard less, set less by.

*Posthac*, *adv.* (*post* & *hac*), in future, after this.

*Posticum*, *i*, *n.*, a back door.

*Postis*, *is*, *m.*, a door-post.

*Postquam*, *conj.* (*post* & *quam*), after, after that, when, as soon as.

*Postremo*, *adv.* (*posterus*), at last, finally.

*Postremus*. See *Posterus*.

*Postridie*, *adv.* (*posterus* & *dies*), the day after, the day following, the next day. *Postridie quā*, the same as *postridie*.

*Postulātum*, *i*, *n.*, a demand, request: *from*

*Postūlo*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.*, to demand, ask, desire, request.

*Postumius*, *i*, *m.*, Postumius, a Roman name. *Aulus Postumius*, a Roman dictator: II. 8. *Postumius Cominius*, a consul, A. U. C. 262: II. 12. *Sp. Postumius*, a consul, who commanded the Roman army in

the war against the Samnites:  
III. 11.

*Posui.* See *Pono*.

*Potentia*, æ, f. (*potens*, powerful), power; authority, influence.

*Potestas*, ātis, f. (*possum*), power, ability; leave, permission, liberty; dominion, rule, authority, magistracy, office.

*Potior*, īri, ītus sum, dep., § 245, I., to become master of, gain possession of, acquire; to possess: from

*Potior*, us, gen. *ōris*, adj. comp., preferable, better, more excellent, of more importance: from

*Potis*, adv., *potiūs*, *potissimè*; able, possible.

*Potitus*, a, um, part. (*potior*).

*Potius*, adv. (comp. of *potis*), rather.

*Poto*, āre, āvi, ātum & *potum*, n. & a., to drink.

*Potui.* See *Possum*.

*Præ*, prep. with the acc., before; for, by reason of, on account of, through.

*Præacuo*, ěre, ui, ūtum, a. (*præ* & *acuo*), to sharpen, make pointed.

*Præbeo*, ěre, ui, ĭtum, a. (*præ* & *habeo*), to hold out, offer, present, proffer; to furnish, give, afford; to show, exhibit.

*Præcedo*, ěre, cessi, cessum, a. & n. (*præ* & *cedo*), to go before, precede.

*Præceps*, cipītis, adj. (*præ* & *caput*), headlong; hasty, precipitate.

*Præceptor*, ōris, m. (*præcipio*), a commander, preceptor.

*Præcido*, ěre, cīdi, cīsum, a. (*præ* & *cædo*), to cut off; to shorten.

*Præcino*, ěre, cinui, a. & n. (*præ* & *cano*), to sing, play, or sound before.

*Præcipio*, ěre, cēpi, ceptum, a. (*præ* & *capio*), to take or receive

before; to admonish, advise; to order, command.

*Præcipito*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*præceps*), to precipitate, throw headlong.

*Præcipuè*, adv., particularly, chiefly, especially: from

*Præcipuus*, a, um, adj. (*præcipio*), particular, peculiar, remarkable, singular.

*Præcisus*, a, um, part. (*præcido*).

*Præclārè*, adv., very clearly; bravely, nobly, gloriously; very well. from

*Præclārus*, a, um, adj., very clear; celebrated, noble, renowned, distinguished, illustrious.

*Præco*, ōnis, m., a public crier, herald.

*Præcox*, ōcis, adj., early, ripening early.

*Præda*, æ, f. (*præs*, a surety), prey, booty, plunder, pillage. *Facere prædam*, to take plunder, to plunder.

*Prædico*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*præ* & *dico*, are), to spread abroad, proclaim, report, publish, declare; to say, tell, affirm, give out.

*Prædico*, ěre, dixi, dictum, a. (*præ* & *dico*), to tell before, foretell, predict, premise; to publish, make known, say, tell, give out, declare.

*Prædium*, i, n., a farm, estate.

*Prædo*, ōnis, m., a robber, pillager; a pirate, corsair.

*Prædor*, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*præda*), to rob, plunder, pillage.

*Præesse.* See *Præsum*.

*Præfectūra*, æ, f., the office of any president; superintendence, prefecture: from

*Præfectus*, i, m. (*præficio*), a superintendent, overseer, commander, prefect, captain.



*Præfero, ferre, tūli, lātum, a. (præ & fero),* to bear or carry before ; to prefer.

*Præficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, a. (præ & facio),* to set over, appoint to the command of.

*Præfigo, ēre, fixi, fixum, a. (præ & figo),* to fix or fasten before ; to fix on the end or extremity of.

*Præfui. See Præsum.*

*Prælātus, a, um, part. (præfero).*

*Prælūceo, ēre, luxi, n. (præ & luceo),* to give light before, shine before ; to surpass, excel.

*Præmitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, a. (præ & mitto),* to send or despatch before, send forward.

*Præmium, i, n.,* a reward, recompense.

*Præneste, is, n.,* Præneste, a town of Latium.

*Prænestinus, a, um, adj.,* of or belonging to Preneste.

*Præpāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a., (præ & paro),* to prepare, make ready, provide.

*Præreptus, a, um, part. : from*

*Præripio, ēre, ripui, reptum, a. (præ & rapio),* to snatch or hurry away beforehand ; to prevent, forestall, take or snatch away.

*Præsāgio, īre, īvi, itum, a. (præ & sagio, to perceive),* to perceive beforehand ; to presage, divine, predict, foresee.

*Præscio, īre, īvi, itum, a. (præ & scio),* to know beforehand, foreknow, foresee.

*Præsens, tis, adj. (præ & ens, § 154, 1),* present, propitious, favorable.

*Præsideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n. (præ & sedeo),* to guard, protect, defend.

*Præsidium, i, n.,* defence, protection ; a guard, escort, garrison ;

a post, station ; aid, succor, help.

*Præstans, tis, part. & adj., ior, issimus ;* extraordinary, superior, distinguished : from

*Præsto, āre, stiti, a. & n. (præ & sto),* to stand before ; to excel, surpass, be superior ; to show, exhibit, evince, prove, manifest ; to do, make, perform, cause, effect ; to give, offer, show.

*Præsum, esse, fui, irr. n. (præ & sum),* to be before, preside over, have the charge or command of, govern. *Potestati præesse,* to fill or exercise an office.

*Præsūmo, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, a. (præ & sumo),* to take before, anticipate ; to presume, imagine.

*Prætēgo, ēre, texi, tectum, a. (præ & tego),* to cover.

*Præter, adv. & prep. with the acc.,* close by, near ; before ; except, besides ; contrary to, against.

*Præterea, adv. (præter & ea),* besides, moreover.

*Prætēreo, īre, īvi & ii, itum, irr. n. (præter & eo),* to pass by ; to excel, surpass.

*Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo),* past, gone by.

*Prætermitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, a. (præter & mitto),* to let pass, omit, neglect.

*Prætexta, æ, f. (prætēgo),* the prætexta, an upper garment, bordered with purple, worn by free-born youth, magistrates, and priests.

*Prætextātus, a, um, adj. (prætexta),* wearing the prætexta or toga, which was worn by children until they were seventeen years of age ; also by magistrates.

*Prætor, ōris, m.,* any leader ; a



pretor, a magistrate next in authority to the consuls.

*Prætorium*, *i*, *n.* (*prætor*), the general's tent.

*Prætuli*. See *Præfero*.

*Prætūra*, *a*, *f.* (*prætor*), the pretorship.

*Prævalidus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*præ* & *validus*), very able or strong, very stout or powerful.

*Prævenio*, *ire*, *vēni*, *ventum*, *a.* (*præ* & *venio*), to come before; to anticipate, prevent.

*Prævertō*, *ēre*, *ti*, *sum*, *a.* (*præ* & *verto*), to outstrip; to anticipate, be beforehand with.

*Prævideo*, *ēre*, *vīdi*, *vīsum*, *a.* (*præ* & *video*), to foresee.

*Prandeo*, *ēre*, *prandi*, *pransum*, *a.*, to eat before the principal meal; to breakfast: *from*

*Prandium*, *i*, *n.*, a breakfast, luncheon.

*Pravus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, crooked, distorted; wrong, bad, unprincipled, vicious, wicked, depraved.

*Precario*, *adv.* (*precarius*, obtained by entreaty), by entreaty or request; at another's will or pleasure.

*Preces*. See *Prex*.

*Precor*, *ārī*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*prex*), to pray, entreat, beseech.

*Prehendo*, *ēre*, *dī*, *sum*, *a.*, to take, catch, seize.

*Premo*, *ēre*, *pressi*, *pressum*, *a.*, to press; to oppress, overwhelm; to press upon, incommode.

*Pretiosus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*; costly, precious, valuable: *from*

*Pretium*, *i*, *n.*, worth, price; money, reward, ransom.

*Prex*, *f.*, § 94, a prayer, supplication, entreaty.

*Pridie*, *adv.* (*prior* & *dies*), on the

day before. So *pridie quàm*, the day before.

*Primò*, *adv.* (*primus*), at the first, at first, in the first place.

*Primōris*, *e*, *adj.* (*primus*), the first.

*Primōres*, *um*, *m. pl.*, the nobles, chief men, most eminent, distinguished, principal.

*Primùm*, *adv.*, first, in the first place; for the first time. *Ubi primum*, as soon as: *from*

*Primus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sup.* of *prior*), first.

*Princeps*, *īpis*, *adj.* (*primus* & *cāpio*), first, foremost. *Princeps*, *īpis*, *m.* & *f.*, a superior, chief, head, director, leader; prince, emperor; *pl.*, the most distinguished men, leading men.

*Prior*, *ōris*, *adj.*, *sup.* *primus*, § 226, 1, former, first, preceding, previous; before.

*Principium*, *i*, *n.*, (*princeps*), a beginning, commencement, origin.

*Priscus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, ancient, old, former. *Priscus*, *i*, *m.*, Priscus, a Roman surname.

*Pristinus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, ancient, old; former, previous, pristine.

*Prius*, *adv.* (*prior*), before, sooner, previously, first, formerly.

*Priusquam*, *adv.* (*prius* & *quàm*), before that.

*Privātus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.*, private, of a private person; *subs.*, a private person: *from*

*Privo*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*privus*, single), § 251, to deprive, bereave.

*Pro*, *prep.* with the *abl.*, before, in front of; according to; for, on account of; for, in the place of, instead of; as, for, considering.

*Probo*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*probus*), to make to appear right or best; to approve, praise, commend.

- Id non mihi probatur*, it is not made to appear to me best, I am not persuaded that it is best, it is not approved by me.
- Proboscis, īdis, f.*, the trunk, snout, proboscis.
- Probrum, i, n.*, a shameful act; disgrace, dishonor, reproach, shame; abuse, reproachful language, insult.
- Probus, a, um, adj.*, good, proper; honest, upright.
- Proca, a, m.*, Proca, a king of Alba: I. 1.
- Procēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n.* (*pro & cedo*), to go before, go forth; to proceed, advance; to go or come forward.
- Procella, a, f.*, a violent wind, storm, tempest, hurricane.
- Proceritas, ātis, f.*, length; height, stature: *from*
- Procerus, a, um, adj., ior, issimus*; long; high in stature, tall.
- Processi.* See *Procedo*.
- Proclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*pro & clamo*), to cry out, proclaim, exclaim.
- Proconsul, ūlis, m.* (*pro & consul*), a proconsul, one invested with the authority of a consul.
- Procubui.* See *Procumbo*.
- Procul, adv.*, at a distance, far, far off.
- Proculus, i, m.*, Proculus, a Roman senator: I. 8.
- Procumbo, ēre, cubui, cubitum, n.* (*pro & cumbo, obs.*), to lean forward; to fall down, prostrate one's self.
- Prodeo, īre, īi, itum, irr. n.* (*pro & eo*), to go or come forth; to advance, proceed.
- Prodesse.* See *Prosum*.
- Prodigium, i, n.*, a strange occurrence; a prodigy, miracle.
- Proditio, ōnis, f.* (*prodo*), a discovery; treachery, treason.
- Proditor, ōris, m.*, a betrayer, traitor: *from*
- Prodo, ēre, didi, ditum, a.* (*pro & do*), to bring forth; to make known, publish, disclose, betray.
- Prodūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, a.* (*pro & duco*), to lead out, bring forth.
- Prælium, i, n.*, a fight, battle, engagement, contest, combat. *Leve prælium*, a skirmish. *Prælium committere*, to join, give, commence —.
- Profectio, ōnis, f.* (*proficiscor*), a setting out, departure, journey.
- Profectò, adv.* (*pro & facto*), certainly, surely, truly, in truth, indeed, assuredly.
- Profectus, a, um, part.* (*proficiscor*).
- Profēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, a.* (*pro & fero*), to bring forth or out; to make known, reveal; to exhibit, show, produce; to hold out, present. *Proferre manum*, to stretch or hold out —: to pronounce, express.
- Professus, a, um, part.* (*profiteor*).
- Proficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, a.* (*pro & facio*), to advance, make progress, effect.
- Proficiscor, i, fectus sum, dep.* (*pro & facio*), to set out, go, depart.
- Profiteor, ēri, essus sum, dep.* (*pro & fateor*), to profess, declare openly, acknowledge. *Nomen profiteri*, to give in one's name, to make application for an office.
- Profligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*pro & fligo*), to cast down, overthrow, conquer, defeat, overcome.
- Profūgio, ēre, fūgi, fugitum, n. & a.* (*pro & fugio*), to flee, fly, escape. *Profugere ad aliquem*,

- to take refuge with, flee for succor to —.
- Profūgus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*profugio*), fleeing, escaping by flight. *Profūgus*, *i*, *m.*, a runaway, fugitive.
- Profui*. See *Prosum*.
- Profundo*, *ēre*, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, *a.* (*pro & fundo*), to pour forth;—to lavish, waste, consume.
- Profusus*, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.* (*profundo*), immoderate, extravagant, wasteful, profuse.
- Progrēdior*, *i*, *gressus sum*, *dep.* (*pro & gradior*, to go), to go forth, advance, proceed.
- Progressus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*progrēdior*).
- Proh*, *int.*, oh! ah!
- Prohibeo*, *ēre*, *hibui*, *hibitum*, *a.* (*pro & habeo*), to keep off, hinder, prevent, prohibit. *Non potuit prohibere, quin traduceret*, could not prevent from —.
- Proinde*, *adv.* (*pro & inde*), hence, therefore.
- Projectus*, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, projecting, extending from.
- Proicio*, *ēre*, *jēci*, *jectum*, *a.* (*pro & jacio*), to throw forth; to cast, throw; to expel.
- Prolābor*, *i*, *lapsus sum*, *dep.*, (*pro & labor*), to run or move forward; to fall down, fall.
- Prolapsus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*prolabor*).
- Prolātus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*profero*).
- Promīneo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* (*pro & mineo*), to stand or jut out, be prominent, project; to lean out, bend forward.
- Promisi*. See *Promitto*.
- Promissus*, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, promised; growing long, long: from
- Promitto*, *ēre*, *misi*, *missum*, *a.* (*pro & mitto*), to let go forward; to promise; to raise an expectation, bid fair.
- Promptē*, *adv.*, *iūs*, *issimē*; promptly, quickly, readily: from
- Promptus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*promo*), *ior*, *issimus*; visible, manifest; prompt, vigorous, quick.
- Pronuntio*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* (*pro & nuntio*), to pronounce, utter, speak.
- Pronus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, bending forward; disposed, prone, inclined.
- Propāgo*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to propagate; to increase, extend; to prolong, continue.
- Prope*, *adv. & prep.* with *acc.*, near; nearly; almost; *comp.* *propius*, *sup.* *proxime*. *Prope ab aliquo esse*, to be near to, to be a short distance from —.
- Propediem*, *adv.* (*prope & dies*), within a few days, shortly, very soon.
- Propello*, *ēre*, *pūli*, *pulsum*, *a.* (*pro & pello*), to drive before one's self; to ward off, repel.
- Propemōdum*, *adv.* (*prope & modus*), nearly, almost.
- Propendeo*, *ēre*, *di*, *sum*, *n.* (*pro & pendeo*), to hang down.
- Propensus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*propendeo*), hanging down. *Fig.*, inclined, disposed, favorable.
- Propere*, *adv.* (*propērus*, quick), in haste, hastily, speedily.
- Propero*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n. & a.* (*propērus*), to make haste, hasten; to accelerate.
- Propinquus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*prope*), neighboring, near, at hand; near of kin, allied. *Propinquus*, *i*, *m. & f.*, a kinsman, kinswoman, relation.
- Propior*, *ōris*, *adj.* (*prope*), nearer, nigher, closer: *sup.* *proximus*.
- Propius*, *adv.* (*comp.* of *prope*), nearer, very near.
- Propōno*, *ēre*, *osui*, *ositum*, *a.* (*pro*

- & *pono*), to set out or expose to view; to present, offer; to set before, propose; to publish, make known; to propose, offer.
- Propositum*, *i*, *n.* (*propono*), a design, intention, purpose, object.
- Proprius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, peculiar, particular, proper; also for a possessive pronoun, as *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, etc., one's own.
- Propter*, *adv.* & *prep.* with the *acc.* (*prope*), near, close by; on account of, by reason of, owing to.
- Propterea*, *adv.* (*propter* & *ea*), therefore, on that account.
- Propulso*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* *freq.* (*propello*), to drive back, repel, avert, ward off.
- Proripio*, *ēre*, *ripui*, *reptum*, *a.* (*pro* & *rapio*), to drag forth. *Se proripere*, to hasten forth or away, rush out, run away, escape.
- Prorogo*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*pro* & *rogo*), to prolong, continue.
- Proscindo*, *ēre*, *scidi*, *scissum*, *a.* (*pro* & *scindo*), to tear; to revile, censure, taunt. *Contumeliis proscindere*, to revile.
- Proscribo*, *ēre*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, *a.* (*pro* & *scribo*), to advertise; to proscribe or outlaw.
- Proscriptio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*proscribo*), a publishing in writing; a proscription of one's effects, a proscription or outlawry.
- Proscriptus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*proscribo*).
- Prosecutus*, *a*, *um*, *part.*: from
- Prosequor*, *qui*, *cūtus sum*, *dep.* (*pro* & *sequor*), to follow after, follow, attend, accompany.
- Prosilio*, *ire*, *ui* & *ivi*, *n.* (*pro* & *salio*), to leap or jump forth, spring up.
- Prospectus*, *ūs*, *m.* (*prospicio*, to look forward), a view, prospect.
- Prosper*, *ēris*, *adj.*, favorable, prosperous, fortunate.
- Prospere*, *adv.* (*prosper*), happily, prosperously, fortunately, successfully.
- Prosterno*, *ēre*, *strāvi*, *strātum*, *a.* (*pro* & *sterno*), to strew under; to overturn, prostrate, overthrow, destroy.
- Prostrātus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*prosterno*).
- Prosum*, *desse*, *fui*, *irr. n.* (*pro* & *sum*), to do good, profit, benefit; to avail, conduce.
- Protendo*, *ēre*, *di*, *tum* & *sum*, *a.* (*pro* & *tendo*), to stretch forth, extend.
- Protervè*, *adv.*, petulantly, insolently, impudently: from
- Protervus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*protëro*, to tread down), shameless, impudent, bold.
- Protinus*, *adv.* (*pro* & *tenus*), forward, onward; immediately, directly, instantly.
- Protuli*. See *Profero*.
- Provectus*, *a*, *um*, *part.*: from
- Provêho*, *ēre*, *vexi*, *vectum*, *a.* (*pro* & *veho*), to carry forth. *Provehî*, to go forward, advance, sail forward. *Provehî in altum*, to put out to sea.
- Providus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*provideo*, to foresee), foreseeing, cautious, prudent, wise, considerate.
- Provincia*, *æ*, *f.*, a province, a foreign country, subject to Roman authority, and governed by a proconsul or propretor sent annually from Rome.
- Provoco*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*pro* & *voco*), to call forth; to appeal; to incite, provoke; to challenge.
- Proximè*, *adv.* (*sup. of prope*), next, very near, near, near to.
- Proximus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sup. of pro-pior*), very near, nearest, next



- following; last: *in proximo*, sc. *loco*, in the neighborhood. *Morti proximus*, at the point of death; —nearly related, intimate. *Subs.*, *proximi, ōrum*, *m. pl.*, relations, kinsmen.
- Prudens, tis*, *adj.*, foreseeing; prudent, wise, discreet.
- Prudentia, æ*, *f.* (*prudens*), a foreseeing; prudence, discretion; understanding, capacity, genius, knowledge, science, skill.
- Prusias, æ*, *m.*, Prusias, a king of Bithynia: VI. 20.
- Pseudophilippus, i*, *m.*, a false or pretended Philip, a name given to Andriscus, a man of humble birth, who pretended to be the son of Perseus: VII. 16.
- Psittacus, i*, *m.*, a parrot.
- Psylli, ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Psylli, a people of Libya, celebrated for their skill in curing the bite of venomous serpents: IX. 35.
- Ptolemæus, i*, *m.*, Ptolemy, the name of several kings of Egypt: VI. 30.
- Puber, ĕris*, *adj.*, of ripe years. *Puber ætas*, mature age, age of puberty.
- Publicè*, *adv.* (*publicus*), by public authority; publicly; at public expense, at the expense of the state.
- Publicola, æ*, *m.* (*populus & colo*), Publicola, a Roman *cognomen* in the Valerian gens. *P. Valerius Publicola*, a Roman consul, during the first year of the expulsion of Tarquin: II. 7.
- Publicus, a, um*, *adj.* (*populus*), of or belonging to the state, public, common. *Publicum, i*, *n.*, any public place. *Prodire* or *progredi in publicum*, to appear in public. *Publicè pecuniâ*, at public expense, at the expense of the state.
- Publius, i*, *m.*, Publius, a Roman *prænomen*.
- Pudor, ōris*, *m.* (*pudeo*), shame; modesty; respect, reverence.
- Puella, æ*, *f.*, a girl.
- Puer, ĕri*, *m.*, a boy, lad.
- Puerilis, e*, *adj.* (*puer*), boyish, childish. *Puerilis ætas*, boyhood, childhood.
- Pueritia, æ*, *f.* (*puer*), boyhood, childhood, youth.
- Pugio, ōnis*, *m.* (*pungo*), a dagger, dirk.
- Pugna, æ*, *f.* (*pugnus*, a fist), a battle, fight, engagement, combat, contest.
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum*, *n.* (*pugna*), to fight, engage, contend. *Imp.*, *pugnatur*, a battle is fought, they fight.
- Pulcher, chra, chrum*, *adj.*, rior, *errimus*; fair, beautiful; honorable, glorious.
- Pulcher, chri*, *m.*, Pulcher, a Roman *cognomen* in the Claudian and Clodian gens. *Appius Claudius Pulcher*, a consul during the first Punic war: IV. 12. *P. Clodius Pulcher*, a tribune, and an enemy of Cicero: IX. 24.
- Pulchritudo, inis*, *f.* (*pulcher*), beauty, fairness.
- Pullarius, a, um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to young animals. *Pullarius, i*, *m.*, one who predicted future events by observing the feeding of chickens, a soothsayer: *f. rom*
- Pullus, i*, *m.*, a young animal; a chicken.
- Pullus, a, um*, *adj.*, blackish, dun. *Pulla vestis*, a mean dress, worn by the poorer sort of people.
- Pulsus, a, um*, *part.* (*pello*), ex-



pelled, driven away, banished ; repulsed, beaten.

*Pulvis, ĕris, m. & f.*, dust.

*Pungo, ĕre, pupŭgi, punctum, a.*, to prick, sting ; to trouble, vex, afflict, goad.

*Punicus, a, um, adj.*, Punic, Phe-  
nician, Carthaginian.

*Punio, ĭre, ĭvi & ĭi, ĭtum, a.*, to punish, chastise.

*Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to cleanse, purify ; to excuse, justify ; to absolve, acquit.

*Purpura, æ, f.*, the purple shell-fish ; purple.

*Pupureus, a, um, adj.*, of purple, purple.

*Purus, a, um, adj.*, pure, clean.

*Puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to prune ; to esteem, reckon ; to think, judge, imagine, suppose.

*Pyrenæus, i, m.*, the Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain : V. 11.

*Pyrrhus, i, m.*, Pyrrhus, king of the Epirots : III. 14—18.

### Q.

*Q.*, an abbreviation of the *prænomen* Quintus.

*Quā, adv. (qui)*, where, whither.

*Quadragesimus, a, um, adj.*, the fortieth : *from*

*Quadraginta, ind. num. adj.*, forty.

*Quadrans, tis, m. (quadro, to square)*, the fourth part of any thing ; a quarter, the fourth of an as, a farthing.

*Quadrigæ, ārum, f. pl.*, a team of four horses ; a four-horse chariot.

*Quadrimus, a, um, adj. (quatuor)*, four years old.

*Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl.*

(*quatuor & centum*), four hundred.

*Quæro, ĕre, sivi, situm, a.*, to seek, seek for ; to inquire, ask ; to ask for. *Quærere ab aliquo*, to ask one ; — to get, gain, procure, obtain. *Quærere ad mortem*, to seek for in order to put to death.

*Quæso, ĕre, a. & n.*, § 183, 7, to seek ; to pray, beg, beseech.

*Quæstio, ōnis, f. (quæro)*, a seeking, asking, inquiry, investigation, question.

*Quæstor, ōris, m. (quæro)*, a seeker ; a quæstor, a magistrate who had the care of the public revenues ; also a military officer who acted as the paymaster of the army.

*Quæstura, æ, f. (quæstor)*, the office of quæstor, quæstorship.

*Quæstus, ūs, m. (quæro)*, a getting ; a trade, employment, profession ; gain, profit.

*Qualis, e, adj.*, of what kind, sort, nature ; as, such as.

*Qualiscunque, adj.*, of what kind or sort soever, of any sort soever.

*Quā, conj. & adv.*, how, how much ; *with comparatives and words implying comparison*, as, than ; *with superlatives, with or without possum*, as possible, *as, quā maxima voce potuit*, with as loud a voice as possible : *quam celerrimè*, as speedily as possible.

*Quamdiu, conj. (quam & diu)*, as long as, how long.

*Quamōbrem, conj. (quam, ob, & rem)*, why ? wherefore ? for which reason.

*Quamprimum, adv. (quam & primum)*, as soon as possible, without delay, very soon.

*Quamvis, conj. & adv. (quam &*

- vis*), as much as you will, however much; although.
- Quando*, *adv. & conj.*, when, since.
- Quandoquidē*, *conj.* (*quando & quidē*), since, seeing that.
- Quantquam*, *conj.*, although, though.
- Quantum*, *adv.*, as much as, how much, so far as. *In comparisons, quantum is sometimes used instead of quam*, than: *from*
- Quantus*, *a, um, adj.*, how great, as great as; how much. *Tantus* — *quantus*, as great — as, so much — as. *Quanto*, *abl.*, by how much, by as much.
- Quapropter*, *adv.* (*qua & propter*), for which reason, wherefore.
- Quare*, *adv. & conj.* (*quis & res*), wherefore, for which reason, why.
- Quartāna*, *æ, f.* (*quartus*), a quartan, quartan ague, *an ague recurring once in four days.*
- Quartum*, *adv.*, for the fourth time, the fourth time: *from*
- Quartus*, *a, um, num. adj.*, the fourth.
- Quasi*, *conj.*, as if, just as if; as it were.
- Quater*, *adv.* (*quatuor*), four times.
- Quatio*, *ēre*, —, *quassum*, *a.*, to shake, agitate; to beat, strike.
- Quatuor*, *ind. num. adj.*, four.
- Que*, *conj. enclitic*, § 198, R. 2, and.
- Quemadmodum*, *conj. & adv.* (*quem, ad, & modum*), in what manner, how; as.
- Querēla*, *æ, f.* (*queror*), a lament, complaint.
- Querimonia*, *æ, f.*, a lament, complaint: *from*
- Queror*, *i*, *questus sum*, *dep.*, to lament, bewail; to complain, complain of. *Liberis vocibus queri*, to complain openly, boldly, or loudly.
- Questus*, *ūs, m.* (*queror*), a lamentation, complaint, lament.
- Questus*, *a, um, part.* (*queror*).
- Qui*, *quæ, quod, rel. pro.*, § 136, who, which, what, that.
- Qui*, *abl. of qui & quis*, §§ 136, R. 1, & 137, R. (6), how, in what way; why.
- Quia*, *conj.*, because.
- Quicumque, quæcumque, quodcumque, rel. pro.*, § 136, (*qui & cumque, soever*), whoever, whatsoever, whatever, every one who.
- Quid*. See *Quis*.
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam or quiddam, pro.*, a certain; a certain one, one; *pl.*, some, several, certain; — a kind of.
- Quidem, conj.*, § 279, 3, indeed, also, truly, certainly. *Ne—quidem*, not even.
- Quies, ētis, f.*, rest, repose, cessation from labor, respite; quiet, peace; sleep, a dream.
- Quiesco, ēre, ēvi, ētum, n.* (*quies*), to rest, repose, take rest.
- Quiētus, a, um, adj.* (*quiesco*), at rest, quiet, calm, tranquil.
- Quin, conj. & adv.* (*qui & ne*), that not; but that, that; but not; nay.
- Haud procul erat, quin agnosceret*, was not far from recognizing, § 262, R. 10. *Quin?* why not?
- Quinquaginta, ind. num. adj.*, fifty.
- Quinque, ind. num. adj.*, five.
- Quinquies, adv.* (*quinque*), five times.
- Quintius, i, m.*, Quintius, a Roman name belonging to the Quintian gens.
- Quintus, a, um, num. adj.* (*quinque*), the fifth.
- Quintus, i, m.*, a Roman prænomen.
- Quippe, conj.*, for, because; indeed, in fact. *Quippe qui*, inasmuch as he, since or because he.

*Quirinus*, *i*, *m.*, Quirinus, a name given to Romulus after his death: I. 8.

*Quirites*, *ium*, *m. pl.*, properly the inhabitants of Cures, a town of the Sabines; hence, after the union of the Romans and Sabines, the united people were called Quirites; the Romans.

*Quis*, *quæ*, *quid*, *interrog. pro.*, § 137, who, which, what. *Quid est?* what is the matter? *Quid?* what is the reason? why? what? § 235, R. 5. *Quid ni?* why not?

*Quisnam*, *quænam*, *quidnam*, *pro.* (*quis* & *nam*), who, which, what.

*Quisquam*, *quæquam*, *quidquam* or *quicquam*, *indef. pro.* (*quis* & *quam*), *gen. cujusquam*; any one, any man, any thing.

*Quisque*, *quæque*, *quodque* or *quidque*, *pro.* (*quis* & *que*), every, every man, every one, each.

*Quisquis*, *quisquis*, *quidquid* & *quicquid*, *rel. pro.*, § 136, (*quis* & *quis*), whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever.

*Quò*, *adv.* (*quì*), where, whither, to or in which place; for which reason, wherefore; that, in order that.

*Quoad*, *adv.* (*quo* & *ad*), till, until; as long as.

*Quocumque*, *adv.* (*quo* & *cumque*), to whatsoever place, whithersoever, whatever way, which way soever.

*Quod*. See *Qui*.

*Quòd*, *conj.*, that, wherefore; because. *Nihil est quod*, there is no reason why.

*Quomînus*, *adv.* (*quo* & *minus*), that not. After clauses denoting hinderance, § 263, R. 9, from,

with the present participle of the verb following it, as, *impediri quominus adesset*,—from being present or assisting.

*Quomòdo*, *adv.* & *conj.* (*quo* & *mòdo*), in what manner, how.

*Quoniam*, *conj.* (*quum* & *jam*), seeing that, since, because.

*Quòque*, *conj.*, § 279, 3, also, likewise; even.

*Quorsum*, *adv.* (*quo* & *versum*), toward what place, whither, to what end, intent, or purpose, which way.

*Quot*, *ind. num. adj. pl.*, as many as, how many. *Tot—quot*, so many—as.

*Quotidiānus*, *adj.* (*quotidie*, daily), daily, ordinary, common, usual, every-day.

*Quoties*, *adv.* (*quot*, how many), how often? how many times? as often as, as.

*Quotiescumque*, *adv.* (*quoties* & *cumque*), how often soever, as often as.

*Quousque*, *adv.* (*quo* & *usque*), how long, how far; until.

*Quum*, *adv.* & *conj.*, when; while; since, as, because; though, although. *Quum—tum*, not only—but also, both—and, as—so also.

## R.

*Racilia*, *æ*, *f.*, Racilia, the wife of Cincinnatus: II. 16.

*Radix*, *icis*, *f.*, the root of a tree, plant, &c., or bottom of a hill or mountain. *Sub Alpium radicibus*, at the foot of—.

*Ramus*, *i*, *m.*, a branch, bough, arm of a tree.

*Rapîdus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*rapio*), swift, rapid, vehement.

*Rapîna*, *æ*, *f.*, robbery, rapine, plun-

- dering; a carrying off by force : *from*
- Rapio*, ěre, *pui*, *ptum*, *a.*, to rob, carry off by force; to snatch, seize; to drag, hurry away; to hurry away to execution.
- Raptus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*rapio*).
- Rapum*, *i*, *n.*, a turnip.
- Rarò*, *adv.*, not often, rarely, seldom : *from*
- Rarus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, rare, thin, scattered; rare, extraordinary.
- Ratio*, *ònis*, *f.* (*reor*), a reckoning, account; regard, respect, consideration, reason; a design, plan, purpose; interest. *Habere rationem*, or *rationem alicujus*, to have a care or regard for —.
- Ratus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* & *adj.* (*reor*), thinking, deeming; firm, established, certain.
- Rebello*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *n.* (*re & bello*), to begin war again; to rebel, revolt.
- Recēdo*, ěre, *cessi*, *cessum*, *n.* (*re & cedo*), to retire, withdraw, recede.
- Recens*, *tis*, *adj.*, fresh, new, recent.
- Receptus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*recipio*).
- Receptus*, *ús*, *m.* (*recipio*), a taking back; a place of refuge, asylum; a retiring, retreat.
- Recessus*, *ús*, *m.* (*recedo*), a retiring; a retired place; a bay, gulf.
- Recido*, ěre, *cidi*, *n.* (*re & cado*), to fall back; to recoil; to fall upon.
- Recipio*, ěre, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, *a.* (*re & capio*), to take or seize again; to retake, recover; to take, receive; admit. *Recipere se*, to return, come back; to retreat, retire.
- Reconciliatio*, *ònis*, *f.*, a restoration, reconciliation : *from*
- Reconcilio*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* (*re & concilio*), to bring back; to reconcile, conciliate. *Reconciliare gratiam*, to make or effect a reconciliation.
- Recreo*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* (*re & creo*), to remake, restore, renew; to refresh, comfort, relieve.
- Rectè*, *adv.* (*rectus*), in a straight or direct line; rightly, properly.
- Rectus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, right, straight, direct. *Rectò*, *sc. viò*, directly, straightforward, right on, straight.
- Recupero*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.*, to regain, recover.
- Recuso*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *n.* & *a.* (*re & causa*), to make objection against; to be reluctant, unwilling, loath; to refuse, decline. *Sententiam ne diceret, recusare*, to refuse to vote.
- Redactus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*redigo*).
- Reddo*, ěre, *didi*, *ditum*, *a.* (*re & do*), to give back, restore, return; to render, make; to give, administer, deliver; to give forth, send forth. *Extremum reddere spiritum*, to breathe one's last breath.
- Redēmi*. See *Redimo*.
- Redēgi*. See *Redigo*.
- Redeo*, ĩre, *ii*, *itum*, *irr.* *n.*-(*re & eo*), to return, come back.
- Rediens*, *euntis*, *part.* (*redeo*).
- Redigo*, ěre, *ēgi*, *actum*, *a.* (*re & ago*), to bring back, reduce, constrain, compel, force, subject.
- Redimio*, ĩre, *ivi*, *itum*, *a.*, to bind round, wreath, crown, encircle.
- Redimo*, ěre, *ēmi*, *emptum*, *a.* (*re & emo*), to buy back, purchase again; to purchase; to redeem, ransom. *Publicà pecunià redimi*, to be repurchased or replaced at public expense.

*Redintēgro*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & *intēgro*, to renew), to renew, refresh, begin anew.

*Redītūrus*, a, um, part. (*redeo*).

*Redītus*, ūs, m. (*redeo*), a return; income, revenue.

*Redūco*, ēre, duxi, ductum, a. (re & *duco*), to bring back, conduct back; to restore, reinstate.

*Redux*, ūcis, m. & f., brought back, returned, returning.

*Refēro*, ferre, tūli, lātum, a. (re & *fero*), to bring or carry back; to return, restore; to get, obtain, acquire, bear away; to tell, relate; to count, number, reckon; to refer, point, direct; to attribute, ascribe, impute; to register, record, enter, set down. *In tabulas referre*, to enter (in one's) account-book.

*Reflecto*, ēre, flexi, flexum, a. (re & *flecto*), to bend or turn back.

*Reformīdo*, āre, a. & n. (re & *formīdo*, to fear), to fear, dread.

*Refōveo*, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, a. (re & *foveo*), to cherish, refresh, restore, revive.

*Refractus*, a, um, part.: from

*Refringo*, ēre, frēgi, fractum, a. (re & *frango*), to break, break open; to repress, weaken, destroy.

*Refūgio*, ēre, fūgi, fugitum, a. & n. (re & *fugio*), to flee back, retreat; to recede, retire, retreat; to fear, shun, avoid.

*Refulgeo*, ēre, fulsi, n. (re & *fulgeo*), to be resplendent, shine bright, glitter.

*Regālis*, e, adj. (*rex*), kingly, royal, regal, princely.

*Regia*, a, f. (*regius*), a palace.

*Regillus*, i, m., or *Regillus Lacus*, Lake Regillus, a lake of Latium, near Rome: II. 8.

*Regīna*, a, f. (*rex*), a queen.

*Regio*, ōnis, f. (*rego*), a line; a boundary, limit; a region, country, territory.

*Regius*, a, um, adj. (*rex*), of a king, kingly, royal, princely.

*Regno*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n., to be king; to reign, have power, be powerful: from

*Regnum*, i, n. (*rex*), a kingdom, sovereignty.

*Rego*, ēre, rexi, rectum, a., to direct; to manage, guide; to rule, govern.

*Regrēdior*, i, gressus sum, dep. (re & *gradior*), to go back, return.

*Regressus*, a, um, part. (*regredior*).

*Regressus*, ūs, m. (*regredior*), a return.

*Regūlus*, i, m., *Regulus*, a Roman cognomen. *Atilius Regulus*, a consul who commanded an army in Africa during the first Punic war: IV. 7—11.

*Rejicio*, ēre, jēci, jectum, a. (re & *jacio*), to cast or throw back; to drive back, repel; to reject, neglect, refuse, spurn.

*Relābor*, i, lapsus sum, dep. (re & *labor*), to slide back, flow back.

*Relātus*, a, um, part. (*refero*).

*Relēgo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & *lego*), to send away, remove; to banish, exile.

*Relictus*, a, um, part. (*relinquo*).

*Religio*, ōnis, f. (*relēgo*, to read again), religion, religious rites and institutions; devotion, piety; a religious obligation; a religious scruple; superstition.

*Religiōsus*, a, um, adj., ior, issimus, (*religio*), sacred, holy.

*Religo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & *ligo*), to bind back, bind, tie, fasten.

*Relinquo*, ēre, līqui, lictum, a. (re &



*linquo*), to leave behind, leave; to bequeath; to forsake, abandon.

*Reliqui.* See *Relinquo*.

*Reliquiæ, ārum, f. pl.*, the remains, relics, remainder, rest, remnant: from

*Reliquus, a, um, adj.* (*relinquo*), remaining, the rest. *Reliquum tempus anni*, the remainder, the rest —.

*Relūceo, ēre, luxi, n.* (*re & luceo*), to shine, glitter.

*Remāneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, n* (*re & maneo*), to remain, continue.

*Remedium, i, n.*, (*re & medior*), a medicine, remedy.

*Remissio, ōnis, f.*, a throwing back; an abating, diminishing, remission, relaxation, recreation: from

*Remitto, ēre, misi, missum, a.* (*re & mitto*), to send back; to send; to loosen, slacken, relax, abate, remit, cease; to dispense with. *Remittere alicui aliquid*, to excuse one from —. *Ad otium animum remittere*, to give up to —.

*Remōtus, a, um, part. & adj.*, removed; remote, afar off: from

*Remōteo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, a.* (*re & moveo*), to remove, withdraw, take away.

*Remunēror, āri, ātus sum, dep.* (*re & muneror*), to remunerate, reward, recompense, requite.

*Remus, i, m.*, Remus, the twin-brother of Romulus: I. 1.

*Renascor, i, nātus sum, dep.* (*re & nascor*), to rise or be born again, spring up again, be renewed.

*Renōvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*re & novo*), to renew, restore; to refresh, revive, recover.

*Renuntio, or Renuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*re & nuntio*), to bring or carry word back, report, de-

clare, announce, relate; to renounce, give up, disclaim.

*Renuo, ēre, nui, a.* (*re & nuo*), to deny or disapprove by nodding or winking; to refuse, deny.

*Renūto, āre, n. freq.* (*renuo*), to be against; not to desire; to refuse.

*Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep.*, to reckon; to suppose, think, imagine, deem, believe.

*Repello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a.* (*re & pello*), to drive back, repulse, keep off, repel, reject, refuse.

*Rependo, ēre, pendī, pensum, a.* (*re & pendo*), to weigh back; to return, pay back; to pay in equal weight.

*Repentē, adv.* (*repens*), suddenly, on a sudden, unexpectedly, un-awares; instantly, immediately.

*Repentinus, a, um, adj.* (*repens*, sudden), unlooked for, unexpected, sudden.

*Repērio, īre, pēri, pertum, a.* (*re & pario*), to find again; to find; to perceive, discover, find out.

*Repēto, ēre, īvi & ii, itum, a.* (*re & peto*), to ask or demand again, claim, demand back; to return; to trace back, retrace, seek again. *Repetere res*, to demand back property; to demand satisfaction.

*Repetundæ, ārum, f. pl.*, or *pecuniæ repetundæ*, (properly, the participle of *repeto*, for *repetendæ*, § 162, 20), money or any thing else to be restored; extortion, the taking of money or other property contrary to law while one commanded in a province.

*Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a.* (*re & pleo, obs.*), to fill again, replenish; to fill, supply.

*Repōno, ēre, ōsui, ositum, a.* (*re & pono*), to place again, replace; to keep, preserve, reserve.

*Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & porto), to carry back; to bring back, report.*

*Reposco, ēre, a. (re & posco), to demand again or back; to ask, exact, require.*

*Reposui. See Repono.*

*Reprehendo, ēre, di, sum, a. (re & prehendo), to catch again; to reprove, blame, censure, find fault with.*

*Repromitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, a. (re & promitto), to promise in return, promise.*

*Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (repudium), to reject, refuse; to divorce, repudiate.*

*Repuerasco, ēre, n. inc. (re & puerasco, to attain the age of youth), to become a boy again, become young again.*

*Repugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (re & pugno), to fight or contend against, resist, oppose.*

*Repulsa, æ, f. (repello), a repulse, denial, failure of being elected, loss of election, defeat.*

*Repurgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & purgo), to clean, cleanse; to clear.*

*Repūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & puto), to reckon, calculate, compute; to consider.*

*Requiro, ēre, quisivi, quisitum, a. (re & quaro), to seek again; to demand, require; to seek for, search after.*

*Res, rei, f., a thing, an occurrence, event, circumstance, affair, matter, business; property, effects, goods; purpose, object. Res, followed by publica or an adjective relating to country, as Romana, etc., signifies the state, empire, government, republic, commonwealth; in military lan-*

*guage, the management of a war:—undertaking, performance; action, deed, exploit.*

*Rescindo, ēre, scīdi, scissum, a. (re & scindo), to cut off, destroy, break down, demolish, pull down; to annul, abolish, make void.*

*Rescissus, a, um, part. (rescindo).*

*Resēco, āre, cui, ctum & cātum, a. (re & seco), to cut off, pare away; to restrain, check.*

*Resēdi. See Resideo.*

*Resēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & sero, āre), to unbar, unlock, open.*

*Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & servo), to reserve, keep; to preserve, retain.*

*Resīdo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, n. (re & sido), to sink or settle down, subside, abate.*

*Resisto, ēre, stīti, stitum, n. (re & sisto), to stand still, halt, stop; to resist, withstand, oppose.*

*Respergo, ēre, si, sum, a. (re & spergo, to strew), to sprinkle; to besprinkle.*

*Respersus, a, um, part. (respergo).*

*Respezi. See Respicio.*

*Respicio, ēre, spezi, spectrum, a. & n. (re & specio), to look back; to regard, respect; to look back at; to look at, look upon.*

*Respiro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & spiro), to breathe, respire, take breath, recover.*

*Respondeo, ēre, di, sum, a. & n. (re & spondeo), to answer, reply.*

*Responsum est, pass. imp., it was answered, the reply was made; to appear, answer to one's name; —to agree, correspond, harmonize, correspond with.*

*Responsum, i, n. (respondeo), an answer, reply; a response.*

- Responsus*, *a, um, part.* (*respondeo*).  
*Respublica*, *reipublicæ, f.* (*res & publicus*), a republic, commonwealth, state; public business.  
*Restiti*. See *Resisto*.  
*Restituo*, *ēre, ui, ūtum, a.* (*re & statuo*), to set up again, replace; to restore, rebuild, give back, reinstate; to repair, restore to its former situation, put in order again; to renew; to heal, remove, correct, remedy.  
*Resūmo*, *ēre, sumpsī, sumptum, a.* (*re & sumo*), to resume, take again. *Somnum resumere*, to fall asleep again.  
*Retentus*, *a, um, part.* (*retineo*).  
*Rethogēnes, is, m.*, Rethogenes, a Celtiberian noble: VII. 17.  
*Retīneo*, *ēre, ui, tentum, a.* (*re & teneo*), to hold back, stop, detain; to retain, keep, preserve.  
*Retrāho*, *ēre, traxi, tractum, a.* (*re & traho*), to draw back, bring back, withdraw.  
*Retribuo*, *ēre, ui, ūtum, a.* (*re & tribuo*), to give back, restore, return.  
*Retro*, *adv.*, behind, backwards, back. *It is often redundant; as, retro viam repetere*, to trace back, retrace —.  
*Retūli*. See *Refero*.  
*Reus, i, m.* (*res*), a person accused in a court of justice; a criminal, culprit, defendant; *also, Reus, a, um, adj.*, guilty. *Reus fieri*, to be accused, brought to trial.  
*Revēra*, *adv.* (*re & verā*), indeed, really, truly, in truth, in fact.  
*Reverētia, æ, f.* (*revereor*, to fear), respect, regard; reverence, awe.  
*Reversus*, *a, um, part.* (*revertor*).  
*Reverto*, *ēre, ti, sum, a. & n., & Revertor, ti, sus sum, dep.* (*re. & verto*), to return, come back.  
*Revōco*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*re & voco*), to call again; to call back, recall. *Revocare ingenium ab aliquo*, to recall the mind from, to cure one of any thing.  
*Rex, regis, m.* (*rego*), a ruler; a king, sovereign, monarch.  
*Rhea, æ, f.* (*Sylvia*), Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus: I. 1.  
*Rhenus, i, m.*, the Rhine, a river of Germany: IX. 8.  
*Rhctor, ōris, m.*, a teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician.  
*Rhodānus, i, m.*, the Rhone, a river of France: VIII. 11.  
*Rhodus, i, f.*, Rhodes, an island containing a city of the same name, near the coast of Caria, in Asia Minor: VII. 21.  
*Rideo*, *ēre, risi, risum, n. & a.*, to laugh; to laugh at, ridicule.  
*Rigo*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to water, irrigate.  
*Rigor, ōris, m.*, stiffness; rigor, severity.  
*Ripa, æ, f.*, the bank of a river.  
*Risi*. See *Rideo*.  
*Risus, ūs, m.* (*rideo*, to laugh), a laughing, laughter, laugh. *Risui esse* or *movere alicui*, to occasion laughter for, be laughed at by —.  
*Rīte*, *adv.*, in due form, rightly, with proper ceremonies; according to custom.  
*Rītus, ūs, m.*, a rite, ceremony; a custom, manner.  
*Rixa, æ, f.*, a quarrel, brawl; a dispute, strife, contention.  
*Robur, ōris, n.*, the oak; strength, vigor, firmness, energy.  
*Robustus, a, um, adj.* (*robur*), of oak; hard, firm, solid, robust, strong, stout, sturdy.  
*Rogo*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n.*, to

ask, inquire, request, beg, sue for.

*Rogus*, *i*, *m.*, a funeral pile.

*Roma*, *æ*, *f.*, Rome, a city of Latium, in Italy, on both sides of the Tiber. It was the capital of the ancient Roman empire: I. 5.

*Romānus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Roma*), Roman. *Romāni*, *ōrum*, *n. pl.*, the Romans.

*Romūlus*, *i*, *m.*, Romulus, son of Rhea Sylvia, and founder of Rome: I. 1—8.

*Rostrum*, *i*, *n.*, the beak of a bird; the beak of a ship; *pl.*, the rostrum or rostra, a place in front of the senate-house of Hostilius, adorned with the beaks of captured ships.

*Ruber*, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.*, red, ruddy.

*Rudis*, *e*, *adj.*, uncultivated, raw, unpolished, unskilled, inexpert, rude, ignorant.

*Rufinus*, *i*, *m.*, Rufinus, a Roman cognomen in the Cornelian gens. *Cornelius Rufinus*, a Roman consul: III. 22.

*Rufus*, *i*, *m.*, Rufus, a Roman cognomen. *M. Minucius Rufus*, a master of horse under Fabius Maximus: V. 4. *P. Rutilius Rufus*, a consul, A. U. 647: VII. 26.

*Ruina*, *æ*, *f.* (*ruo*), a fall, downfall; ruin, destruction; a ruin.

*Rumor*, *ōris*, *m.*, noise, bustle; report, rumor.

*Rumpo*, *ēre*, *rupi*, *ruptum*, *a.*, to break; to break off, interrupt.

*Ruo*, *ēre*, *i*, *rutum*, *n.* & *a.*, to throw down, overturn, overthrow, destroy; to rush headlong, rush, hasten.

*Rupes*, *is*, *f.*, a rock, crag, cliff.

*Rursum*, & *Rursus*, *adv.*, backwards, back; again.

*Rus*, *ruris*, *n.*, the country. *Rus*,

*acc.*, to the country, § 237, R. 4. *Rure*, or *ruri*, in the country, § 254, R. 1.

*Rusticor*, *āri*, *dep.*, to be or dwell in the country, rusticate: *from Rusticus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*rus*), pertaining to the country, rustic, rural; plain, simple, rude, unpolished.

*Rutilius*, *i*, *m.*, Rutilius, a Roman name belonging to the Rutilian gens.

## S.

*Sabīni*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Sabines, a people of Italy, near Rome: II. 5.

*Sacer*, *cra*, *crum*, *adj.*, consecrated, holy, sacred. *Via Sacra*, the sacred street in Rome, leading up to the capitol: II. 6.

*Sacerdos*, *ōtis*, *m.* & *f.* (*sacer*), a priest or priestess.

*Sacramentum*, *i*, *n.* (*sacro*, to consecrate), any thing sacred; an oath. *Militiæ sacramentum*, a military oath.

*Sacrificium*, *i*, *n.* (*sacrifico*, to sacrifice), a sacrifice.

*Sacrum*, *i*, *n.* (*sacer*), any thing sacred or consecrated to the gods; a sacrifice, sacred rite.

*Sæpe*, *adv.*, *sæpius*, *sæpissime*; often, many times, frequently; the comparative *sæpius* is often used for *sæpe*.

*Sævio*, *īre*, *īvi* or *ii*, *ītum*, *n.* (*sævus*), to rage, be fierce, be cruel, exercise one's cruelty, vent one's rage.

*Sævitia*, *æ*, *f.*, harshness, severity; violence, cruelty: *from*

*Sævus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, rigorous, severe, cruel.

*Sagīno*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* (*sagina*, a fattening), to fatten; to feed.



*Sagitta*, æ, f., an arrow, dart.  
*Sagūlum*, i, n. dim., a soldier's cloak or cassock; a travelling cloak: *from*  
*Sagum*, i, n., a soldier's cloak.  
*Saguntum*, i, n., Saguntum, a city of Spain, near the Ebro: V. 1.  
*Sal*, salis, m. & n.; pl. m., salt.  
*Salii*, ōrum, m. pl. (*salio*, to leap), the Salii, or priests of Mars: I. 9.  
*Salinātor*, ōris, m., Salinator, a Roman cognomen in the Livian gens. *M. Livius Salinator*, a Roman who commanded the city of Tarentum when it was taken by Hannibal: V. 5.  
*Salinum*, i, n. (*salinus*, relating to salt), a salt-cellar.  
*Saliva*, æ, f., spittle, spit. *Pinguis saliva*, thick —.  
*Saltem*, adv., at least.  
*Salto*, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. freq. (*salio*, to leap), to dance.  
*Saltus*, ūs, m. (*salio*), a leaping, leap. *Saltu se demittere*, to leap down. *Ferri læto saltu*, to bound or leap joyfully along: — a forest, thicket, thick wood.  
*Salūber*, bris, bre, adj., healthful, salubrious, healthy; useful, profitable, advantageous: *from*  
*Salus*, ūtis, f., health; safety, deliverance, preservation; a greeting, salutation.  
*Salutāris*, e, adj. (*salus*), salutary, healthful.  
*Salutatio*, ōnis, f. (*saluto*), a saluting, salutation, greeting.  
*Salutātor*, ōris, m., a saluter, courier: *from*  
*Salūto*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*salus*), to salute, greet, pay respect to.  
*Salvus*, a, um, adj., unhurt, uninjured, safe.  
*Sambuceus*, a, um, adj. (*sambucus*, an elder-tree), made of elder.

*Samnītis*, e, adj., Samnite. *Samnites*, um, m. pl., the Samnites, a people of Italy: III. 8.  
*Sanctus*, a, um, adj. & part. (*sancio*, to consecrate), sacred, inviolable; holy; upright, honest, virtuous, just.  
*Sanè*, adv. (*sanus*), reasonably, soberly; truly, indeed, certainly.  
*Sanguinolentus*, a, um, adj., bloody, cruel: *from*  
*Sanguis*, inis, m., blood.  
*Sanus*, a, um, adj., sound in health, healthy; well, sane.  
*Sapiens*, tis, adj. & part., ior, issimus, (*sapio*), wise, judicious. *Sapiens*, tis, m., a wise man, a sage.  
*Sapientia*, æ, f. (*sapiens*), wisdom, prudence, discretion; knowledge.  
*Sapio*, ěre, ivi, n., to taste; to be wise, understand.  
*Sarmentum*, i, n., a sere branch cut off; a twig.  
*Satelles*, itis, m. & f., a life-guard, attendant, guard, body-guard.  
*Satio*, āre, āvi, ātum, a., to satiate, satisfy, tire: *from*  
*Satis*, adv. & adj. ind., *satius*; enough, sufficient; sufficiently, in a sufficient degree; tolerably. *Satis magnus*, considerable, pretty large. *Satis bene*, tolerably well, pretty well. *Satius*, better, preferable. *Satis annorum habere*, to be old enough.  
*Saturnīnus*, i, m., Saturninus, a Roman cognomen. *L. Apuleius Saturninus*, a factious tribune of the people: VII. 21.  
*Saucius*, a, um, adj., wounded.  
*Saxum*, i, n., a rock; a stone.  
*Scævōla*, æ, m. (*scævōl*, one who is left-handed), *Scævōla*, a Roman cognomen in the Mucian



*gens. C. Mucius Scaevola*, a brave Roman soldier : II. 5.  
*Scalæ, ārum, f. pl.* (*scando*, to mount), a ladder, stair.  
*Scapha, æ, f.*, a skiff, bark, boat.  
*Scaurus, i, m.*, Scaurus, a Roman cognomen in the Æmilian *gens*.  
*M. Æmilius Scaurus*, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 637 : VII. 23.  
*Sceleratè, adv.*, wickedly, impiously : *from*  
*Scelerātus, a, um, adj.*, wicked, impious ; cursed, infamous ; polluted or tainted with crime ; unlucky, unfortunate ; *from*  
*Scelëro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (scelus)*, to pollute, stain, defile, contaminate.  
*Scelestè, adv. (scelestus, wicked)*, wickedly, impiously.  
*Scelus, ěris, n.*, a crime ; impiety, wickedness.  
*Schola, æ, f.*, a school.  
*Scidi.* See *Scindo*.  
*Scientia, æ, f. (sciens, knowing)*, knowledge, science, skill.  
*Scilicet, adv. (scire & licet)*, it is evident ; truly, in truth, certainly, doubtless, indeed ; to wit, namely ; forsooth.  
*Scindo, ěre, scidi, scissum, a.*, to cut, tear, rend.  
*Scio, ire, ivi, itum, a.*, to know ; *with an infinitive*, to know how.  
*Scipio, ōnis, m.*, a staff.  
*Scipio, ōnis, m.*, Scipio, a Roman cognomen in the Cornelian and Cecilian *gentes*. *P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus*, the son of L. Æmilius Paulus, and grandson, by adoption, of P. Scipio Africanus, the elder : VI. 32, & VII. 1. *Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica*, a Roman consul, A. U. 614 : VI. 3—5. *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Scipio*, a con-

sul with Pompey, A. U. 700 : IX. 10. *P. Cornelius Scipio*, a Roman consul, A. U. 534, who was defeated at the River Ticinus, by Hannibal : V. 2. *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus*, an illustrious Roman general, by whom Hannibal was defeated at the battle of Zama : V. 19. *L. Cornelius Scipio Asiaticus*, brother of Scipio Africanus, conquered King Antiochus : V. 33, & VI. 1 & 2.  
*Sciscitor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (scisco, to inquire)*, to inquire, demand, ask.  
*Scriba, æ, m.*, any one who writes ; a scribe, secretary, clerk, amanuensis : *from*  
*Scribo, ere, scripsi, scriptum, a.*, to engrave, imprint ; to write.  
*Scripsi.* See *Scribo*.  
*Scriptor, ōris, m. (scribo)*, a writer, author.  
*Scriptus, a, um, part. (scribo)*.  
*Scrutor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to search, explore.  
*Sculpo, ěre, sculpsi, sculptum, a.*, to carve in stone, cut, engrave, sculpture.  
*Scurra, æ, m.*, a buffoon, jester, scoffer.  
*Scutum, i, n.*, a buckler, shield, target.  
*Se.* See *Sui*.  
*Secēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, n. (se & cedo)*, to retire, withdraw, retreat ; to secede, separate.  
*Secerno, ěre, crēvi, crētum, a. (se & cerno)*, to sever, separate, divide ; to except.  
*Secessi.* See *Secedo*.  
*Secessus, ūs, m. (secedo)*, a separation ; departure ; a retreat.  
*Seco, āre, cui, ctum, a.*, to cut, cut off.

*Secrētū*, *adv.*, separately, apart, aside; secretly, privately: *from*

*Secrētus*, *a, um, adj. & part.* (*se-  
cerno*), separate, apart; secret.

*Secrētum*, *i, n.*, a retired place.

*Secui.* See *Seco*.

*Secum*, *for cum se*.

*Secundarius*, *a, um, adj.* (*secun-  
dus*), of the second sort, second-  
ary; of the second quality, in-  
ferior.

*Secundum*, *adv. & prep. with the  
acc.*, after, nigh, near; next, in  
the next place, in the second  
place: *from*

*Secundus*, *a, um, adj.* (*sequor*),  
following; the second; prosper-  
ous, successful, favorable.

*Securis*, *is, f.*, § 79, 3, (*seco*), an  
axe or hatchet. *Securi ferire* or  
*percutere*, to behead.

*Secus*, *adv.*, otherwise, differently.  
*Secus ac* or *atque*, otherwise  
than. *Non secus ac*, just as.  
*Haud secus*, not otherwise, not  
less.

*Secutūrus*, *a, um, part.* (*sequor*).

*Secūtus*, *a, um, part.* (*sequor*).

*Sed*, *conj.*, § 193, 4, but.

*Sedeo*, *ēre, sedi, sessum, n.*, to sit;  
to remain, stay, rest, dwell.

*Sedes*, *is, f.* (*sedeo*), a seat, place  
to sit on; an abode, habitation,  
residence; a site.

*Seditio*, *ōnis, f.*, a separation; a  
dissension, discord, strife, sedi-  
tion, insurrection.

*Sedūt s, ātis, f.* (*sedūlus*, careful),  
carefulness, diligence, assiduity,  
industry, zeal, earnestness

*Segnis*, *e, adj.*, *ior*; inactive, dull,  
heavy, stupid, slothful, slow; un-  
fruitful, unproductive, useless.

*Segnīter*, *adv.*, *segnīus*, (*segnis*),  
inactively, slowly, slothfully,  
remissly, inertly.

*Segnitia*, *æ, f.*, & *Segnitias*, *ei, f.*  
(*segnis*), sloth, laziness, inactiv-  
ity, remissness, supineness.

*Seipsum.* See *Sui*, and *Ipse*.

*Selibra*, *æ, f.* (*semi*, half, & *libra*),  
the half of a pound or as; six  
ounces.

*Sellā*, *æ, f.*, a seat, chair; a sedan,  
litter.

*Semel*, *adv.*, a single time, once.  
*Non semel*, not once only, more  
than once, often.

*Semen*, *inis, n.*, seed.

*Semet.* See *Sui*.

*Semetipsum*, himself, themselves,  
&c. See *Sui*, and *Ipse*.

*Semi*, or *Semis*, *adj. ind.*, a half.

*Semper*, *adv.*, always, ever, forever.

*Sempiternus*, *a, um, adj.* (*semper*),  
continual, perpetual, endless,  
everlasting.

*Sempronius*, *i, m.*, Sempronius, a  
Roman name belonging to the  
Sempronian gens. *T. Sempro-  
nius Longus*, a consul defeated  
by Hannibal at the River Trebia:  
V. 2.

*Semuncia*, *æ, f.*, half an ounce.

*Sena*, *æ, f.*, Sena, a town of Um-  
bria, on the Adriatic: V. 18.

*Senātor*, *ōris, m.* (*senex*, an old  
man), a senator.

*Senatorius*, *a, um, adj.* (*senator*),  
of or belonging to a senator,  
senatorial.

*Senātus*, *ūs, m.* (*senex*), a senate;  
the senate at Rome.

*Senatusconsultum*, *i, n.*, an act, or-  
dinance, or decree of the senate.

*Senecta*, *æ, f.* (*senex*), age, old age,  
the same as *Senectus*.

*Senectus*, *ūtis, f.* (*senex*), old age,  
age.

*Senesco*, *ēre, senui, n. inc.* (*senco*,  
to be old), to grow old; to wane,  
decrease.

*Senex, is, adj., senior* ; old, aged.

*Senex, is, m. & f., an old man or woman.*

*Senilis, e, adj. (senex), of or pertaining to old age or old men ; old, advanced.*

*Senior, ōris, adj. (comp. of senex), older, elder. Senior, ōris, m., an old man, an elder.*

*Senium, i, n., age, old age, decrepitude.*

*Senōnes, um, m. pl., the Senones, a people of Gaul: II. 21.*

*Sensi. See Sentio.*

*Sensim, adv. (sentio), by little and little, gradually ; insensibly, imperceptibly.*

*Sensus, ūs, m. (sentio), sensation, feeling ; sense, understanding, comprehension, perception. Sensim sine sensu, by little and little without being perceived, gradually and imperceptibly.*

*Sententia, æ, f., opinion, idea ; resolution, purpose, judgment, sentence. Sententiam dicere, to give one's opinion or vote ; to vote. Ex sententiâ, according to one's wish or desire, happily, prosperously, successfully : from*

*Sentio, ĩre, sensi, sensum, a., to perceive, feel ; to think, judge ; to notice, observe, discover, understand, perceive, find out, know.*

*Separatim, adv. (separātus, separate), apart, separately.*

*Sepelio, ĩre, ĩvi & ii, sepultum, a., to bury, inter.*

*Sepes, is, f., a hedge, fence.*

*Sepio, ĩre, sepsi, septum, a. (sepes), to hedge in, fence ; to surround, enclose ; to guard, garrison.*

*Septem, ind. num. adj., seven.*

*September, bris, m. (septem), September.*

*Septemdecim, ind. num. adj. (septem & decem), seventeen.*

*Septēni, æ, a, num. distributive adj. (septem), seven each ; seven.*

*Septimuleius, i, m., Septimuleius, a man's name : VII. 12.*

*Septimus, a, um, adj. (septem), the seventh.*

*Septuagesimus, a, um, adj. (septuaginta, seventy), the seventieth.*

*Sepulchrum, i, n. (sepelio), a grave, tomb, mound, sepulchre.*

*Sepultura, æ, f. (sepelio), burial, interment.*

*Sepultus, a, um, part. (sepelio).*

*Sequor, i, cūtus sum, dep., to go or come after, follow, ensue ; to accompany, attend ; to pursue, follow after ; to conform to, be governed by ; to follow up, prosecute ; to follow after, seek for, court.*

*Sergius, i, m., Sergius, a Roman name belonging to the Sergian gens.*

*Serid, adv., in earnest, seriously : from*

*Serius, a, um, adj., serious, grave, in earnest. Seria, ōrum, n. pl., grave affairs, serious business.*

*Sermo, ōnis, m., a discourse, speech, language, conversation ; a language, dialect.*

*Serid, adv., late, too late ; in the evening, late in the evening.*

*Sertorius, i, m., a Roman name. Q. Sertorius, a Roman general of the party of Marius : VIII. 11.*

*Sertum, i, n., a garland, festoon.*

*Serua, æ, f. (servus), a female slave, handmaid.*

*Servilia, æ, f., Servilia, the mother of Brutus : IX. 29.*

*Servio, ĩre, ĩvi & ii, ĩtum, n. (servus), to be a slave, serve.*

*Servitus, ūtis, f. (servus),* slavery, servitude, bondage.

*Servius, i, m.,* Servius, a Roman prænomen.

*Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n.,* to save, preserve; to observe; to preserve, watch, guard, keep.

*Servus, i, m.,* a slave. *Servus publicus,* a public slave, one who served the magistrates.

*Sese, intensive for se, § 133, R. 2.*

*Sessor, ōris, m. (sedeo),* a sitter.

*Sessor, or equi sessor,* a rider.

*Sessurus, a, um, part. (sedeo).*

*Sestertius, i, m.,* a sesterce, a small Roman coin. *Millies sestertiūm,* sc. *centena millia,* one hundred millions of sesterces, § 327, 6.

*Centies sestertiūm,* ten millions of sesterces, § 327, 6.

*Seu, conj.,* or, or if, and if. *Seu — seu,* whether — or, either — or.

*Severè, adv.,* gravely, severely; strictly, rigorously: *from*

*Severus, a, um, adj., ior, issimus, (se & verus),* serious, strict, severe, rigorous, austere, harsh.

*Sex, ind. num. adj.,* six.

*Sexaginta, ind. num. adj. (sex),* sixty.

*Sextilis, e, adj. (sextus),* the sixth.

*Sextilis, is, m., or Sextilis mensis,* the month August.

*Sextilius, i, m.,* Sextilius, a Roman name. *Sextilius,* a Roman pretor in Africa: VIII. 2.

*Sextus, a, um, adj. (sex),* the sixth.

*Sextus, i, m. (sex),* Sextus, a Roman prænomen.

*Si, conj.,* if.

*Sibi. See Sui.*

*Sic, adv.,* so, thus, in such circumstances; therefore, on that account.

*Siccus, a, um, adj.,* dry. *In sicco,* sc. *loco,* on dry land.

*Sicilia, æ, f.,* Sicily, a large island in the Mediterranean, near the southern extremity of Italy: II. 12.

*Siculus, a, um, adj. (Sicilia),* Sicilian. *Siculi, ōrum, m. pl.,* the Sicilians.

*Sicut, conj. (sic & ut),* so as, just as, as.

*Significo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (signum & facio),* to give notice, signify, show, manifest, intimate, imply.

*Signum, i, n.,* a mark, sign; a standard, banner; a signal; a statue; a seal.

*Silentium, i, n.,* a being silent; silence.

*Sileo, ēre, ui, n. & a.,* to be silent, keep silence.

*Silva, æ, f.,* a wood, forest; trees.

*Similis, e, adj., similior, simillimus, § 125, 2,* like, similar.

*Similiter, adv. (similis),* in like manner, alike, similarly.

*Similitudo, inis, f. (similis),* likeness, resemblance, similarity.

*Simplex, icis, adj.,* simple, unmixed; open, sincere, frank, candid, ingenuous.

*Simul, adv.,* together, at once, at the same time. *Simul ac,* as soon as; as well as.

*Simulacrum, i, n. (simulo),* an image, picture; a statue; a representation. *Pugnæ simulacrum,* a mock fight.

*Simulator, ōris, m.,* an imitator; a feigner, pretender: *from*

*Simulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (similis),* to make like; to imitate, resemble; to pretend, feign.

*Simultas, ātis, f.,* a grudge or hatred. *Simultates gerere cum aliquo,* to have a grudge against —; to hate —, be at enmity with.



*Sin*, conj., but if.

*Sine*. See *Sino*.

*Sine*, prep. with the abl., without.

*Singulāris*, *e*, adj., single; excellent, singular, remarkable: from

*Singulus*, *a*, *um*, adj., single, one by one; each, every; one to each. *Singuli supererant*, one on each side —.

*Sinister*, *tra*, *trum*, adj., left, on the left.

*Sino*, *ēre*, *sivi*, *a.*, to permit, suffer, allow.

*Sinus*, *ūs*, *m.*, a bosom, fold.

*Siquis*, *qua*, *quod* or *quid*, adj. pro., § 138, (*si* & *quis*), if any one, if any, if any thing.

*Sisto*, *ēre*, *stiti*, *statum*, *a.* & *n.*, to stop; to stand. *Sistere gradum*, to halt.

*Sitis*, *is*, *f.*, thirst; drought.

*Situs*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*sino*), situated, situate, placed; buried.

*Situs*, *ūs*, *m.* (*sino*), site, situation; a region, country.

*Sive*, conj., or if.

*Sivi*. See *Sino*.

*Soboles*, *is*, *f.*, a young shoot; offspring, descendant.

*Sobrius*, *a*, *um*, adj., sober.

*Socer*, *ēri*, *m.*, a father-in-law.

*Sociālis*, *e*, adj. (*socius*), sociable, social, friendly. *Bellum sociale*, a war with the allies, social war.

*Societas*, *ātis*, *f.*, a union, society, association, alliance, participation: from

*Socius*, *a*, *um*, adj., partaking, participating. *Socius*, *i*, *m.*, a companion, associate; an ally, confederate.

*Sodālis*, *e*, adj., social. *Sodālis*, *is*, *m.*, a comrade, companion.

*Sol*, *solis*, *m.*, the sun; sunshine.

*Solemnis*, *e*, adj., celebrated every year; solemn, festive; ordinary, usual, customary.

*Soleo*, *ēre*, *solitus sum*, *n. pass.*, § 142, *R. 2*, to use, be accustomed, be wont.

*Solers*, *tis*, adj., skilful, expert, sagacious, ingenious.

*Solidus*, *a*, *um*, adj., solid, dense; firm, hard, solid, substantial; true, real.

*Solitarius*, *a*, *um*, adj. (*solus*), lonely, solitary.

*Solitudo*, *inis*, *f.* (*solus*), a solitary place; a desert, wilderness.

*Solitus*, *a*, *um*, part. & adj. (*soleo*), that is accustomed; ordinary, usual, customary. *Solitum*, *i*, *n.*, a custom, ordinary practice, habit. *Solito hilarius*, more merrily than usual.

*Solum*, *i*, *n.*, a throne.

*Sollicitus*, *a*, *um*, adj., moved, agitated; solicitous, anxious, troubled; watchful, unquiet.

*Solum*, adv., only, alone.

*Solummodo*, adv. (*solum* & *modo*), only.

*Solus*, *a*, *um*, adj., gen. *solūus*, § 107, alone, only.

*Solvo*, *ēre*, *solvi*, *solūtum*, *a.*, to loose, untie, unbind; to solve, explain. *Solvere e portu*, to set sail from, put to sea from —. *Solvere navem*, or *solvere*, to set sail, put to sea.

*Somnium*, *i*, *n.*, a dream: from

*Somnus*, *i*, *m.*, sleep. *Somnum videre*, to sleep, go to sleep.

*Sonitus*, *ūs*, *m.*, a sound, noise, din: from

*Sono*, *āre*, *sonui*, *a.* & *n.* (*sonus*), to sound, resound.

*Sonus*, *i*, *m.*, a sound.

*Sopio*, *ire*, *ivi* & *ii*, *itum*, *a.*, to lull asleep.



*Sopitus, a, um, part. (sopio)*, lulled asleep, sound asleep.

*Sorbeo, ēre, ui, a.*, to swallow, absorb.

*Sordidatus, a, um, adj.*, (*sordidus*, filthy), meanly dressed, clad in sorry or dirty clothes, clothed in an old or ragged garment.

*Sordidè, adv. (sordidus)*, meanly, poorly.

*Soror, ōris, f.*, a sister.

*Sororius, a, um, adj. (soror)*, sisterly. *Tigillum sororium*, the sister's beam: I. 14.

*Sors, tis, f.*, lot, chance, fortune. *Conjicere in sortem*, to cast names into the urn, subject to the lot. *Extra sortem*, without drawing lots.

*Sortior, iri, itus sum, dep. (sors)*, to cast or draw lots; to obtain by lot, choose or select by lot, determine by lot; to obtain, receive.

*Sospes, itis, adj.*, safe, unhurt.

*Sp.*, an abbreviation of the *prænomens* *Spurius*.

*Spargo, ēre, si, sum, a.*, to scatter, disperse.

*Sparsus, a, um, part. (spargo)*.

*Spatium, i, n.*, a space; a course, race; extent, space of time, interval, distance; time, space of time, opportunity.

*Species, ēi, f. (specio, to see)*, a sight; mien, form, figure, shape, appearance; a species, sort, kind; pretence, pretext, show, color, guise.

*Specimen, inis, n. (species)*, a proof; a model, example, specimen.

*Spectaculum, i, n. (specto)*, a sight; a show, spectacle. *Ad spectaculum*, as a show to gratify any one; for the purpose of seeing.

*Spectans, tis, part. (specto)*, seeing,

beholding. *Spectantes, spectatores*.

*Spectator, ōris, m.*, a beholder, observer, spectator: *from*

*Specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (specio)*, to look, see, view, observe, look on; to tend, lead, point.

*Speculator, ōris, m.*, a spy, scout: *from*

*Speculator, āri, ātus sum, dep. (specula, a height)*, to see, look around; to espy, explore.

*Speculum, i, n. (specio, to see)*, a mirror.

*Sperno, ēre, sprevi, spretum, a.*, to separate; to reject, spurn, despise.

*Spero, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to hope, trust; to expect. *Alta sperare*, to hope for high things, to entertain high expectations.

*Spes, spei, f.*, a hope, expectation; a promise; confidence.

*Spiritus, ūs, m.*, a blowing of the wind; the spirit, soul, mind; energy, spirit, feeling, courage; elevation of mind; ambition; breath. *Spiritus concipere*, to conceive aspirations, indulge lofty views: *from*

*Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a.*, to breathe.

*Splendidus, a, um, adj. (splendeo, to shine)*, bright, shining, splendid, magnificent.

*Splendor, ōris, m. (splendeo)*, splendor, brightness; dignity, glory, renown, lustre.

*Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, § 251, to strip; to rob, plunder, spoil: *from*

*Spolium, i, n.*, the skin of an animal; plunder, booty, spoil.

*Spondeo, ēre, sponendi, sponsum, a.*, to promise.

*Sponsa, æ, f. (spondeo)*, a betrothed woman, bride

*Sponsio, ōnis, f. (spondeo)*, promise, engagement; a stipulation, compact.

*Sponsus, a, um, part. (spondeo)*, betrothed. *Sponsus, i, m.*, a suitor, wooer, one betrothed.

*Sponste, abl., § 94*, of one's own accord, willingly, freely.

*Spopondi. See Spondeo.*

*Spretus, a, um, part. (sperno)*.

*Spurius, i, m.*, *Spurius*, a Roman prænomen.

*Squalidus, a, um, adj. (squares)*, filthy, unclean, squalid, sordid.

*Squama, æ, f.*, the scale of a fish, or serpent.

*Statim, adv. (sto)*, immediately, forthwith, straightway. *Statim atque*, as soon as ever.

*Statio, ōnis, f. (sto)*, the act of standing; a station, post, outpost, sentry, guard.

*Statua, æ, f.*, a statue: *from*

*Statuo, ěre, ui, ūtum, a.*, to cause to stand; to put, place; to appoint, fix; to resolve, determine.

*Statūra, æ, f. (sto)*, stature, size.

*Status, a, um, part. (sisto)*, appointed, settled, fixed, stated.

*Status, ūs, m. (sto)*, a standing; state, condition, circumstance; station, state of affairs.

*Stercus, ōris, n.*, dung, ordure, muck.

*Steti. See Sto.*

*Sthenius, i, m.*, *Sthenius*, the name of a Sicilian chief: VIII. 19.

*Stimūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to prick, goad; to incite, instigate, impel: *from*

*Stimūlus, i, m.*, a goad; an incitement.

*Stipendium, i, n.*, the pay of soldiers, wages. *Stipendia facere* or *merere, lit.*, to earn the wages

of a soldier; to serve as a soldier. *Primum stipendium merere* or *facere*, to make (one's) first campaign. *Voluntaria stipendia facere*, to serve voluntarily as a soldier.

*Stipo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.*, to stuff, cram; to surround, encompass; to accompany, attend, guard.

*Stirps, stirpis, f.*, the lowest part of a tree, the root of a tree. *Fig.*, the root, source, origin; a stock, family, race.

*Sto, stare, steti, statum, n.*, to stand; to remain; to make a stand.

*Stolidē, adv. (stolidus)*, foolish, foolishly.

*Stolo, ōnis, m.*, *Stolo*, a Roman cognomen in the Licinian gens. *C. Licinius Stolo*, the first consul chosen from the plebeians, A. U. 391: III. 1.

*Stomāchus, i, m.*, the stomach; anger, indignation, choler, bile.

*Strages, is, f. (sterno)*, to strew, a fall, ruin, overthrow; a defeat, slaughter.

*Stragūlus, a, um, adj. (sterno)*, to spread, that which covers. *Stragula vestis*, a coverlet, blanket, carpet. *Stragūlum, i, n.*, a cover for a couch, bed, &c.

*Strenuus, a, um, adj.*, active, strenuous, ready, energetic, brave, valiant.

*Strepto, āre, n. freq. (strepo)*, to make a noise, to make a great noise or clashing.

*Streptus, ūs, m. (strepo)*, a harsh or confused noise, rattling, din. *Edere strepitum*, to make a din, shout.

*Strictus, a, um, part. & adj. (stringo)*, drawn together, drawn; severe, strict.

*Stridor, ōris, m. (strido)*, to creak,

- a shrill or grating sound ; a roar, scream, yell.
- Strigōsus*, *a, um, adj.*, lean, thin, meagre.
- Stringo*, *ēre, strinxi, strictum, a.*, to touch lightly ; to draw, unsheath.
- Studeo*, *ēre, ui, n.*, to bestow pains upon, study ; to desire, wish, aim at, be anxious for.
- Studiōsē, adv.*, diligently, carefully, attentively, studiously : *from*
- Studiōsus*, *a, um, adj.*, anxious, eager, desirous, fond : *from*
- Studium*, *i, n.*, zeal, fondness, approbation, desire, eagerness ; favor, partiality, attachment, regard, affection ; study, application of mind to books and learning ; a profession ; *pl.*, studies.
- Stultitia*, *æ, f.*, folly, foolishness : *from*
- Stultus*, *a, um, adj.*, foolish, unwise, silly.
- Stupefācio*, *ēre, feci, factum, a.* (*stupeo & facio*), to stupefy, astonish.
- Stupeo*, *ēre, ui, n.*, to be stupefied ; to be amazed, astonished.
- Suadeo*, *ēre, si, sum, n. & a.*, to advise, exhort, counsel, urge, persuade.
- Sub*, *prep. with the acc. & abl.*, under, beneath.
- Subdūco*, *ēre, duxi, ductum, a.* (*sub & duco*), to draw away ; to withdraw, remove. *Subducere se*, to withdraw one's self, retire.
- Subēgi*. See *Subigo*.
- Subeo*, *īre, īvi & īi, itum, n. irr.* (*sub & eo*), to go or come under ; to undergo, encounter, suffer, sustain, endure ; to incur, encounter ; to attack ; to steal upon ; to bear, carry. *Venenum subit*, — acts, operates.
- Suber*, *ēris, n.*, the cork-tree.
- Subigo*, *ēre, ēgi, actum, a.* (*sub & ago*), to drive, bring, or lead to a place ; to force, compel ; to conquer, subdue.
- Subitō, adv.*, suddenly, on a sudden ; hastily, quickly : *from*
- Subītus*, *a, um, part. & adj.* (*subeo*), sudden, unexpected.
- Subjācio*, *ēre, jēci, jectum, a.* (*sub & jacio*), to put or place under ; to subject. *Subjicere humeros alicui*, to bear upon the shoulders.
- Sublātus*, *a, um, part.* (*sustollo*).
- Sublēvo*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*sub & levo*), to lighten ; to relieve, help, assist ; to lift, support, raise.
- Sublīcius*, *a, um, adj.*, consisting of beams, or resting on piles.
- Sublīmīs*, *e, adj.*, lofty, high, on high ; aloft, in the air.
- Sublustris*, *e, adj.* (*sub & lux*), having a faint light, glimmering.
- Submitto*, *ēre, mīsi, missum, a.* (*sub & mitto*), to let down, to lower ; to submit ; to yield, give up, resign. *Submittere fascēs*, to lower the fascēs, *in token of respect*.
- Submōveo*, *ēre, mōvi, mōtum, a.* (*sub & moveo*), to remove, displace.
- Subrectus*, *a, um, part.* (*subrigo*).
- Subrīdeo*, *ēre, rīsi, rīsum, a.* (*sub & rideo*), to smile.
- Subrīgo*, *ēre, rexi, rectum, a.* (*sub & rego*), to set up, erect.
- Subrōgo*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* (*sub & rogo*), to substitute, put in the place of.
- Subscribo*, *ēre, scripsi, scriptum, a.* (*sub & scribo*), § 224, to write under ; to subscribe.
- Subsēquor*, *i, cūtus sum, dep.* (*sub & sequor*), to follow forthwith, soon, or near after ; to come after.
- Subsidium*, *i, n.* (*subsideo*, to sit), a

- place of reserve; succor, reënforcement; help, relief.
- Substituto*, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. (*sub* & *statuo*), to put under; to make subject, expose; to substitute, put in the place of another.
- Subvectus*, a, um, part.: from
- Subvehō*, ēre, veki, vectum, a. (*sub* & *veho*), to carry or bring up; to convey, conduct.
- Succedo*, ēre, cessi, cessum, n. (*sub* & *cedo*), to go under; to approach, advance; to come after, succeed, come into the place of.
- Successor*, ōris, m. (*succedo*), a successor.
- Successus*, ūs, m. (*succedo*), success, prosperity.
- Succingo*, ēre, cinxi, cinctum, a. (*sub* & *cingo*), to gird; to furnish, equip, arm.
- Succlāmo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*sub* & *clamo*), to cry out, exclaim, shout, answer with a loud voice.
- Sudor*, ōris, m., sweat. Fig., toil, exertion.
- Suffectus*, a, um, part. (*sufficio*).
- Suffero*, ferre, irr. a. (*sub* & *fero*), to bear, support; to endure, sustain.
- Sufficio*, ēre, fēci, fectum, a. & n. (*sub* & *facio*), to substitute; to afford, supply; to be sufficient, to suffice. *Sufficere in locum alicujus*, to put into the place or office of—.
- Suffigo*, ēre, fizi, fixum, a. (*sub* & *figo*), to fix under; to fix or fasten to.
- Suffixus*, a, um, part. (*suffigo*).
- Suffōco*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*sub* & *fauz*), to choke, stifle, suffocate.
- Suffodio*, ēre, fōdi, fossum, a. (*sub* & *fodio*), to dig under, undermine.
- Suffragium*, i, n. (*sub* & *frango*), a vote or suffrage.
- Sui*, sibi, se, subs. pron., § 208, of himself, herself, itself; the particle *met* is often annexed intensively, either with or without *ipse*, § 132, R. 2.
- Sulpicius*, i, m., Sulpicius, a Roman name belonging to the Sulpician gens. *Aulus Sulpicius*, a Roman nobleman: III. 1.
- Sum*, esse, fui, irr. n., § 153, to be, exist; to bring, confer, be, serve, prove, afford, with two datives, § 227; to be of, to possess, with a genitive or ablative of character, § 211, R. 6 & 8.
- Sulla*, a, m., a Roman cognomen in the Cornelian gens. *L. Cornelius Sulla*, a Roman general, distinguished for his military talents, his enmity to Marius, and his cruelties during the civil wars: VII. 32 & VIII. 5.
- Sullānus*, a, um, adj. (*Sulla*), of Sylla. *Sullāni*, ōrum, m. pl., the followers or partisans of Sylla.
- Summa*, a, f., the sum of any thing; a sum of money; the chief thing.
- Summa imperii*, supreme power, chief power or command: from
- Summus*, a, um, adj., (sup. of *superus*), highest; greatest, extreme, last; supreme, utmost.
- Sumo*, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, a. (*sub* & *emo*), to take, take up; to undertake, begin, engage in; to assume. *Sumere bellum*, to wage war.
- Sumptus*, a, um, part. (*sumo*).
- Sumptus*, ūs, m. (*sumo*), charge, expense, cost, costliness, sumptuousness; money to defray expenses.
- Supellex*, lectilis, f., household fur-



niture, household goods. *Supellex argentea*, plate, silver ware.

*Super*, adv. & prep. with the acc. & abl., § 235, (3); with the ucc., over, on, upon, above, in addition to; besides, beyond; with the abl., of, on, about, concerning.

*Superasto*, āre, *superastiti*, n. (*super* & *asto*, to stand), to stand above.

*Superbè*, adv. (*superbus*, proud), proudly, haughtily.

*Superbia*, æ, f., pride, haughtiness, arrogance: from

*Superbus*, a, um, adj., proud, haughty. *Superbus*, i, m., The Proud, an agnomen of Tarquin. See *Tarquinius*.

*Superesse*. See *Supersum*.

*Superfui*. See *Supersum*.

*Superjacio*, ěre, *jēcī*, *jactum* & *jectum*, a. (*super* & *jacio*), to cast or throw over or upon.

*Superior*, (comp. of *superus*), superior, higher, upper. *Superior*, ōris, m., a superior.

*Supernāto*, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*super* & *nato*), to swim above, float.

*Supĕro*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n., (*super*), to be superior; to pass over, surmount; to overcome, surpass, excel, vanquish, conquer, overpower.

*Supersum*, esse, fui, irr. n. (*super* & *sum*), § 224, to remain; to survive.

*Supervĕnio*, ěre, vĕni, ventum, a. (*super* & *venio*), to come over or upon; to surpass, excel; to surprise, come unexpectedly; to come.

*Supervōlo*, āre, n. (*super* & *volo*), to fly over.

*Supĕrus*, a, um, adj., superior, sup. *supĕrmus* & *summus*, (*super*), that is above, upper, on high.

*Supplex*, ěcis, adj. (*sub* & *plico*), that kneels down; suppliant, humble.

*Suppliciter*, adv. (*supplex*), as a suppliant, humbly.

*Supplicium*, i, n. (*supplex*), a kneeling down; a supplication, prayer; punishment; torment, torture, suffering.

*Supplicō*, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*supplex*), to beseech, implore; to worship, return thanks to.

*Supĕrmus*, a, um, adj. (sup. of *supĕrus*). See *Summus*.

*Surgo*, ěre, surrexi, surrectum, a., to lift or raise up, erect; to rise, arise.

*Surrĕpio*, ěre, ripui, reptum, a. (*sub* & *rapio*), to snatch away secretly, steal; to take away, withdraw.

*Suscĭpio*, ěre, cĕpi, ceptum, a., to take up; to undertake, take in hand, engage in, take up; to encounter, endure, submit to, incur. *Causam suscipere*, to espouse a cause, join a party.

*Suspendo*, ěre, pendi, pensum, a., to hang, suspend; to make high, raise.

*Suspicio*, ōnis, f. (*suspicio*, to suspect), suspicion, distrust. *In suspicionem venire*, to fall under a suspicion, become suspected.

*Suspĭcor*, āri, ātus sum, dep. (*suspicio*), to suspect, apprehend, fear, mistrust; to imagine, conjecture, suspect.

*Sustĭneo*, ěre, tenui, tentum, a., to hold up, sustain, uphold, support; to withstand, stay, retard, check; to bear, carry.

*Sustollo*, ěre, tŭli, sublātum, a., to raise or lift up; to take away, remove; to bear, carry. *Sustollere animum*, to take courage.



*Sustūli*. See *Sustollo*.

*Susurrum*, *i*, *n.*, a murmuring.

*Sutor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*suo*, to sew), a shoemaker, cobbler.

*Suus*, *a, um*, *poss. adj. pro.*, belonging to him, her, it, them; his, her, its. *Sui*, *ōrum*, *m.*, one's friends, soldiers, people, &c.

*Sylvia*, *æ, f.*, Sylvia. See *Rhea*.

*Syphax*, *ācis*, *m.*, Syphax, a king of Numidia: V. 25.

*Syracusæ*, *ārum*, *f. pl.*, Syracuse, a maritime city of Sicily: IV. 1.

*Syracusānus*, *a, um*, *adj.* (*Syracusæ*), of or belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan.

*Syria*, *æ, f.*, Syria, a country of Asia north of Palestine: V. 32.

## T.

*T.*, an abbreviation of the *prænomēn* Titus.

*Tabella*, *æ, f. dim.* (*tabula*), a little table or tablet; a writing-table; a letter, epistle; a picture, painting.

*Tabernaculum*, *i, n.* (*taberna*, a hut), a tent.

*Tabes*, *is*, *f.* (*tabeo*, to melt), a wasting away, emaciation, consumption; pestilence, plague.

*Tabula*, *æ, f.*, a tablet covered with wax for writing on; a tablet, table, writing, book; a board or plank; a painting, picture; an account-book. *Proscriptionis tabula*, a proscription list.

*Tabulātum*, *i, n.* (*tabulo*, to cover with boards), a story in a building; a boarded floor, scaffold.

*Taceo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a. & n.*, to be silent, hold one's peace, say nothing.

*Tacitè*, *adv.*, silently, in silence: from

*Tacitus*, *a, um*, *part. & adj.* (*taceo*), passed over in silence; silent, tacit, secret.

*Tædium*, *i, n.* (*tædet*, to loathe), weariness, irksomeness; a dislike, aversion. *Tædio esse*, to weary or be irksome to.

*Talentum*, *i, n.*, a talent, § 327, 3.

*Talis*, *e*, *adj.*, such, of such a kind.

*Tale aliquid*, any such thing.

*Talus*, *i, m.*, the pastern-bone of a beast; the ankle; a certain game in which four pastern bones of certain animals, properly marked, were thrown, like dice, the game of cockal or huckle-bone.

*Tam*, *adv.*, so, so very, so much.

*Tam — quam*, as well — as, as much — as.

*Tamdiu*, *adv.* (*tam & diu*), so long, so long a time.

*Tamen*, *conj.*, § 279, 3, nevertheless, however, yet, notwithstanding, still.

*Tanāquil*, *ilis*, *f.*, Tanaquil, the wife of *Lucius Tarquinius Priscus*: I. 19.

*Tandem*, *adv.* (*tum & demum*), at last, at length, finally; in vehement addresses, pray! for heaven's sake!

*Tango*, *ēre*, *tēgi*, *tactum*, *a.*, to touch; to arrive at, reach.

*Tanquam*, *adv.* (*tam & quam*), as, as it were; as if, just as if.

*Tantopēre*, *adv.* (*tantus & opus*), with so great trouble, so much, so greatly.

*Tantum*, *adv.* (*tantus*), only, but.

*Tantummodo*, *adv.* (*tantum & modo*), only, if only; merely.

*Tantus*, *a, um*, *adj.*, so great, so much, such. *Tanti facere*, to value or esteem so highly, § 214.

*Tantum hominum*, so many men.

- Tanto*, *abl.*, by so much, so much.
- Tardè*, *adv.*, *iùs*, *issimè*, (*tardus*), slowly, tardily.
- Tarditas*, *ātis*, *f.*, slowness; dullness, stupidity: *from*
- Tardus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*; slow, sluggish, dull.
- Tarentinus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine.
- Tarentini*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Tarentines: *from*
- Tarentum*, *i*, *n.*, Tarentum, now Taranto, a large city in the south of Italy.
- Tarpeia*, *æ*, *f.*, Tarpeia, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the Roman citadel: I. 7.
- Tarpeius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, Tarpeian, pertaining to Tarpeia. *Tarpeia rupes*, or *Turpeium saxum*, the Tarpeian rock, on which the capitol was built.
- Tarquini*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, Tarquini, a town of Etruria: I. 19.
- Tarquinius*, *i*, *m.*, Tarquin, a Roman cognomen. *Lucius Tarquinius Priscus* was the fourth king of Rome: I. 19, 20. *Tarquinius Superbus*, the last king of Rome: I. 24—26. *Tarquini*, *ōrum*, *m. pl.*, the Tarquini. *Sextus Tarquinius*, a son of Tarquinius Superbus: I. 25.
- Tatius*, *i*, *m.*, Tatius, a man's name.
- Titus Tuti*, a leader of the Sabines: I. 6—8.
- Tectorium*, *i*, *n.*, a cover, covering; plaster, stucco.
- Tectum*, *i*, *n.* (*tēgo*), the roof of a house; a dwelling, house, building.
- Tecum*, for *cum te*, § 133, R. 4.
- Tēgo*, *ēre*, *texi*, *tectum*, *a.*, to cover; to hide, conceal.
- Tegula*, *æ*, *f.* (*tēgo*), a tile.
- Telum*, *i*, *n.*, a missile weapon, dart, javelin; a weapon; an axe or hatchet.
- Temerarius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, accidental; rash, imprudent: *from*
- Temēre*, *adv.*, without cause, by chance; inconsiderately, rashly.
- Temeritus*, *ātis*, *f.* (*temere*), chance; rashness, thoughtlessness, temerity.
- Tenno*, *ēre*, *a.*, to disdain, despise.
- Temperans*, *tis*, *part.*, moderate, temperate, abstaining from.
- Temperantia*, *æ*, *f.* (*temperans*, sober), moderation, temperance.
- Tempēro*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.* & *n.* (*tempus*), to set bounds; to be temperate; with a dative, § 223, R. 2, to refrain from, abstain.
- Tempestas*, *ātis*, *f.* (*tempus*), time, period, season; a storm, a tempest; calamity, misfortune.
- Tempestivus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*tempestas*), seasonable.
- Templum*, *i*, *n.*, a temple.
- Tempus*, *ōris*, *n.*, time; a season; an opportunity.
- Tendo*, *ēre*, *tetendi*, *tensum* & *tum*, *a.* & *n.*, to stretch, extend.
- Tenebricosus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, (*tenēbræ*, darkness), full of darkness, dark, gloomy, obscure.
- Tenebrōsus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*tenēbræ*), full of darkness, gloomy.
- Teneo*, *ēre*, *tenui*, *tentum*, *a.* & *n.* (*tendō*), to have, hold, keep, keep possession of, detain, keep back; to bind, oblige; to hold, last, continue. *Tenere se loco*, to keep shut up, as in camp, &c.
- Tener*, *ēra*, *ērum*, *adj.* (*teneo*), tender, soft. *Tenera ætas*, one's tender years, childhood.
- Tento*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.*, to touch, handle; to try, attempt; to examine, explore, try, sound.

*Tentorium*, *i*, *n.*, a tent.

*Ter*, *adv.* (*tres*), three times, thrice.

*Terentius*, *i*, *m.*, Terentius, a Roman name. *Terentius*, a comrade of Cn. Pompey : VIII. 17.

*Tergeo*, *ēre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.*, to make clean, scour, wipe.

*Tergiversor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep.* (*tergum* & *verto*), to turn one's back to ; to be backward ; to decline, refuse, shuffle, delay.

*Tergum*, *i*, *n.*, the back. *A tergo*, from behind, in the rear, behind.

*Terni*, *æ*, *a*, *adj.* (*ter*), § 119, III., three each, three by three.

*Tero*, *ēre*, *trivī*, *tritum*, *a.*, to rub ; wear away, consume. *Terere tempus*, to spend, pass —.

*Terra*, *æ*, *f.*, the earth ; the ground ; a country, region, land. *Terræ*, *pl.*, the earth, the land, the world.

*Terrâ marique*, by land and sea.

*Terreo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *itum*, *a.*, to frighten, alarm, terrify.

*Terrester*, *tris*, *tre*, *adj.* (*terra*), pertaining to the earth or land, land.

*Terribilis*, *e*, *adj.* (*terreo*), terrible, frightful.

*Territus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*terreo*).

*Terror*, *ōris*, *m.* (*terreo*), terror, fright ; dread, fear.

*Tertia*, *æ*, *f.*, Tertia, a daughter of Æmilius Paulus : VI. 21.

*Tertiò*, *adv.*, for the third time : *from*

*Tertius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*ter*), third, the third.

*Testimonium*, *i*, *n.*, testimony, evidence, declaration : *from*

*Testis*, *is*, *m.* & *f.*, a witness.

*Teutōnes*, *um*, *m. pl.*, the Teutones, a people living near the Cimbri, towards the north of Germany : VII. 33.

*Tezi*. See Tego.

*Theātrum*, *i*, *n.*, a playhouse, theatre.

*Thelesinus*, *i*, *m.*, Thelesinus. See Pontius.

*Thesaurus*, *i*, *m.*, a treasury ; a treasure.

*Thessalia*, *æ*, *f.*, Thessaly, a country of Greece, bordering on Macedonia : IX. 1.

*Thessalonica*, *æ*, *f.*, Thessalonica, a maritime city of Macedonia : IX. 16.

*Thus*, *thuris*, *n.*, frankincense, incense.

*Tibēris*, *is*, *m.*, § 79, 1, & § 82, Exc. 2, the Tiber, a river of Italy, separating Etruria from Latium : I. 1.

*Tiberius*, *i*, *m.*, Tiberius, a Roman *prænomen*. *Tiberius Gracchus*. See Gracchus.

*Tibicen*, *inis*, *m.*, a player on the flute, piper.

*Ticinus*, *i*, *m.*, Ticinus, a river of Cisalpine Gaul : V. 2.

*Tigillum*, *i*, *n. dim.*, a small beam : *from*

*Tignum*, *i*, *n.*, a beam.

*Tigrānes*, *is*, *m.*, Tigranes, a king of Armenia : VIII. 10.

*Timeo*, *ēre*, *ui*, *a.* & *n.*, to fear, be afraid.

*Timidus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*timeo*), fearful, timid, afraid.

*Timor*, *ōris*, *m.* (*timeo*), fear, apprehension.

*Tingo*, *ēre*, *tinxi*, *tinctum*, *a.*, to moisten ; to color, dye.

*Tiro*, *ōnis*, *m.*, a young or raw soldier, a recruit ; a novice.

*Tirocinium*, *i*, *n.*, (*tiro*), the first service of a soldier ; a novitiate, apprenticeship.

*Titulus*, *i*, *m.*, an inscription, superscription, title.

*Titus*, *i*, *m.*, Titus, a Roman *prænomen*.

*Toga*, *æ*, *f.* (*tego*), the Roman

- gown, worn in time of peace, gown, toga.
- Togātus, a, um, adj. (toga)*, dressed in a toga, togated, in the dress of a citizen.
- Tolĕro, ĕre, avi, ātum, a.*, to bear, support, endure, bear patiently, tolerate.
- Tollo, ĕre, tolli, a.*, to raise, lift, or take up.
- Tondeo, ĕre, totondi, tonsum, a.*, to clip, shear, shave.
- Tonitrus, ūs, m.*, § 89, 5, (*tono*, to thunder), thunder, a peal of thunder.
- Tonsor, ōris, m. (tondeo)*, a barber. *The Roman barbers not only shaved and cut the hair, but also pared the nails.*
- Tonsorius, a, um, adj. (tonsor)*, of or pertaining to a barber. *Tonsorius cultellus*, a razor.
- Torquātus, i, m. (torques)*, Torquatus, a Roman cognomen in the Manlian gens. *T. Manlius Torquatus*, a consul, A. U. 408; he conquered a Gaul in single combat, A. U. 394: III. 2—5.
- Torqueo, ĕre, torsi, tortum, a.*, to turn, bend, twist; to rack, torture, afflict, trouble, torment.
- Torques, is, m. & f. (torqueo)*, a collar or chain worn round the neck.
- Torreo, ĕre, ui, tostum, a.*, to dry, bake, roast.
- Torvus, a, um, adj.*, staring, fixed, piercing, stern, savage.
- Tot, ind. num. adj. pl.*, so many.
- Totidem, ind. num. adj. (tot & idem)*, just so many, just as many, as many.
- Toties, adv. (tot)*, so often.
- Totondi. See Tondeo.*
- Totus, a, um, adj., gen. totius*, the whole, all the, all.
- Trado, ĕre, idi, ūtum, a. (trans & do)*, to give over, deliver, consign; to relate, narrate. *Famā traditur, imp.*, it is handed down by tradition, it is reported: — to give up, surrender; to betray. *Tradere se totum*, to give one's self wholly up to.
- Tradūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, a. (trans & duco)*, § 233, (1,) to bring or carry over, transport, bring, lead, conduct, transfer. *Traducere noctem*, to spend, pass —.
- Traho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, a.*, to drag, draw, draw or drag along; to conduct, lead; to protract, prolong, spin out. *Trahere aliquem sermone*, to detain one by discourse.
- Trajicio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, a. (trans & jacio)*, § 233, (1,) to throw or cast over. *Trajicere, or trajicere se*, to pass over, cross; — to pierce, transfix, run or thrust through.
- Trans, prep. with the acc.*, over, beyond, on the farther side of.
- Transēgi. See Transigo.*
- Transĕo, ire, iui & ii, itum, n. & a. (trans & eo)*, to go or pass over, go or pass; to desert; to make a transition, pass from one thing to another, resort.
- Transfĕro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero)*, to carry or bring over, transfer, transport; to change; to carry by or past.
- Transfigo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, a. (trans & figo)*, to transfix, pierce, run through.
- Transfixus, a, um, part. (transfigo).*
- Transfodio, ĕre, fodi, fossum, a. (trans & fodio)*, to run or thrust through, transfix, stab, pierce.
- Transfuga, æ, m.*, a deserter, run-away: from



*Transfugio*, ēre, fūgi, fugitum, n.  
(trans & fugio), to fly over, go  
over to the enemy, desert.

*Transgrēdior*, i, gressus sum, dep.  
(trans & gradior, to go), to go,  
pass or cross over.

*Transigo*, ēre, ēgi, actum, a. (trans  
& ago), to drive through; to  
finish, despatch, accomplish.

*Transilio*, ire, īvi or ui, n. & a.  
(trans & salio), § 233, to leap,  
bound, or spring over; go or  
pass over.

*Translatus*, a, um, part. (trans-  
fero).

*Transmitto*, ēre, mīsi, missum, a.  
(trans & mitto), to send or con-  
vey over or across; to transmit;  
to lay over or across; to pass  
over, cross.

*Transno*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (trans  
& no), to swim over.

*Transvōho*, ēre, vōxi, vectum, a.  
(trans & vōho), to carry from one  
place to another, transport, car-  
ry by.

*Transversus*, a, um, part. & adj.  
(transverto, to turn from one  
place to another), transverse,  
crosswise, oblique. *Iter trans-  
versum*, a cross road.

*Trasimēnus*, i, m., Trasimenus, a  
lake in Etruria, near which the  
consul Flaminius was defeated  
by Hannibal, A. U. C. 535: V. 2.

*Traxi*. See *Traho*.

*Trebia*, æ, m. Trebia, a river of  
Cisalpine Gaul: V. 2.

*Trecentesimus*, a, um, adj., the  
three hundredth: from

*Trecenti*, æ, a, adj. (tres & centum),  
three hundred.

*Tredēcim*, ind. num. adj. (tres &  
decem), thirteen.

*Tremo*, ēre, ui, n. & a., to tremble,  
shake.

*Tremulus*, a, um, adj. (tremo),  
trembling, shaking, tremulous.

*Trepidatio*, ōnis, f. (trepido), trepi-  
dation, consternation, terror.

*Trepidē*, adv. (trepidus, fearful),  
with trepidation.

*Trepidō*, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trepī-  
dus), to hurry with alarm; to be  
alarmed, fear.

*Tres*, tria, num. adj., § 109, three.

*Tribūnal*, ālis, n., a tribunal, judg-  
ment-seat.

*Tribunātus*, ūs, m., the tribuneship,  
office of a tribune.

*Tribunitius*, a, um, adj., of or pro-  
ceeding from the tribunes, tribu-  
nial: from

*Tribūnus*, i, m. (tribus), a chief of  
a tribe; a commander, tribune.  
*Tribuni plebis*, tribunes of the  
people or of the plebeians: for  
their origin, see II. 10. *Tribuni  
militum*, tribunes of the soldiers,  
military tribunes.

*Tribuo*, ēre, ui, ūtum, a., to give,  
impart; grant, concede; bestow  
upon.

*Tribus*. See *Tres*.

*Tribus*, ūs, f. (tres), a tribe, a di-  
vision of the Roman people, a  
class. *The Roman people were  
originally divided into three  
tribes, but this number was grad-  
ually increased to thirty-five; of  
these, thirty-one were rustic, (rus-  
ticæ), and four city (urbanæ)  
tribes.*

*Tribūtum*, i, n. (tribuo), a tax, con-  
tribution, tribute.

*Triduum*, i, n. (tres & dies), the  
space of three days.

*Trigeminus*, a, um, adj. (ter &  
geminus), threefold, triple; pl.,  
three brothers born at the same  
birth.

*Triginta*, ind. num. adj., thirty



*Tristiculus*, *a, um, adj. dim.*, somewhat sad, saddish: *from*

*Tristis*, *e, adj., ior, issimus*; sad, sorrowful, melancholy, doleful, dismal, ominous, unlucky; dark, gloomy, horrid.

*Triumphalis*, *e, adj. (triumphus)*, of or pertaining to a triumph, triumphal, one that has triumphed.

*Triumpho*, *āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a.*, to triumph; celebrate a triumph. *Triumphare de or ex aliquo*, to triumph on account of a victory over, or conquest of—; to be transported with joy, rejoice exceedingly, triumph: *from*

*Triumphus*, *i, m.*, a triumph, a Roman general's magnificent entrance into the city after a victory: *he was seated in a chariot preceded by the spoils taken from the enemy, and wearing upon his head a crown of laurel.*

*Trucido*, *āre, āvi, ātum, a. (trux & cædo)*, to cut to pieces, cut down, massacre, murder.

*Truncus*, *i, m.*, the trunk of a tree; the trunk or body without the limbs, the headless trunk.

*Trux, trucis, adj.*, fierce, stern, grim.

*Tu, pers. pro.*, thou. § 133.

*Tuba, æ, f.*, a trumpet.

*Tueor, ēri, tuētus & tutus sum, dep.*, to see, view, behold; to defend, protect; to maintain, preserve, uphold.

*Tugurium*, *i, n.*, a cottage, hut, shed.

*Tuli.* See *Fero*.

*Tullia, æ, f.*, Tullia, a name belonging to females of the Tullian gens; a daughter of Servius Tullius: I. 24.

*Tullius, i, m.*, Tullius, a Roman name belonging to the Tullian

gens. *Servius Tullius*, the sixth king of Rome: I. 22—24.

*Tullus, i, m.*, Tullus, a Roman prænomen.

*Tum, adv. & conj.*, and, so; then, at that time. *Tum—tum*, as well—as, both—and; besides, moreover, next.

*Tumultuor, āri, ātus sum, dep.*, to raise a tumult, make a disturbance, be in an uproar: *from*

*Tumultus, ūs, m.*, a tumult, bustle, commotion, sedition, uproar.

*Tumulus, i, m. (tumeo, to swell)*, a hill, hillock, mound; a tomb, sepulchre.

*Tunc, adv.*, then, at that time.

*Tunica, æ, f.* a tunic, a garment worn under the toga.

*Turba, æ, f.*, tumult, confusion; a crowd, multitude.

*Turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (turba)*, to cause disorder, disturb, trouble, throw into confusion; to be disturbed, confused.

*Turbulentus, a, um, adj. (turba)*, confused, turbulent, seditious.

*Turdus, i, m.*, a thrush; also, the name of a fish.

*Turma, æ, f.*, a division of Roman cavalry consisting of thirty men; a troop of horse.

*Turmātim, adv. (turma)*, by troops or squadrons.

*Turpis, e, adj.*, ugly; filthy, unsightly; base, dishonorable, disgraceful.

*Turris, is, f.*, a tower.

*Tusculānus, a, um, adj.*, Tusculan: *from*

*Tusculum, i, n.*, Tusculum, a town of Latium, not far from Rome: VI. 6.

*Tutēla, æ, f. (tueor)*, care, defence, protection, guardianship, tutelage.

*Tutò*, *adv.* (*tutus*), safely, securely.

*Tutor*, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *dep. freq.*

(*tueor*), to defend, protect; to guard, preserve.

*Tutor*, *ōris*, *m.*, a defender, protector; a guardian.

*Tutus*, *a*, *um*, *part. & adj.*, *ior*, *issimus*, (*tueor*), defended; safe, secure.

*Tuus*, *a*, *um*, *adj. pro.* (*tu*), thy, your.

## U.

*Uber*, *ēris*, *n.*, a teat, pap, udder.

*Uber*, *ēris*, *adj.*, rich, fertile, fruitful, plentiful.

*Ubi*, *adv.*, where, in what place, in which; when, § 259, (3.)

*Ubicumque*, *adv.* (*ubi & cumque*), wheresoever, whatsoever.

*Ubique*, *adv.*, every where, in every place.

*Ulciscor*, *i*, *ultus sum*, *dep.*, to revenge, avenge.

*Ullus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *gen. ullius*, § 107, any, any one.

*Ultimò*, *adv.*, at last, finally, for the last time: *from*

*Ultimus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sup. of ulterior*, farther), farthest, extreme; last; utmost, extreme; lowest, meanest. *Ultima perniciēs*, utter destruction; *subs. ultimum*, *i*, *n.*, the greatest, utmost, extremity.

*Ultio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (*ulciscor*), revenge; a revenge.

*Ultra*, *adv. & prep. with acc.*, beyond; beside.

*Ululātus*, *ūs*, *m.* (*ulūlo*, to howl), a howling, crying, shrieking.

*Umbra*, *æ*, *f.*, a shadow.

*Una*, *adv.* (*unus*), together, along with, at the same time.

*Uncia*, *æ*, *f.*, an ounce.

*Unda*, *æ*, *f.*, a wave, billow.

*Unde*, *adv.*, whence, from which;

on which or what side; hence, for which reason.

*Undēcim*, *ind. num. adj.* (*unus & decem*), eleven.

*Undique*, *adv.* (*unde & que*), whencesoever, from all parts, every where, on all sides.

*Unguis*, *is*, *m.*, a nail of the finger, claw, talon.

*Unīcus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*unus*), only, single, sole, alone.

*Universus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*unus & versus*), turned into one; whole, entire, all; universal, general. *Dimicatio universa*, a general engagement. *Universum*, *i*, *n.*, the whole.

*Unquam*, *adv.*, ever, at any time.

*Unus*, *a*, *um*, *num. adj.*, *gen. unūs*, § 107, one; a single, one only, alone. *In unum*, together. *Unus — alter*, one — the other. *Ad unum*, to a man.

*Unusquisque*, *unaquæque*, *unumquodque* or *unumquidque*, *indef. pro.*, *gen. unusquisque*, each.

*Urbanitas*, *ātis*, *f.*, refinement, elegance: *from*

*Urbanus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to a city; refined, polished: *from*

*Urbs*, *bis*, *f.* (*orbis*), a city, town; the city, *i. e.* Rome.

*Urgeo*, *ēre*, *ursi*, *a.*, to press upon, urge; to bear down, oppress, distress.

*Urinator*, *ōris*, *m.* (*urinor*, to dive), a diver.

*Urna*, *æ*, *f.*, an urn, pitcher, bucket.

*Usquam*, *adv.*, any where, in any place.

*Usque*, *adv.*, right on; as far as, even. *Eo usque dum*, so long as, all the while that.

*Usurpo*, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *a.*, to use, make use of; to usurp.

*Usus, a, um, part. (utor).*

*Usus, ūs, m. (utor),* use; practice, exercise; utility, advantage, profit, interest; experience, practice; need, occasion.

*Ut, or Utī, adv. & conj.,* as, like as; that; when, as soon as.

*Uter, tris, m.,* a leathern bottle, wine-bag.

*Uter, tra, trum, adj.,* gen. *utrius*, § 107, which of the two, which.

*Uterque, utrāque, utrumque,* gen. *utriusque*, § 107, *adj. (uter & que)*, both, each.

*Uti.* See *Utor*.

*Utica, æ, f.* Utica, a maritime city of Africa, not far from Carthage: IX. 19.

*Uticensis, e, adj.,* of or belonging to Utica. *Uticensis, is, m.,* a surname of M. Cato the younger. See Cato.

*Uticenses, ium, m. pl. (Utica),* the inhabitants of Utica.

*Utilis, e, adj. (utor),* useful, profitable, advantageous, good, fit, proper, wholesome.

*Utilitas, ātis, f. (utilis),* usefulness, utility, profit, advantage, interest.

*Utīnam, adv. (uti & nam),* § 263, O that; I wish that, would that.

*Utor, i, usus sum, dep.,* to use, make use of, employ.

*Utpōte, adv. (ut),* namely; inasmuch as, as, being, seeing or considering.

*Utrinque, adv.,* on or from both sides.

*Utrūm, adv. (uter),* whether.

*Uva, æ, f.,* a bunch or cluster of grapes.

*Uxor, ōris, f.,* a wife, spouse.

## V.

*Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, ū.,* to be empty; to be at leisure. *Vacare ali-*

*cui rei,* to have time or leisure to apply or attend to —.

*Vacuus, a, um, adj. (vaco),* § 213, R. 5, (3,) void, empty, vacant; free from, without, void of.

*Væ, int.,* ah! oh! § 228, 3.

*Vagina, æ, f.,* a scabbard, sheath.

*Vagitus, ūs, m. (vagio, to cry),* a crying, cry.

*Valde, adv.,* vehemently, strongly, very.

*Valeo, ēre, ui, n.,* to be well; to be able; to avail, be effectual; to be powerful, strong; to have weight, interest, or influence, prevail. *Magnā gratiā valere,* to be in high favor, have great influence:—to excel, be eminent.

*Valerius, i, m.,* Valerius, a Roman name belonging to the Valerian gens.

*Valetudo, ūnis, f. (valeo),* health, either good or bad; ill health, indisposition, infirmity, weakness, disease.

*Validus, a, um, adj. (valeo),* sound, healthy, well, strong, robust, in health; vigorous, powerful.

*Vallis, is, f.,* a valley, vale.

*Vallo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.,* to fortify with palisades; to intrench; to defend, secure, fortify: *from*

*Vallum, i, n.,* a fortification composed of the earth dug from the ditch and of sharp stakes; the palisades; a rampart, intrenchment: *from*

*Vallus, i, m.,* a stake.

*Vanus, a, um, adj.,* empty, void; vain, unmeaning; idle, fruitless; groundless, unfounded. *Religio vana,* vain superstition.

*Varius, a, um, adj.,* of diverse colors; various, different, diverse.

*Varius, i, m.,* Varius, the name of a

- Spaniard who was the enemy of M. Æmilius Scaurus: VII. 25.
- Varix*, *icis*, *m.* & *f.*, a varix, a swollen vein.
- Varro*, *onis*, *m.*, Varro, a Roman cognomen. C. Terentius Varro, a Roman consul, A. U. C. 536: V. 8.
- Vas*, *vasis*, *n.*, & *pl. vasa*, *orum*, § 93, 2, a vessel of any kind, dish.
- Vasto*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.*, to lay waste, ravage, desolate, pillage: from
- Vastus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, waste, desert, desolate; huge, immense, vast.
- Ve*, an enclitic conj., or.
- Vecordia*, *e*, *f.*, want of reason, madness, insanity; folly: from
- Vecors*, *dis*, *adj.* (*ve* & *cor*), mad, frantic, insane; foolish.
- Vectigal*, *alis*, *n.* a tax, impost, duty, revenue, tribute.
- Vectus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*veho*).
- Vegētus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*vegeo*, to be lively), quick, lively, active.
- Vehēmens*, *tis*, *adj.*, vehement, impetuous, violent, ardent.
- Vehementer*, *adv.* (*vehēmens*), vehemently, ardently, eagerly, exceedingly, furiously, impetuously.
- Vehiculūm*, *i*, *n.*, a carriage, vehicle. *Juncto vehiculo vehi*, to ride in a carriage: from
- Veho*, *ere*, *vedi*, *vectum*, *a.*, to carry, convey, bear.
- Veientes*, *um*, *m. pl.*, the Veientes, inhabitants of Veii, a town not far from Rome: I. 15.
- Vel*, conj., or, even. *Vel—vel*, either—or.
- Velāmen*, *inis*, *n.* (*velo*), a veil, covering.
- Velle*. See *Volo*.
- Vellīco*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *a. freq.* (*vello*, to pluck), to twitch, pinch.
- Vello*, *ere*, *velli* or *vulsi*, *vulsum*, *a.*, to pluck, pull, pluck up by the roots, tear up.
- Velo*, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.*, (*velum*), to cover, veil; surround, encircle, bind about.
- Velocitas*, *atis*, *f.*, swift, fleetness, rapidity, speed: from
- Velox*, *ocis*, *adj.*, swift.
- Velum*, *i*, *n.*, a sail; a veil, cover. *Facere vela*, to set sail.
- Velut*, or *Velūti*, *adv.* (*vel* & *ut*), as, like as, as if, as it were.
- Venabulum*, *i*, *n.* (*venor*), a hunting spear.
- Venditio*, *onis*, *f.* (*vendo*), a sale.
- Venditor*, *oris*, *m.*, a seller: from
- Vendo*, *ere*, *didi*, *ditum*, *a.* (*venum* & *do*), to sell, vend.
- Venenum*, *i*, *n.*, drug or medicine; poison.
- Veneo*, *ire*, *n.*, § 142, R. 3, to go to sale; to be sold.
- Veneratio*, *onis*, *f.*, veneration, worship, reverence, respect. *Terrori ac venerationi esse*, to be an object of fear and respect: from
- Venēror*, *ari*, *atus sum*, *dep.*, to adore, reverence, worship, venerate, revere, honor, respect.
- Venia*, *e*, *f.*, a favor, pardon, forgiveness; leave, permission, license.
- Venire*. See *Veneo*.
- Venire*. See *Venio*.
- Venio*, *ire*, *veni*, *ventum*, *n.*, to come, arrive. *Venire ad aliquem*, to visit, to call upon—. *In manus alicujus venire*, to fall into the hands of—.
- Venor*, *ari*, *atus sum*, *dep.*, to hunt, chase.
- Venter*, *tris*, *m.*, the belly, stomach.
- Ventito*, *are*, *n. freq.* (*venio*), to come often.

*Ventus*, *i*, *m.*, the wind.

*Verber*, *ëris*, *n.*, a scourge, lash, whip; a blow.

*Verbëro*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* (*verber*), to whip, scourge, beat.

*Verbum*, *i*, *n.*, a word, saying.  
*Verba facere*, to speak. *Verbo*, in word, by word.

*Verè*, *adv.* (*verus*), truly.

*Verecundia*, *æ*, *f.*, respect, regard, awe, veneration; modesty: from

*Verecundus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, modest; respectful; retiring: from

*Vereor*, *ëri*, *veritus sum*, *dep.*, to fear, be afraid of; to apprehend.

*Veritas*, *ätis*, *f.* (*verus*), truth.

*Veritus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*vereor*).

*Verò*, *adv.* & *conj.* (*verus*), § 279, 3, third clause; indeed, truly, certainly; but.

*Verrûca*, *æ*, *f.*, a wart; an eminence.

*Verso*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.*, to turn; turn about; *pass.*, to be occupied, busy; to frequent, stay, remain, live, dwell, be.

*Versus*, *ûs*, *m.* (*verto*), a line, verse; poetry.

*Versûs*, or *Versûm*, *adv.*, towards.  
It is often used with *ad* or *in*.

*Versus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*verto*), turned; looking, facing. *Versus ad preces*, resorting to, having recourse to.

*Vertex*, *ïcis*, *m.*, the crown of the head; the point, summit; from

*Verto*, *ëre*, *ti*, *sum*, *a.* & *n.* to turn.

*Terga vertere*, to turn one's back to the enemy, fly, run away.  
*Aliquid alicui probro vertere*, to reproach one with, to speak of as disgraceful to —, § 227.

*Verum*, *i*, *n.*, (*verus*), the truth.

*Verus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, true, real, sincere.

*Vescor*, *i*, *dep.* (*esca*), § 245, I., to eat or drink, feed, feed upon, subsist upon.

*Vespërus*, *i*, *m.*, the evening star; the evening, evening.

*Vesta*, *æ*, *f.*, Vesta, a goddess, the daughter of Saturn and Ops: I. 1. Her priestesses were called vestal virgins, and were forbidden to marry.

*Vester*, *tra*, *trum*, *adj. pro.* (*vos*), your, yours.

*Vestibûlum*, *i*, *n.*, the vestibule of a house; a porch.

*Vestigium*, *i*, *n.*, a footfall, tread; a footstep, trace, track. *Fig.*, trace, vestige, sign, indication.

*Vestimentum*, *i*, *n.* (*vestio*, to clothe), clothes, a garment.

*Vestis*, *is*, *f.*, a garment, robe, vestment, dress.

*Veterânus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*vetus*), old.

*Veteranus*, or *miles veteranus*, a veteran soldier, veteran.

*Veto*, *äre*, *ui*, *ïtum*, *a.*, to dissuade, forbid, prohibit, command a thing not to be done.

*Veturia*, *æ*, *f.*, Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus: II. 13.

*Vetus*, *ëris*, *adj.*, old, ancient, primitive; former, of long standing.

*Veteres*, *um*, *m. pl.*, the ancients.

*Vexo*, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.*, to agitate; to abuse, molest, trouble, hurt, disquiet, harass, annoy, disturb.

*Via*, *æ*, *f.*, a way, road, street; a method, manner. *Viam ferro facere*, to make a way, open a passage —; a journey.

*Vicarius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*vices*), vicarious, in the place of another.

*Vicarius*, *i*, *m.*, a substitute, deputy.

*Vicesimus*, *a*, *um*, *num. adj.* (*viginti*), the twentieth.



*Vici.* See *Vinco*.

*Vicinus, a, um, adj.* (*vicus*), neighboring, near. *Vicinus, i, m., a* neighbor.

*Vicis, gen. § 94, f.,* change, vicissitude; place, office, part, room, stead. *Vicem præstare*, to serve the purpose.

*Victima, æ, f. (vinco),* a victim.

*Victor, ōris, m. (vinco),* a conqueror, victor. *Adj.,* victorious.

*Victoria, æ, f. (victor),* victory.

*Victūrus, a, um, part. (vinco).*

*Victūrus, a, um, part. (vivo).*

*Victus, ūs, m. (vivo),* life; food, sustenance.

*Victus, a, um, part. (vinco).*

*Vicus, i, m.,* a village, hamlet; a street.

*Videlicet, adv. (video & licet),* you can see; it is evident; certainly, indeed; namely, to wit, that is to say.

*Video, ēre, di, sum, a. & n.,* to see, behold; to perceive; to take care, provide. *Videor, ēri, visus sum,* to be seen; also, *dep.,* to seem, appear. *Imp.,* to seem good or proper; I, he, &c., resolve or determine: to take care, provide, see.

*Vigeo, ēre, ui, n.,* to live, thrive.

*Vigil, ūlis, adj. (vigeo),* awake, watching. *Subs.,* a watchman, sentinel.

*Vigilia, æ, f. (vigil),* a watching, being awake; a watch, guard by night: *the night, among the Romans, was divided into four vigiliæ, or watches, of three hours each.*

*Vigilantia, æ, f. (vigilans, watchful),* watchfulness, vigilance.

*Viginti, ind. num. adj.,* twenty.

*Vigor, ōris, m. (vigeo),* vigor, strength, force, activity.

*Vilis, e, adj.,* cheap; vile, worthless, mean.

*Villa, æ, f.,* a villa, country-seat.

*Villāris, e, adj. (villa),* of or pertaining to a villa.

*Villīcus, i, m. (villa),* the overseer of a farm; a farmer, steward.

*Vincio, īre, vinxi, vinctum, a.,* to bind; to fasten, secure.

*Vinco, ēre, vici, victum, a. & n.,* to conquer, vanquish, overcome; to surpass, exceed, outdo, excel; to prevail, gain one's cause; to force, constrain.

*Vinctus, a, um, part. (vincio).*

*Vincūlum, i, n. (vincio),* a bond, band, cord; *pl.,* fetters; a prison, jail.

*Vindex, icis, m. & f.,* a defender, protector; an avenger: *from*

*Vindico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n.,* to lay claim to, assert; to free, liberate, deliver; to avenge, revenge, punish; to appropriate, acquire.

*Vinum, i, n.,* wine.

*Violo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (vis),* to hurt, harm, injure, violate.

*Vir, viri, m.,* a man; a husband; a brave man.

*Vireo, ēre, ui, n.,* to be green; to flourish.

*Vires, ium, f. pl. (vis),* force, strength, power, vigor; forces, troops.

*Virga, æ, f. (vireo),* a branch, twig; a rod.

*Virginia, æ, f.,* Virginia, a daughter of L. Virginius: II. 18 & 19.

*Virginus, i, m.,* Virginius, a Roman name. *L. Virginius,* a Roman centurion: II. 18 & 19.

*Virgo, ūnis, f. (vireo),* a virgin, maid.

*Viridis, e, adj. (vireo),* green, verdant; green, fresh.

*Virilis*, *e*, *adj.* (*vir*), manly.

*Viritim*, *adv.* (*vir*), man by man, singly, individually, severally, one by one, among all.

*Virtus*, *ûtis*, *f.* (*vir*), manhood; bravery, courage, prowess, valor; virtue; the virtues, good qualities, merit, excellence: *the name of a deity*, Virtue.

*Vis*, *vis*, *f.*, power, force, energy, vehemence, impetuosity; violence, strength, vigor; quantity, number, multitude; abundance, plenty. *Afferre* or *inferre vim*, to do violence to; — urgency, importunity, strenuousness.

*Vis*. See *Volo*, *velle*.

*Viso*, *êre*, *si*, *sum*, *a. freq.* (*video*), to visit, call upon; to see, look at, view, behold.

*Visus*, *ûs*, *m.* (*video*), the sight; a sight, appearance, aspect.

*Visus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*video*).

*Vita*, *æ*, *f.*, life; conduct, manner of life.

*Vitium*, *i*, *n.*, injury, hurt; a fault, defect; vice. *Alicui vitio vertere*, *dare*, or *tribuere*, to charge or impute as a fault to any one; to blame —, censure —.

*Vito*, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *a.*, to shun, avoid.

*Vitta*, *æ*, *f.*, a chaplet, fillet.

*Vituperandus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*vituperare*), censurable, to be blamed.

*Vituperatio*, *ônis*, *f.*, a blaming, reproving; blame, reproof: *from*

*Vitupêro*, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *a.* (*vitium*), to injure; to blame, reprove.

*Viro*, *êre*, *vixi*, *victum*, *n.*, § 245, II., to live.

*Vivus*, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*vivo*), alive, living. *Vivum flumen*, a running stream.

*Vix*, *adv.*, scarcely, hardly, with difficulty.

*Vixi*. See *Vivo*.

*Vociferor*, *âri*, *âtus sum*, *dep.*, to cry with a loud voice, exclaim, vociferate.

*Vocito*, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *a. freq.*, to call, name: *from*

*Voco*, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *a.* (*vox*), to call, summon; to invite; to call, name.

*Volens*, *tis*, *part. & adj.* (*volo*), willing, ready.

*Volito*, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *n. freq.*, to fly often; to fly, flutter: *from*

*Volo*, *âre*, *âvi*, *âtum*, *n.*, to fly.

*Volo*, *velle*, *volui*, *irr.*, *a. & n.*, to will, be willing, choose; to wish, desire.

*Volsci*, *ôrum*, *m. pl.*, the Volsci, a people of Latium: II. 11.

*Volucer*, *cris*, *cre*, *adj.* (*volo*), flying, winged; swift.

*Volucris*, *is*, *m. & f.*, a bird, fowl.

*Volui*. See *Volo*, *velle*.

*Volûmen*, *înis*, *n.* (*volvo*), any thing wound together in a roll; a book, writing.

*Volumnia*, *æ*, *f.*, Volumnia, the wife of Coriolanus: II. 13.

*Voluntarius*, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, voluntary: *from*

*Voluntas*, *âtis*, *f.* (*volo*), the will, inclination, wish, desire; approbation, consent.

*Voluptas*, *âtis*, *f.*, pleasure, enjoyment, delight.

*Vos*. See *Tu*.

*Votum*, *i*, *n.*, that which is promised to a deity; a vow; a wish.

*Voveo*, *êre*, *vovi*, *totum*, *a.*, to vow, promise sacredly; to devote.

*Vox*, *vocis*, *f.*, the voice; a word, saying, remark, expression, speech; language; the tone of voice.

*Vulgāris*, *e*, *adj.* (*vulgus*), common, ordinary, usual.

*Vulgò*, *adv.*, among the people, in public; often, commonly, generally: *from*

*Vulgus*, *i*, *n.* & *m.*, people collectively; the public; the vulgar; the common people.

*Vulnĕro*, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.*, to wound: *from*

*Vulnus*, *ĕris*, *n.*, a wound.

*Vulsi*. See *Vello*.

*Vulsus*, *a*, *um*, *part.* (*vello*).

*Vultur*, *ŭris*, *m.*, a vulture.

*Vulturnus*, *i*, *m.*, the Vulturnus, a river of Campania: V. 13.

*Vultus*, *ŭs*, *m.*, the countenance,

features, expression, looks, aspect; the face.

## X.

*Xanthippus*, *i*, *m.*, Xanthippus, a Spartan general who conquered Regulus: IV. 9.

*Xerxes*, *is*, *m.*, Xerxes, a king of Persia, the son of Darius: VIII. 10.

## Z.

*Zama*, *ae*, *f.*, Zama, a town of Africa, distant five days' journey from Carthage: V. 30.

# NOTES.

## BOOK I.

1. *Pulso fratre*, § 257, R. 5. — After *fratre* supply *suo*, § 207, R. 36, last clause. — *Quo cognito*, § 206, (13.) — *Parvulos*, sc. *pueros*.

2. *Reverteretur*, § 263, 5. — *Educandos*, § 274, R. 7. — *Venando*, § 275, III. R. 4. — *Quis esset*, § 265. — *Albam properavit*, § 237.

3. *Quasi—solitus esset*, § 263, 2.

4. *Uter—daret*, § 265. — *Romam vocavit*, sc. *urbem*, § 230. — *Transiliret*, § 262.

5. *Hunc asylum fecit*, § 230. — *Qui—peterent*, § 264, 5. — *Additum*, sc. *est*, which is often omitted after a participle; § 209, R. 4, at the end. — *Quid ni*, § 209, R. 4. — *Videndæ novæ urbis*, § 275, II. — *Cum oculis*, § 249, III. — *Et hæc*, § 206, (10.)

6. *Ob virgines raptas*, § 274, R. 5. — *Aquæ causâ sacrorum hauriendæ*: *aquæ hauriendæ* limits *causâ*, § 275, III. R. 1; and *sacrorum* limits *aquæ*: “water for the sacred rites,” § 211, R. 12. — *Descenderat*, sc. *ab arce*. — *Exercitum suum*, § 208, (1.) — *Perduxisset*, § 266, 2, R. 4.

7. *Primo impetu*, § 253. — *Nomine*, § 250. — *Longe aliud—aliud*: the English idiom requires that *longe* should be translated with the latter *aliud*: “one thing—quite another.” — *Raptæ*, i. e. *quæ raptæ erant*. — *Consiliarunt*, § 162, 7.

8. *Omnia ageret*, § 264, 5. — *His*, § 205, R. 7, (2.) — *Lustraret*, § 263, 5, R. 2. — *Creditum est*, § 201, IV. 1, & § 209, R. 3 & 5. — *Visum*, sc. *esse*, § 270, R. 3. — *Augustiore formâ*, § 211, R. 6. — *Fuisset*, § 266, 2, & § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

9. *Curibus*, § 255. — *Alendum*, § 274, R. 7. — *Veste*, § 249, I. — *Putabant*, § 145, II. 1. — *Civitatem—populos*, § 239.

10. *Sibi*, § 226. — *Ageret*, § 266, 2. — *Medium*, § 205, R. 17. — *Ut fides*, § 262, R. 1.

11. *Eo regnante*, § 257, R. 1. — *Dimicent*, § 209, R. 11, (4.) — *Terni juvenes*, “the three youths upon each side.”

12. *Aliquantum*, § 236. — *Spatii*, § 212, R. 3. — *Ab se abesse*, § 242, R. 1. — *Posset*, § 263, 3.

13. *Domum*, § 237, R. 4. — *Curiatius*, § 212, R. 2, N. 4. — *Viso*,

§ 257, R. 5. — *Crines solvere* : this was done in token of grief. — *Juveni*, § 211, R. 5, 1. — *Eat quæcumque*, § 260, R. 6.

14. *Liberis faceret*, § 262.

15. *Finisset*, § 162, 7, & § 266, 3. — *Gratulandum*, § 276, II. R. 4.

16. *Habiteretur*, § 262. — *Memorant*, § 209, R. 2, (2.)

17. *Res repeteret*, § 264, 5. — *Id autem*, § 206, (13.) — *Fides sit*, § 260, R. 6. — *Belli indicendi*, § 275, II. & R. 3.

18. *Superbe responsum est a Latinis*, i. e. *Latini superbe responderunt*, § 184, 2. — *Præstare*, i. e. *se talem regem qualem promiserat*.

19. *Ei advenienti*, § 224, R. 2. — *Ingressi sunt*, § 205, R. 2, (1.) — *Tutor liberis*, § 211, R. 5.

20. *In experimentum artis*, i. e. of *Attus*. — *Possem*, § 265. — *Per-*  
*cussisset*, § 266, 3.

21. *Totus*, § 205, R. 15. — *Elatam securim in ejus caput dejecit* : “raising an axe, he brought it down upon his head :” a perfect passive participle, either in the ablative absolute, or agreeing with a noun depending upon a subsequent verb, often supplies the place of an active participle, agreeing with the subject of that verb.

22. *Educaretur*, § 145, N. — *Visu eventusque*, § 250. — *Gener*, § 210, R. 4. — *Dicto audientes*, § 222, R. 1, last part.

23. *Aliquod*, § 138, 2. — *Romæ fanum*, § 221, I. — *Datum* — *habitu-*  
*rum*, § 270, R. 3.

24. *Primis dejectus*, § 242. — *Prima regem salutavit*, § 205, R. 15,  
& § 230. — *Evitantem*, i. e. *qui corpus evitabat*.

25. *Potestatem redegit*, § 207, R. 36, last clause. — *Mittit sciscitatum*, § 276, II. — *Vellet*, § 265. — *Exspectando*, § 275, III. R. 4.

26. *Advocatis patre et conjuge*, § 205, R. 2.

## BOOK II.

1. *Honorandum*, § 276, II. R. 4. — *Oscularetur*, § 266, 2. — *Sit*, § 266, 3.

2. *Patrem exuit*, “he laid aside the father,” i. e. the character or feelings of a father.

3. *Obviam hosti*, § 228, 1. — *Inquit*, § 279, 6. — *Quanto potuit* : supply *tanto* : *tantus* is often omitted before *quantus*, § 206, (16.)

4. *Ad restituendum*, § 275, III. R. 3, & § 276, II. R. 4. — *Pons subli-*  
*cius* : see chapter 18. — *Nisi* : the meaning of the passage seems to re-  
quire us to supply, before *nisi*, *et iter dedisset*, “and would have afforded  
a passage, had it not been for one man.” — *Illo cognomine*, § 211, R. 6.  
— *Interrumperetur*, § 263, 4.



5. *Senatum adiit*, § 224, R. 4. — *Ornatu*, § 211, R. 6. — *Supplicii*, § 212, N. 3. — *A rea*, "from his guilty hand." — *Sui*, § 222, R. 2.

6. *Ripa*, § 241, R. 2. — *Parte obsidum donare*, sc. *eam*. — *Quorum ætatem*, "whose age," instead of *qui propter ætatem*, "who by reason of their (tender) age." — *Summa*, § 205, R. 17.

7. *Quo adjutore*, § 257, R. 7. — *Misit*, sc. *homines*. — *Eosque*, sc. *fusces*. — *Invisum esset, timuissent, diruerent, esset, fuisset, deesset*: by what rules are these verbs in the subjunctive?

10. *Creavit*, sc. *plebs*. — *Suam*, § 208, (1.) — *Restitutam — concordiam*, § 274, R. 5. — *Pauperes — locupletes*, sc. *homines*, "the poor — the rich," § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1. — *Multo magis*, § 256, R. 16. — *Quam non sit necessaria*, "how unnecessary." — *Cupienti*, sc. *alicui* or *homini*.

11. *Captis Coriolis*, § 274, R. 5. — *Quum prima stipendia facere cepisset*, "though he had begun while a youth to serve as a soldier." — *Ea oblectanda*, § 275, R. 4. — *Illius*, sc. *matris*.

13. *Complexus inde suos*, § 205, R. 2, (1.)

14. *Vos alia bella*, § 209, R. 1. — *Fabios hostes*, § 230, R. 2. — *Istud bellum*, § 207, R. 25. — *Ei*, sc. *Fabiæ genti*. — *Urbe tota*, "throughout the city," § 236.

15. *Fabiis audacia*, § 211, R. 5, 1. — *Obviam acta sunt*, sc. *Fabiis*.

16. *Præsidii videretur*, § 212, R. 4, N. 1. — *Placuit*, sc. *Romanis*. — *Salute data invicem redditaque*, "having exchanged salutations."

13. *Urbe condita*, § 274, R. 5. — *Suam esse*, sc. *eam*. — *Ni faciat*, sc. *id*, i. e. *ni sequatur*.

19. *Filiam — alloqui*, § 233. — *Morte — exsilio*, § 249.

20. *Dedituri essent*, § 262, R. 10, 2. — *Similem tui*, § 222, R. 2.

21. *Sexto Calendas*, § 326, 2 & 3.

23. *In summum saxum*, § 205, R. 17. — *Non fefellere*, sc. *Galli*.

### BOOK III.

1. *Ex duabus filiabus*, § 212, R. 2, N. 4. — *Potestate consulari*, § 211, R. 6. — *Videat*, § 266, 1.

3. *Bello sit melior*, § 265.

4. *Pavor cum admiratione*, § 249, III.

5. *Quantum eques Latinus*, § 256, R. 16. — *Excussum transfixit*: see note in chapter 21, Book I. — *Convenere*, § 259, R. 1, (2.)

7. *Res visu mirabilis*, § 276, III.

9. *Eo die cæsa traduntur*, § 270, R. 3.

10. *Pedum pernitas inerat*, sc. *ei*, i. e. "he had —". — *Per timorem segnius*, "— too slowly," § 256, R. 9, last clause.

11. *Qui locus*, § 206, (8.) — *Fraus hostilis apparuisset*, § 211, R. 4.
12. *Quid sibi*, § 225, III. — *Faciendum*, sc. *esse*, § 274, R. 8. — *Accitum* — *rogavit*: see note, Book I. chapter 21. — *In suis quisque*, sc. *abdidit*, § 209, R. 11, (4.)
13. *Civem esse, illum*, i. e. *fecialem*. — *Legatum*, sc. *esse*.
15. *Mortuos jacere cerneret*, § 272, R. 5.
17. *Quid postea acturus es*, § 274, R. 6. — *Nos quieti dabimus*, § 132, 5th paragraph, at the top of the 76th page.
18. *Qualem Romam comperisset*, "what kind of a place —."
21. *Salino uno constabat*, § 245, II.
22. *Homo inimicus*, sc. *ille*, "he, though an enemy." — *Quod mihi gratias agas*, § 264, 7, 1. — *Venire*: prisoners of war were anciently sold as slaves. — *Expediretur*, § 264, 6, 4th clause.
23. *Solitudo futura fuerit*, § 259, R. 7, (2.) — *Malo, inquit, hæc*, "these things," instead of *has rapas*. — *Esse*, see *Edo*, in the Dictionary. — *Aurum habentibus*, sc. *hominibus*.
24. *Ea de causa*, § 279, 10, 4th and 5th clauses. — *Esse reipublicæ*, § 226. — *Nesciret* — *detrectaret*, § 266, 1. — *Hoc terrore*, § 207, R. 20.
25. *Consulem fieri placuit*, sc. *Romanis*.

## BOOK IV.

1. *Appio Claudio consule*, § 257, R. 7, 2d clause. — *Ad Messanam liberandam*, § 275, R. 3, & 276, R. 4.
2. *Nam injectis*, sc. *hostili navi*.
3. *Capienda*, "on the point of being taken." — *Classis amissæ*, § 211, R. 12, & § 274, R. 5. — *Perveniret*, § 263, 3. — *Confligendum*, sc. *illi*. — *Fecit*, sc. *id*, i. e. *confluxit*. — *Eo pænæ genere afficiebatur*, "suffered that kind of punishment."
4. *Ut hostes properent*, § 260, R. 7, (1.)
8. *Confugiendum fuit*, § 184, 2, last clause: "a resort was necessary." — *Tanquam arx quædam munita*, "like a fortified citadel." — *Dejiciendus hostis fuit*, "— had to be overthrown."
9. *Quem septem jugerum*, § 206, (7.) — *Non esset unde*, i. e. *non esset aliquid quo*, "there would be no resources by which," § 209, R. 2, (2), 2d clause. — *Alerentur*. — § 264, 6, 4th clause.
10. *Rediret ipse Carthaginem*: the clause on which the subjunctive depends (§ 262) is *dato jurejurando*, § 257, R. 1.
11. *Licet per maximam gloriam diu acta*, "although passed for a long time in the greatest glory."
12. *Quo die hostem vidisset*, "on the day in which —", § 206, (3.)

## BOOK V.

1. *Querimonias deferrent*, § 264, 5. — *Quo acciperent*, § 266, 2. — *Gesturos*, sc. *esse*, § 270, R. 3.

2. *Neque ullo loco*, § 254, R. 3, 3d clause.

4. *Confessus ab se Minucium, a Fabio se victum esse*: a case of zeugma, § 323, 1, (2;) *confessus* being properly joined to the latter clause only, it being necessary to supply *dicens*, "claiming," before *ab se Minucium victum esse*.

7. *Cautior quam promptior*, § 256, R. 12.

9. *Minime cessandum*, sc. *esse*, "that there should be no delay."

11. *Si non impetrassent*, sc. *ut redimerentur*, "if they could not effect their ransom."

15. *Et minantis*, sc. *alicujus* or *hominis*.

17. *Actum erat*, § 259, R. 4. — *Injuriae quam gravissimam*, instead of *injuriae gravissimae quam*, § 206, (7.) — *Senatus—in provincias consules prosecutus est*, i. e. attended them to the gates of the city.

21. *Cecidissent, placuit*, sc. *Romanis*.

23. *Victum ex Hispania expulit*: see note, Book I., chapter 21. — *Id ætatis*, § 235, R. 5, & § 212, R. 3. — *Subsidio Carthaginiensibus venit*, § 227.

33. *Senatus belli, hujus gerendi*, § 275, II.

34. *Si per eum pacem impetrasset*, § 266, R. 4.

35. *Non est quod quæratis*, "there is no reason why—" § 264, 7, 1. — *Uterque nostrum*, § 212, R. 2, N. 2.

37. *Contigisset*, § 266, 3.

## BOOK VI.

1. *Plurimum regiis*, sc. *militibus*, § 205, R. 7, N. 1.

2. *Acceptæ pecuniæ*, § 274, R. 5. — *Duci cæptus*, § 183, 2, N. — *Pecunia qua multatus fuerat*, § 217, R. 5, last clause.

4. *Ea de re*, § 279, 10, 5th clause. — *Fuit vir qui eam*, sc. *matrem Idæam*. — *Idem consul*, "the same when consul;" in apposition, denoting character, § 204, R. 1.

5. *Ego me ipse curo*, § 207, R. 28. — *Minus verecundum*, "too little respectful," "wanting in respect," 256, R. 9, last clause. — *Tum Ennius: quid*, § 229, R. 3, 2. — *Hic Nasica*, sc. *inquit*.

6. *Annorum decem septemque*, "at the age of seventeen," § 211, R. 6: the limited noun is here omitted; *homo* may be supplied, § 211, R. 8, (5.) — *Eodem cibo quo milites*, sc. *vescebantur*.

7. *Africano obigit* : the subject of this verb is *ille*, referring to Cato, with which *quæstor* is in apposition.

9. *Id autem effecturus sibi videbatur*, "it seemed to him that he should effect this," § 271, R. 2. — *Effecturus*, sc. *esse*, § 270, R. 3, last part : the subject of *effecturus esse* is *se* understood, § 239, R. 1. *Effecturus* agrees in case with *ille*, the subject of *videbatur*, § 210, R. 6.

12. *Si tardior in discendo*, § 256, R. 9, 2d clause. — *Neque etiam* : after *neque* supply *volebat*, which is contained in *nolebat*, preceding.

14. *Quid secundum — tertium — quartum — fenerari — occidere* : with these words supply *est*.

15. *Qui te negant os habere* : the student will here observe the play upon the word *os*, which signifies both "a mouth" and "impudence." — *Et dicis*, sc. *proba* : so in the two following clauses. — *Ingratum*, sc. *est* ; so with *insolitum*.

16. *Capitali crimine accusatus*, § 217, R. 2, 2d clause.

17. *Cum cetera turba*, § 205, R. 17.

18. *Vincendum, aut — parendum*, § 225, III. R. 1. — *Regem decet*, sc. *esse*.

19. *Ut legibus suis viveret*, § 249, II. — *Se quisque*, § 279, 14.

20. *Vivo Hannibale*, § 257, R. 7. — *Metu vacui*, § 250, R. 1. — *Aliquod iter fugæ*, § 138, 2, 4th clause.

22. *Ne quis id pro portento : id* here supplies the place of *eam rem*, i. e. *eam defectionem*.

23. *Tertium Nonas*, sc. *diem ante*, § 326, 2. — *Decimum septimum*, § 120, 2.

25. *Viri ejusdem esse*, § 211, R. 8 & (3.)

27. *Stupenti et attonito*, sc. *homini*, "like one —". — *Dono missæ*, § 227, R. 2. — *Suis quæque*, § 279, 14.

28. *Si quid adversi*, "if any misfortune," § 212, R. 3, N. 3. — *Qui Pauli Æmilii nomen ferat*, § 264, 5.

29. *Nisi vendito — fundo*, § 257, R. 10. — *Quem unum*, § 206, (7.)

31. *Quid faciendum sibi*, § 225, III. — *Quod — interponeret*, § 266, 3.

## BOOK VII.

1. *Deliberatum habebant*, § 274, R. 4.

2. *Carthago capta — eversa*, § 274, R. 5.

4. *Equum ademit adolescenti*, § 224, R. 2. — *Me prior*, § 256.

7. *Duas et selibras*, i. e. *duas libras et semi libram*.

9. *Et magna omnium spe*, sc. *hominum*.

12. *Ne quid detrimenti*, § 212, R. 3.

13. *Quid, ait, si te*, § 229, R. 3, 2. — *Obsecuturusne — fuisses*, § 260, R. 7, (2.)
21. *Et se totum averteret*, § 205, R. 15.
23. *Quod se transeunte sederet*, § 266, 3.
24. *Degeneri filio esse vitandum*, § 225, III.
25. *Credendum* (sc. *esse*) *putatis*: *credendum esse* is used impersonally, § 239, R. 3, 2d clause.
26. *Tam contra officium*, § 277, R. 2.
27. *Malo — erubescat*, § 262, R. 4.
23. *Nemini — quidquam*, "any thing to no one," instead of "nothing to any one." — *Cælum et cænum*, "air and earth:" the humor of this remark consists in the alliteration, § 324, 26.
32. *Legatus Metello*, § 211, R. 5.

## BOOK VIII.

4. *Ad virtutem prodessent — dolorem judicarent*, § 266, 3.
5. *Et oppressisset — maluisset*, § 261, 1.
15. *Si quid durius*, § 256, R. 9, last clause.
17. *Eum occidendum*, i. e. *Cn. Pompeium*. — *Suo*, i. e. *militum*, § 208, (7.)
21. *Is dixisse fertur*, sc. *Sertorius*.

## BOOK IX.

3. *Nec committam ut dolor corporis efficiat, ut frustra tantus vir ad me venerit*: the present and perfect subjunctive, *efficiat* and *venerit*, following *committam*, have here the sense of the future and future perfect indicative, § 260, R. 7, (1.)
5. *Excalceatus est*: had he taken off his shoes, it might have been suspected that he meant to escape by swimming.
6. *Pietatem colas*, § 260, R. 6.
10. *Quatuor vero, quibus in conspectum venerat, horis*, § 254, R. 1, 3d clause.
11. *Assidentem — clamantem*, sc. *eum*, i. e. *Cæsarem*.
13. *Hoc metu*, § 207, R. 20.
16. *Quod ubi audivit*, § 206, (13.)



19. *Sibi ipse mortem*, § 207, R. 28. — *Servati Catonis*, § 274, R. 5.  
 23. *Mea unius opera*, § 205, R. 13.  
 24. *Ut Marco Tullio igni et aqua interdiceretur*, § 251, R. 2, 2d clause.  
 — *Ab universis itum est*, i. e. *universi iverunt*, "all went," § 184, 2.  
 26. *Annos audio*, § 145, 2.  
 27. *Primi Bruti*, i. e. *L. Junii Bruti*: see Book II. 1—3.  
 36. *Hostibus victis, solusque imperio potitus*: *victis* and *potitus* are virtually in the same construction, though in different cases, § 278, R. 2: see, also, § 257, R. 5, 1st and 3d clauses.  
 38. *Quos adversarios expertus fuerat*, § 230, R. 2.  
 41. *Jussit quanti*, i. e. *tanti, quanti*, § 252.  
 48. *Solitam clausulam*: words of this kind were usually added at the end of plays.







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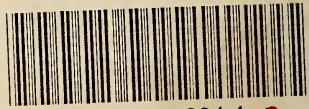
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